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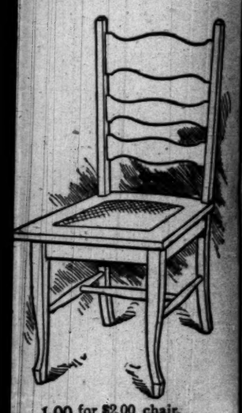

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VOLUME LVII.—NO. 104. THURSDAY, APRIL 14, 1898—SIXTEEN PAGES. PRICE {ONE CENT IN CITY CARRIER DISTRICT. TWO CENTS OUT OF CARRIER DISTRICT.

HOUSE TAKES QUICK ACTION.

Cuban Resolutions Calling for Prompt Intervention Go Through with a Rush, Only Nineteen Votes Being Recorded Against Them.

FREE FIGHTS MAR THE HISTORIC PROCEEDINGS.

Lie Is Passed Between Representatives Brumm and Bartlett, a Book Is Hurled at the Offending Member, and Wild Confusion Follows.

OTHER MEMBERS TAKE PART IN THE RIOTOUS FRAY.

Mr. Bailey of Texas Attempts to Check Immediate Action on the Report and, Failing, Denounces the Speaker and the Republican Side.

HIS REMARKS ARE RECEIVED WITH MINGLED APPLAUSE AND HISSES.

[The full report of the Senate proceedings will be found on Page 9 of this issue.]

Washington, D. C., April 13.—The House of Representatives today, after one of the most exciting and memorable days in its history, by a vote of 322 to 19, adopted a resolution which nine-tenths of its members believe makes war with Spain inevitable.

It is a fact which was grimly commented upon today by members as they spoke of the future, that every war in which the United States has engaged began in April, and that today was the anniversary of the fall of Fort Sumter, which aroused the patriotic fervor of the North and made the four years of civil strife a certainty.

The resolutions adopted direct the President to intervene at once in Cuba to restore peace and secure to the people of this island "a stable and independent government of their own," and authorizes him to use the army and navy to execute the purpose of the resolutions.

Although only nineteen members—fifteen Democrats, three Republicans, and one Populist—dissented upon the final vote, the proceedings were marred by a bitter and acrimonious display of partisan feeling. During the height of the excitement the lie was passed between Mr. Brumm [Rep., Pa.] and Mr. Bartlett [Dem., Ga.], and a disgraceful scene followed that almost descended to the level of a free fight. Mr. Bartlett hurled a book at his adversary, and in a minute half a hundred members were fighting like fiends. Order was finally restored, and later the two members found that the altercation had arisen out of a misunderstanding, whereupon there were mutual apologies.

Mr. Johnson Suppressed.

Later in the proceedings the Speaker was obliged to again call upon the Sergeant-at-Arms with his silver mace, the emblem of the House authority, to seat Mr. Johnson of Indiana, who was indignantly remonstrating against what he termed the "unnecessary war into which the country was being plunged."

Only forty minutes were given for debate and a special rule was required to get the resolutions before the House. The minority resolutions, which declared for the recognition of the existing government of the insurgents, were voted down—147-190—but they secured the votes of three Republicans.

Some stirring and patriotic sentiments were voiced during the debate which lifted the galleries and the members to a high pitch of enthusiasm.

Mr. Adams of Pennsylvania, acting chairman of the Foreign Affairs committee, and Mr. Dinsmore, [Dem., Ark.], the senior minority member of the committee, were the only members who had an opportunity to speak directly to the resolutions, but General Henderson of Iowa, Mr. Bailey of Texas, and Mr. McMillin of Tennessee each made speeches upon the special order.

The Capitol was again like a beleaguered citadel. Thousands upon thousands swarmed into the corridors and galleries to witness the scenes and to hear the stirring oratory. The galleries of the House were a solid mass of humanity, and on the floor members in excited groups were discussing the situation.

Mr. Adams, acting chairman of the Foreign Affairs committee, came into the hall with a copy of the Senate resolutions, and was immediately surrounded and forced to read them aloud to half a hundred members who gathered in the main aisle.

Trivial matters occupied the attention of the House for an hour, while the members on the floor and the spectators in the galleries impatiently awaited the presentation of the resolution from the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Burst of Applause.

The suspense of the members was almost unendurable, but shortly before 3 o'clock Mr. Adams of Pennsylvania, the acting chairman of the committee, entered the hall with the report. Instantly a hush fell upon the vast assemblage. The presentation of the resolutions was the occasion for a wild outburst of applause from the galleries and the floor. It was evident that the war spirit was rampant. Mr. Adams asked unanimous consent for the consideration of the resolutions, and Mr. Bailey reserved the right to object, saying that whether he objected or not would depend upon a fair understanding as to the length of the debate being reached.

"Is there objection?" asked the Speaker.

"I ask for the regular order," shouted Mr. Quigg [Rep., N. Y.].

"Which is an objection," observed Mr. Bailey.

"Is there objection?" again asked the Speaker, still holding his gavel aloft.

Mr. Bailey sought to interpose with a request that the minority resolutions be read, but the Speaker insisted that if objection was made it must be made then.

"The chair is determined to try to force the minority—" cried Mr. Bailey, amid much confusion and cries of "Regular order!" Then Mr. Bailey turned and, facing the other side, entered his objection in emphatic tones. The whole Democratic side rose en masse.

"They are simply playing for political advantage, and the people of the country ought to know it," shouted Mr. Richardson [Dem., Tenn.].

"There is a perfect understanding with the Democratic members of the Foreign Affairs committee on this point," replied Mr. Henderson [Rep., Ia.].

"That is not true, if we are to understand that any such arrangement as this was agreed to," retorted Mr. Richardson.

Trouble Begins.

At this juncture occurred the sensational climax of the day and one of the most exciting incidents in the history of the House. Members all about were in a state of frenzied excitement. Partisan passion was running high. It required only the application of a match to explode the magazine, and when the explosion came pandemonium reigned. Mr. Bartlett [Dem., Ga.], off to the right of the chair, was supporting the protests of the Democrats against the taunting words which were coming from the other side.

Suddenly in his rear, in the next tier of seats, came in stentorian tones from Mr. Brumm [Rep., Pa.], a taunt addressed generally to the Democratic side:

"You got just what you didn't want!" he shouted.

"That is not true!" cried out Mr. Bartlett, who, it was explained subsequently, was addressing his remarks to a Republican on the other side.

"I say it is!" retorted Mr. Brumm, hotly.

"It is not!" flared back Mr. Bartlett, turning and facing Mr. Brumm.

"You are a liar!" responded Mr. Brumm.

The lie had passed. Instantly Mr. Bartlett reached for a large bound copy of the Congressional Record in the desk before him and, raising it aloft, hurled it at his adversary. It fell short and then the two antagonists rushed for each other. The House immediately was in an uproar. Some of the women in the galleries screamed hysterically. Members ran across the area in front of the Speaker's desk and crowded up the adjoining aisles, clinching, tugging, hauling at each other like madmen.

Behave Like Madmen.

It was like a free fight in the street. Shouts of anger and indignation were heard on every hand. Members in the crush espoused the cause of the two original combatants and there were several exciting collisions, but no blows struck.

Meantime Mr. Bartlett and Mr. Brumm were trying to get at each other over the benches, but they were borne back by friends.

Mr. Bartlett, who is a slight man, was carried off his feet, and Mr. Miers of Indiana, a stalwart, broad-shouldered Hoosier, blocked the path of Mr. Brumm, who is himself a man of great physical vigor. In his efforts to stop Mr. Brumm Mr. Miers became involved with Mr. Pearce of Missouri, and they almost came to blows. All this time the gavel of the Speaker was heard above the noise and his voice was commanding the Sergeant-at-Arms to restore order.

Armed with the great silver mace, the emblem of the authority of the House, Colonel Russell, the Sergeant-at-Arms, repeatedly charged the thick mass of struggling members, but was as often swept aside. One of the other employés, Griffin Halstead, a son of Murat Halstead, while attempting to pacify Mr. Brumm, was felled by a blow on the jaw.

At last, by the efforts of a dozen muscular members, the belligerents were separated, the angry legislators retired to their seats, and a semblance of order was restored. It was one of the most disgraceful scenes witnessed in the House in many years.

Action, Not Talk.

The effort to get the resolutions before the House having failed, the Committee on Rules retired and formulated a special order, which was brought in a few minutes later and which General Henderson presented. It provided for the immediate consideration of the resolutions presented by the Foreign Affairs committee. The House was at this time still laboring under a great stress of suppressed excitement. Partisan feeling was still rampant. Mr. Henderson explained that the rule did not propose to close debate.

"The sentiment on this side of the House," said he, "is almost overwhelmingly in favor of action, not talk." [Applause on the Republican side.] The time has come in the opinion of the country for action on this great question. It has been discussed by the public press, it has been discussed in the pulpit, it has been discussed in the House and in the Senate, it has been discussed at every fireside in the American republic, and we believe, Mr. Speaker, that the time has come, sad as it is, when this country can no longer stand idly by. Everything has been done by our Chief Executive to secure peace on that island without arms—the time has come when the last resort must be appealed to by our country."

"I and my colleagues," replied Mr. Bailey, "heartily agree to the rule which provides for the immediate consideration of this important resolution. It would have not been necessary to have had a session of the Committee on Rules if the gentleman on that side of the House had been patient enough to have allowed those of us on this side to propose an understanding with regard to debate; I simply reserved the right to object in order to ascertain if it was possible to reach an agreement about the time to be occupied in debate, and while the gentleman representing the minority of that committee was attempting to present a resolution which has the indorsement of himself and his associates I was required either to consent to the immediate consideration of the proposition presented by the chairman of the committee or to deny to my own side the right to present its views to the House and to the country.

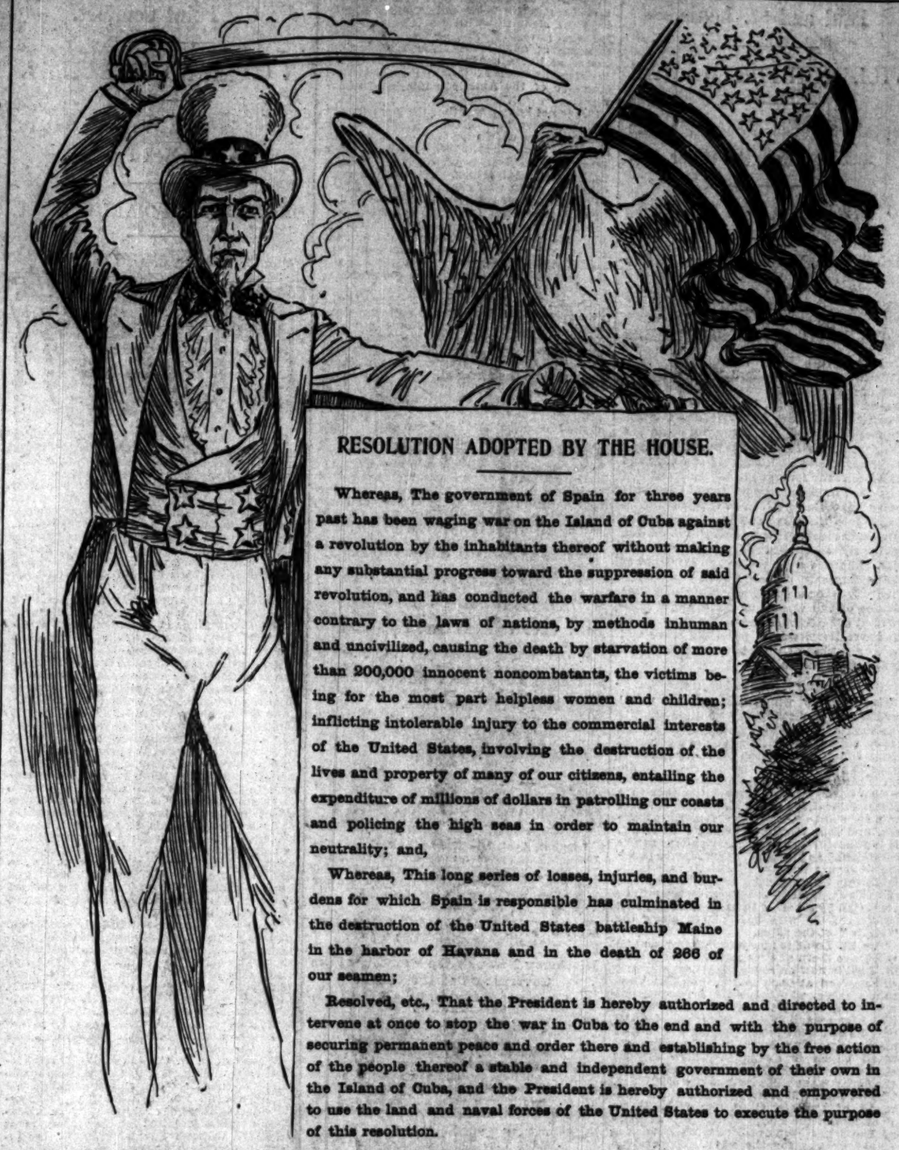
Bailey Quotes Dingley.

"That I asked only what was reasonable will be testified to by the gentleman from Maine (Mr. Dingley), because after the unseemly occurrence which came more nearly disgracing the House of Representatives than any act which has occurred during my membership of this body, the gentleman's own sense of fairness compelled him to ask the House to do precisely and only what I asked for in the beginning. I did not intend to interfere with the immediate consideration of this resolution, but I wanted the country to understand that—" Derisive laughter and jeers came from the Republican side at this moment.

"Don't pay any attention to him," shouted a member.

"Mr. Speaker, I believe I will not disgrace myself by commenting on such behavior as

(Continued on fourth page.)



RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE HOUSE.

Whereas, The government of Spain for three years past has been waging war on the Island of Cuba against a revolution by the inhabitants thereof without making any substantial progress toward the suppression of said revolution, and has conducted the warfare in a manner contrary to the laws of nations, by methods inhuman and uncivilized, causing the death by starvation of more than 200,000 innocent noncombatants, the victims being for the most part helpless women and children; inflicting intolerable injury to the commercial interests of the United States, involving the destruction of the lives and property of many of our citizens, entailing the expenditure of millions of dollars in patrolling our coasts and policing the high seas in order to maintain our neutrality; and,

Whereas, This long series of losses, injuries, and burdens for which Spain is responsible has culminated in the destruction of the United States battleship Maine in the harbor of Havana and in the death of 266 of our seamen;

Resolved, etc., That the President is hereby authorized and directed to intervene at once to stop the war in Cuba to the end and with the purpose of securing permanent peace and order there and establishing by the free action of the people thereof a stable and independent government of their own in the Island of Cuba, and the President is hereby authorized and empowered to use the land and naval forces of the United States to execute the purpose of this resolution.

The Nineteen Who Voted Against Cuba.

Nineteen members of Congress voted against the adoption of the Cuban resolution, while 322 voted for it. The nineteen is composed of fifteen Democrats, mostly from Georgia and Alabama, three Republicans, and one Populist. Their names follow:

WILLIAM CHARLES ADAMSON, Democrat, of Carrollton, Ga. He was born at Bowdon, Ga.; spent his youth alternately in working on the farm and in hauling goods and cotton; read law; was Judge of the City Court of Carrollton from 1885 to 1889, and was attorney for the City of Carrollton for a number of years; was Presidential Elector in 1892; was elected to the Fifty-fifth Congress.

WILLIAM G. BRANTLEY, Democrat, of Brunswick, Ga. He is a lawyer, and this is his first term in Congress.

JOHN H. BANKHEAD, Democrat, of Fayette, Ala. He is a farmer-politician. Served four years in the Confederate Army. Was elected to the Fiftieth, Fifty-first, Fifty-second, Fifty-third, Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth Congresses.

WILLIS BREWER, Democrat, of Haynesville, Ala. He is a lawyer-journalist-politician, held local offices and elected to Fifty-fifth Congress.

HENRY D. CLAYTON, Democrat, of Eufaula, Ala. He is a lawyer and was elected to the Fifty-fifth Congress.

NICHOLAS NICHOLS COX, Democrat, of Franklin, Tenn. He is a lawyer and was a cavalry Colonel in the Confederate army. Has been in Congress four terms.

WILLIAM ELLIOTT, Democrat, of South Carolina. He is a lawyer, was a Confederate officer and has had a checkered Congressional career. He was declared elected to the Fiftieth and Fifty-second Congresses; received the certificate of election to the Fifty-first Congress, but was unseated by the House; was given the certificate of election to the Fifty-fourth Congress, but was unseated June 4, 1896, and the seat given to his Republican opponent, and was finally elected to the Fifty-fifth Congress.

JAMES M. GRIGGS, Democrat, of Dawson, Ga. He is a lawyer-journalist-politician. This is his first Congressional experience.

WILLIAM MARCELLUS HOWARD, Democrat, of Lexington, Ga. He is a lawyer and this is his first Congressional term.

RUFUS E. LESTER, Democrat, of Savannah, Ga. He is a lawyer and an ex-Confederate officer. Has been in Congress since the Fifty-first session.

ELIJAH BANKS LEWIS, Democrat, of Montezuma, Ga. He is a banker and this is his first Congressional term.

JOHN W. MADDOX, Democrat, of Rome, Ga. He is an ex-Confederate, a lawyer, and has been in politics for twenty years.

FARISH CARTER TATE, Democrat, of Jasper, Ga. He is a lawyer-politician and has been in Congress three terms.

GEORGE WASHINGTON TAYLOR, Democrat, of Demopolis, Ala. He is an ex-Confederate, a lawyer, school teacher, and has made politics his business for twenty years.

THOMAS JEFFERSON STRAIT, Democrat, of Lancaster, S. C. He is an ex-Confederate, lawyer, and has had three Congressional terms.

CHARLES ADDISON BOUTELLE, Republican, of Bangor, Me. He is an ex-navy officer, a newspaper man, and has been in Congress since 1880.

HENRY U. JOHNSON, Republican, of Richmond, Ind. He is a lawyer and has been in Congress eight years.

EUGENE FRANCIS LOUD, Republican, of San Francisco, Cal. He is a veteran of the civil war, a lawyer, and this is his fourth Congressional term.

JERRY SIMPSON, Populist, of Medicine Lodge, Kas.

Resolutions Presented by Senate Foreign Relations Committee

WHEREAS, The abhorrent conditions which have existed for more than three years on the island of Cuba, so near our own borders, have shocked the moral sense of the people of the United States, have been a disgrace to Christian civilization, culminating, as they have, in the destruction of a United States battleship, with 266 of its officers and crew, while on a friendly visit in the harbor of Havana, and cannot longer be endured, as has been set forth by the President of the United States in his message to Congress of April 11, 1898, upon which the action of Congress was invited; therefore,

Resolved, first, That the people of the island of Cuba are, and of right ought to be, free and independent.

Second—That it is the duty of the United States to demand, and the government of the United States does hereby demand, that the government of Spain at once relinquish its authority and government in the island of Cuba and withdraw its land and naval forces from Cuba and Cuban waters.

Third—That the President of the United States be, and he hereby is, directed and empowered to use the entire land and naval forces of the United States, and to call into actual service of the United States the militia of the several States, to such an extent as may be necessary to carry these resolutions into effect.

HOW THE SITUATION IS VIEWED IN EUROPE.

THE message of President McKinley was received with mingled feelings in Madrid. The public generally looked upon it as a direct thrust at Spanish sovereignty in Cuba. The government was inclined to regard it as a more peaceful proposition, and yet felt that it seriously menaced the Spanish cause. The action of Congress yesterday has crystallized this sentiment into one of a most belligerent character.

Anticipating this action, a meeting of the Cabinet was held in Madrid on Tuesday night, which resulted in a positive declaration never to yield to what has been termed the "pretensions of the United States." The official report of this meeting given to the Madrid public contained this significant paragraph:

"The doctrines contained in the President's message are incompatible with the sovereignty and rights of the Spanish nation and are an interference in the international affairs of this country."

The official note says further:

"A firm consciousness of its rights, united with the resolution to maintain them, will inspire the nation, as they inspire the government, with the serenity necessary in these difficult moments to direct successfully and defend energetically the sacred interests which are the patrimony of the Spanish race."

Since the issuance of this note the responsible heads of the government have reiterated in interviews their determination never to yield up Cuba at the demand of the United States.

The press of Madrid is much more rabid in tone, openly clamoring for war.

The London Times in an elaborate review of the situation says the United States and Spain must battle for supremacy on the ocean. An attempt on either side, the Times says, to invade territory would be disastrous.

CONGRESS TELLS SPAIN TO GO.

House Passes Resolutions Demanding Immediate Evacuation of Cuba and the Senate Will Take Similar Action Before the Week Ends.

HOAR ALONE BLOCKS RECOGNITION OF THE REPUBLIC

Both Houses Appear to Be Practically United on Every Point Except the Important One of the Status to Be Given the Insurgent Government.

M'KINLEY, HIS FRIENDS SAY, WILL ACT IF COMPELLED TO.

Orders of the Most Significant Character Are Promulgated by the Navy and Other Departments in Anticipation of a War Declaration.

NO DIFFICULTY IS ANTICIPATED IN SEIZING SPANISH POSSESSIONS.

Washington, D. C., April 13.—[Special.]—Congress has acted. The House today in the space of a few hours passed a joint resolution providing for immediate armed intervention to secure an independent government for Cuba by the overwhelming vote of 322 to 19.

The Senate expects to reach a vote by Friday night. The Senate resolutions, which are much stronger and better written than those passed by the House today, will probably be passed in the Senate and immediately accepted by the House, and become the practical declaration of war on which President McKinley will have to act.

It was significant of the temper of Congress that forty-eight hours after the President's message had been received both Houses were engaged in the serious work of considering resolutions submitted by the Foreign committees. The Senate began work almost immediately upon the resolution reported by the Committee on Foreign Relations, which was telegraphed verbatim to THE TRIBUNE last night, in advance of its submission to the Senate today.

Senator Foraker opened the ball in the debate and made a strong plea for the recognition of the infant republic of Cuba. He was followed by Senators Lodge and Lindsay, and if a vote could have been taken this afternoon not only would the regular resolutions have been passed but they would have provided for immediate recognition of the republic of Cuba.

Hoar Prevents Recognition.

Senator Hoar of Massachusetts, who has been selected as the floor leader of those whom Senator Mason calls the "squaw men," invoked the rules of the Senate to prevent a vote today, and thereby undoubtedly saved the point of the recognition of the republic at this time. It will undoubtedly be necessary to endure many weary hours of debate in the Senate, but it is probable that the overwhelming majority for immediate action will force continuous sessions, and it is expected that the Senate will vote by Friday night or by Saturday afternoon at the latest.

There is an overwhelming majority for the resolution submitted unanimously by the Committee on Foreign Relations, and to this end the stirring report presented by Chairman Davis had contributed mightily.

It was the general opinion tonight that the committee resolutions would go through and that the House would accept them. As usual, the House of Representatives did the right thing at the right time by cutting off all debate on the main question and bringing the Cuban resolution to a head so that the entire process of passing an enactment which means war on its face consumed only about four hours.

On the main question, which was armed intervention, the Republicans and Democrats were united. The only difference between the minority and majority reports was in regard to the question of recognition of independence of the insurgent government.

It was with much difficulty that the Republicans were restrained from siding with the Democrats in this matter. They deemed it best, however, not to take issue with the President on this point, because they believed that sooner or later the insurgent government would naturally be recognized.

Party Vote on the Substitute.

The vote on the substitute offered by the Democrats for recognition of the republic was practically a party one. It was defeated on a roll call by 191 to 250. The Democrats simply desired to put themselves on record, and they voted without hesitation for the Republican resolution, with the exception of a few cranks and bolters, so that the House goes on record in favor of hostilities by the magnificent vote of 322 to 19.

There were two or three turbulent scenes in the House, during the course of which one honorable gentleman shied a book at another honorable gentleman's head, but they were in no way connected with the great question at issue, for the House was practically unanimous on that point.

It was expressly desired to give the country an object lesson to show the great commercial interests, which have been begging for peace, that the House of Representatives was sincere two weeks ago when it demanded that the President should either intervene in Cuba on his own accord or give Congress the chance to do so. Of the nineteen who voted against the resolution it can hardly be said that a single one was influenced by the frantic appeals of the great commercial bodies.

On the contrary, they were made up of a couple of wrong-headed Republicans, Johnson of Indiana and Loud of California, who have something of a reputation for standing by themselves on every question; Jerry Simpson, the Kansas Populist, who certainly is not influenced by the plutocrats; and a scattering handful of Democrats who were more concerned about the independence of Cuba than opposed to intervention.

There is a general sentiment in the House that if the Senate resolutions pass without material amendment they will be accepted practically without opposition, and immediately thereafter there will be a state of war, although Congress has not made any specific declaration to that effect.

Would Protect Spain in Cuba.

The administration Senators have given it out tonight that they would prefer the House resolution—first, because it does not specifically require the President to order Spain out of the island; and, secondly, because, while it directs the President to intervene at once, it only "authorizes and empowers," but does not "direct" him to make use of the land and naval forces.

The Senate resolution was carefully drawn so that when it is once passed the President would be obliged to send a note to Spain demanding her immediate withdrawal from the Island of Cuba, and this, of course, would provoke an answer which would be as much a declaration of war as the resolution of intervention would. Some of the close friends of President McKinley say that while he would prefer the House resolution to the Senate, and while he wants neither, but a much milder declaration, he would not veto the resolutions now before the Senate, but, on the contrary, will approve them without hesitation on the ground that Congress has the exclusive right to declare war, and, as that body has accepted the responsibility, he will simply execute its decree.

That the President is preparing to go to war there can be no doubt. Orders of the most significant character were promulgated today, and the Navy department went to the extent of ordering the purchase of the two transatlantic liners, the St. Paul and the St. Louis. These ships belong to the American line, which was subsidized for the express purpose of furnishing fleet commerce destroyers in case of war. The two ships will cost the government $3,000,000 in round numbers, and the first one of them out of the dry dock will in all probability be commanded by Captain Sigsbee, the hero of the Maine.

Squadron Is Cut for Practice.

The flying squadron was ordered away from Hampton Roads not for offensive purposes at all, but to accustom the officers and men to the ships, inasmuch as the fleet has been hurriedly gathered together and two of the cruisers were taken out of ordinary at the navy yard and hurriedly furnished with officers and men for the emergency. It will be the duty of the fleet under Commodore Schley to get between Cuba and Spain and to head off any possible reinforcements of ships or men on their way to Cuban waters.

Information was received at the Navy department today to the effect that the two Spanish cruisers, the Vizcaya and the Oquendo, had left Puerto Rico for the east. It is believed to be the intention of the Spanish government to have these two cruisers join the torpedo flotilla at the Cape Verde Islands and then to concentrate their naval forces along the peninsula. The opinion is rapidly gaining ground that the Spaniards will not strike a blow to save Cuba and Puerto Rico, but will bend all their energies to defending Spanish territory at home from the expected raid from the Yankee battleships.

Consul General Lee, Consul Barker, and other recent experts from Cuba unite in expressing the belief that although there may be a protracted naval warfare before Spain actually backs down, there will be no difficulty in seizing and retaining possession of both Cuba and Puerto Rico, and in all probability a demonstration against the Philippines would be immediately successful.

Food Ships to Follow Warships.

It is the intention of the President, if he can make the necessary arrangements, to have transports filled with provisions accompany the warships from Key West to Ha-

BULLETIN OF
The Daily Tribune.

CHICAGO, THURSDAY, APRIL 14, 1898.

Weather for Chicago today: Fair; warmer.
Sun rises at 5:22; sets at 6:41.
Moon sets at 2:10.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

Port.	Arrived.	Sailed.
BREMEN	Murchen	
HAMBURG	Alesia	
LONDON	Michigan	
MARSEILLES	Patria	
NEW YORK		Paris.
NEW YORK		La Champagne.
NEW YORK		Friesland.
NEW YORK		Britannic.
SOUTHAMPTON	St. Louis	Trave.

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wana and to follow up the actual conquest by the immediate relief of starvation. Congress will probably be asked for a large appropriation for this purpose, and it is believed that there will be no difficulty in securing it, provided the President undertakes the duty of armed intervention without hesitation and in strict accordance to the direction given him by Congress.

One of the strongest arguments to be used in the Senate against delay is the pressing necessity of relieving the reconcentrados. The point will continually be made that the so-called conservative Senators by delaying intervention are themselves preventing the operation of the President's humanitarian policy, and making themselves personally responsible for daily deaths, reaching up into the thousands.

Inasmuch as Spain has withdrawn her cruisers from Cuba, and as Captain Sampson's fleet should have Havana and Matanzas at its mercy within twenty-four hours after sailing orders are received, the cure for starvation can be easily applied, and the returning Consular officers express the opinion that if the fleet takes possession of those two towns and immediately proceeds to land heavy supplies of food and clothing for the sick and suffering, there will be an immediate cessation of hostilities, and, beyond a few straggling shots, the Spaniards will surrender with but little opposition. It is said that as soon as the intervention resolutions are passed the President will approve them, and at the same time issue orders for the dispatch of the fleet, for on rapidity of action will depend not only the relief of the reconcentrados, but the prevention of a condition of absolute anarchy in the larger towns.

To Give Anarchists No Chance.

Havana, Matanzas, Sagua la Grande, and other cities are filled with Cuban sympathizers, who have been suppressed only by stern military decree, and who would naturally seize the opportunity to avenge themselves on their oppressors, when once they knew the United States is preparing to act. A Cuban is a patriot, but he is Spanish bred, and his patriotism is often liable to exhibit itself in ways which would not be expected in this country.

It is believed the first duty of the troops landed by the fleet will be to preserve order between the contending factions, and during the mix-up it is more than likely that both sides will be hurt. It was to avoid any complications and to leave the troops free for such action as might be necessary that Consul General Lee protested against the immediate recognition of the Cuban republic.

The Confederate Veterans' association and the Union Veteran league were contemplating giving a monster reception in honor of Consul General Fitzhugh Lee. The plans for this demonstration were elaborate, and this morning the committee of the two associations, headed by the chairman, Colonel R. I. Fleming, waited upon General Lee at the Shoreham, and asked him to set a time which would be most convenient to him to receive this honor. Much to their surprise the General replied:

"I don't want to seem ugly or impolite, but I should prefer that you would not give it at all."

McKinley's Alleged Jealousy of Lee.

The committee persuaded the General to consider the matter further and he is to give his final decision tomorrow morning. Since that time numerous rumors have been afloat in regard to General Lee's reasons for refusing a tribute from the people. It was stated this evening by a member of the committee that one of General Lee's closest friends had advised him of a rumor of the President's jealousy, which is supposed to have grown out of the demonstration given General Lee last evening, when nearly 20,000 people participated in a procession and serenade. General Lee, when asked by one of his personal friends why he did not wish the plan for the reception to go on, said: "I am still a public officer. I did not come here at my own pleasure, but upon official orders from my superior officers. I am here in an official capacity, and I do not wish to do anything against the President's views or which in any way might embarrass him."

It is said that the President appreciates the fact that he might have been the hero and does not fancy some one else filling that position.

Colonel Fleming said this evening: "We do not wish to do anything which General Lee does not want us to do, but we hope that he will reconsider the matter and that the reception may be given. We urged upon him the claims of the people, both in the North and the South, who have a certain feeling of proprietorship, founded upon keen respect and admiration. We are anxiously waiting for his reply tomorrow."

The question of Cuban independence has completely outgrown party lines. The disposition among the Democrats at the Capitol is to secure immediate action, with only such incidental party advantage as it would be only human nature to seize upon. The President is not openly hampering action, but some of his fool friends are, and he is being made to bear the burden. The President has his own opinions, and they have not been entirely those of Congress, but in spite of the fears expressed the Capitol, and not the White House, will prove unequal to the occasion. There is a well-defined belief that when the President has once exhausted all devices for peace, he will accept the inevitable war, and carry it on to a glorious and successful conclusion.

HOUSE IS FIRST IN ACTION.

Two Foreign Relations Committees Report Cuban Resolutions, One of Which Is Passed.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Washington, D. C., April 13.—It has been a day of momentous and exciting events in Congress. Not in years have both Houses been engaged in the consideration of such important business as that which was brought before them today. Both committees having in charge foreign affairs reported resolutions, the tenor of which is believed to mean a war with Spain. The House passed the resolutions reported by the majority of its committee, and the Senate began a debate which may be protracted and interesting.

In the early part of the day it seemed that there was a possibility that unanimous action might be had in both House and Senate, but divisions arising over the form and words of the resolution could not be reconciled, and minority reports were presented.

The Senate was the first to report its resolution, and at the beginning of the session Senator Davis, chairman of the committee, presented the resolution and a report which, in dealing with the management of Cuban affairs by Spain, was a vigorous and scathing denunciation of that country and its military methods.

The purpose of delay on the part of some of the members of the Senate was shown in the objection to the consideration of the report, which sent it over to another day, but this did not prevent a most exciting and vigorous debate upon the resolution and the Cuban situation. All day long the Senate listened with the galleries crowded while vigorous speeches were made for and against the proposition.

The minority report, which was presented by four members of the Foreign Relations committee—Senator Foraker of Ohio [Rep.] joining with three Democratic members—was in favor of the recognition of the independence of the present government of Cuba at once, and it is an interesting fact that there seems to be quite a general feeling that the minority report of the committee may, when the vote is taken, be the action of the Senate. Debate and discussion may alter this condition which seems to exist now, but the temper of Senators on both sides seems inclined in that direction.

Although the Senate was first to present its resolution the House was first to act. For more than five house efforts were made in the Committee on Foreign Affairs to secure unanimous action, but in the end the division of the committee on party lines prevailed, and the resolution of the majority was passed after one of the most exciting episodes that has been witnessed in the House since the Fifty-first Congress. Party feeling ran high, and, as foreshadowed by the action of the committee, party lines were sharply drawn, resulting in a scene which became personal and disgraceful.

The members of the committee were inclined to support a unanimous report, even if it did not wholly meet their views, but after a long conference with the leaders of the minority, who counseled standing on the ground which the Democratic party had assumed during this Congress, it was decided to favor a direct recognition of the insurgents as the government of Cuba.

The conservative forces of the Senate favor the House resolution in preference to that reported by the Senate committee. They do not believe it is as radical and believe as much good will be accomplished. Other conservatives favor a still more mild resolution, as evidenced by that presented by Senator Hale, which is in direct line with the President's message.

BUY TWO BIG SHIPS.

Navy Officials Take the St. Paul and St. Louis.

WILL EQUIP FOR THE WAR

Captain Sigsbee Commands One and Goodrich the Other.

TO BE PREPARED AT ONCE.

Both Ships to Be Heavily Armed After Present Trips.

GOVERNMENT AFTER MORE LINERS

Washington, D. C., April 13.—[Special.]—Two of the American line ocean greyhounds, the St. Louis and St. Paul, have been impressed into the naval service, and Captain Sigsbee of the ill-fated Maine will command the first of the two ships in which so many Americans have sailed across the big pond which is ready for service.

In view of the determination of Secretary Long that the big steamships should be called into the service of the United States only in the last extremity today's action was peculiarly significant of the approach of war. The two ships will eat up $5,000,000 of the emergency defense fund. The equipment for war purposes will probably be done on one of the vessels at the Cramps' shipyard at Philadelphia and on the other at the Newport News works, providing there will be any saving of time in having the work done by two shipbuilders.

Scarcity of Ordnance.

The difficulty which confronts the naval authorities in making use of these ships is the lack of ordnance. There have been so many recent acquisitions to the register of ships which have called for so many of the guns in reserve that the St. Louis and the St. Paul are destined to go into commission with a battery which is much less than that planned for those ships. The original project was for eight six-inch guns, four six-pounders, and four machine guns on each vessel. It is doubtful if the secondary battery can be established as proposed, and it may be possible to secure but five of the six-inch guns. Even this will make the vessels of some use and of comparative efficiency. They will be protected by a belt of light steel and by coal bunkers filled with fuel placed along the "vitals" of the ships.

The St. Louis is now at Southampton and will leave there at once for New York. The St. Paul is now en route to this country and will proceed at once to Philadelphia. Captain Sigsbee, who takes the St. Louis, has repeatedly requested the department to give him a command afloat. His friends believe that he is entitled to something a good deal more pretentious, but this is the only command which is available. There may be changes in command later on, in which event the department will give him the best billet. The St. Paul will probably be placed in command of Captain C. F. Goodrich. He is President of the Naval War College at Newport and has been developing the coastwise signal system for the navy. These ships will form an important addition to the auxiliary navy.

Brooklyn Off in the Lead.

In the meantime the Brooklyn was leading the fleet and heading straight for the open sea.

Far up the bay the four ships of the squadron halted for the Minneapolis to catch up, and after waiting an hour signals were exchanged with the belated vessel. After much hard work the Minneapolis got one of its anchors up on the port bow. But then the tangle was only half straightened out.

The other, with the heavy cable twisted around as if it had been tied in hard knots by some giant of the deep, had to be freed.

The delay evidently caused impatience on board the flagship, for shortly before 4 o'clock the Columbia was observed steaming toward the Minneapolis. Signals were exchanged, and then the refractory anchor came up, the big ship swung clear, and the two vessels were soon bound out at high speed, and at 5:30 o'clock not a trace of the flying squadron was to be seen.

The ships are stripped for action and carry a full supply of provisions and ammunition.

Asked to Hold the Ships.

New York, April 13.—[Special.]—A telegram was received from President Clement A. Griscom of the American line from Secretary Long of the Navy today asking him to hold the steamships St. Louis and St. Paul for the government's service. President Griscom at once started for Washington, where he had a conference with the Navy department. C. A. Griscom Jr., General Manager of the American line, said afterward:

"It is not known whether the government will purchase the vessels out and out or charter them until such time as the trouble is over. Both ships, however, are at their service. I could not say what price would be paid if we sold the ships. There would be no difficulty about that part of it. If we failed to come to terms the figures would be settled by arbitration, but I am sure every one connected with our line is anxious to do all in his power to help the government in the present crisis. The ships were not seized under the postal subsidy act, but were placed at the disposal of the government at the first hint of trouble."

The St. Paul is due here on Friday and the St. Louis will sail from Southampton on Sunday. This will bring the St. Louis into New York about a week from Saturday. The work of reconstructing and fitting the vessels as cruisers will, it is stated, begin immediately upon their arrival.

Will Be Sent to Philadelphia.

They will be sent to the Philadelphia yards of the Cramps, where they will be equipped, probably with two six-inch and ten five-inch guns, twelve six-pounders, and any number of one-pounders. Either two one and one-half-inch plates or one two-inch plate will be riveted around their vital parts, and their coal bunkers rearranged to protect their steering gear and machinery. Three weeks will be required to fit them out.

Every seaman declaring his intention of becoming an American citizen will be adopted into the service.

The St. Louis can develop 18,000 horse-power and its sister 20,000 horse-power. The St. Louis' speed record is 20.867 knots an hour, while its sister ship is 21.08 knots per hour. Their cost was more than $2,000,000 apiece.

It was reported today that the Obdam of the Holland-American line would be bought. Gustave Schwab said the North German Lloyd line had sold no ships, but had offered some to the government.

[If the government purchases, as indicated in Washington dispatches, the American line steamships St. Paul and St. Louis two Chicago people who had secured passage, one in each, for the next trip out will be disappointed. At the office of the American line yesterday Mrs. Jane Wells of Chicago was booked for passage in the St. Louis and Mr. I. Fym-Jones had secured a stateroom on the St. Paul. No word was received at the office yesterday afternoon to show that the steamers were to be changed to cruisers.]

Negotiating for Other Ships.

London, April 14.—The Daily Mail says the United States government is negotiating for the purchase of the Cunarder Lucania and the North German Lloyd steamer Kaiser Friedrich, which is not yet finished.

GETS THE BRAZILIAN CRUISER.

Nictheroy Becomes the Property of the Government of the United States.

New York, April 13.—[Special.]—Upon information received tonight the government has purchased the cruiser Nictheroy. The negotiations, which have been pending for some time, were conducted through Charles R. Flint & Co. of this city. Two days ago these negotiations were completed and the Brazilian cruiser became the property of the United States.

The Nictheroy will probably proceed at once either to Hampton Roads or New York under the Brazilian flag, and on its arrival at the port finally designated the formal transfer will be made. The Nictheroy was built for the Southern Pacific railroad in 1893 at Newport News and was launched under the name of El Cid. The contract with its builders called for a speed of eighteen knots under forced draft.

Before the boat went into commission the Brazilian war broke out and Charles R. Flint & Co. purchased it for the Brazilian government at a cost of $575,000. The vessel was transformed into an auxiliary cruiser.

The Nictheroy was armed with one fifty-five-pounder, about equivalent to a four-inch gun, two thirty-three-pounders, six six-pounders, nine one-pounders, two revolving cannon, one dynamite gun, throwing a projectile containing 500 pounds of dynamite, and four automobile torpedo tubes. The Nictheroy is 380 feet long, 48 feet beam, and has a displacement of 4,666 tons.

FLEET SHIPS ARE OFF

Flying Squadron Sails from Old Point Comfort.

IN COMMAND OF SCHLEY.

Report Is They Are Only Out to Give the Men Practice.

ORDERS SEALED AND SECRET

Virginia Beach, Va., April 13.—[With the flying squadron.]—Commodore Schley started to move the flying squadron to sea precisely at 2:30 o'clock, and by dark would have been many miles from land but for the fact that the Minneapolis fouled its anchor chain and wasted over two hours in an effort to free it. Finally, when near Cape Henry, the Minneapolis not having joined the squadron, Commodore Schley sent the Columbia to Fort Monroe to tell the Minneapolis that it could find the rest of the squadron fifteen miles east of Cape Henry, where they would wait its arrival.

Beyond this fact none of the officers on board the Brooklyn was aware at 6 o'clock of its destination, and Commodore Schley declined to say what its mission was.

The squadron presented a most imposing picture when it finally got together. First came the Brooklyn, then the Massachusetts, then the Columbia, then the Minneapolis, and finally the battleship Texas holding the left of the line, the second place of honor. They bowled along at a splendid speed, and Commodore Schley said as he looked back on them from the bridge:

"There's a good lot of fighters for you. I'd like to see anything that can whip them."

The Brooklyn had 504 men on board when she left Fort Monroe, four having gone ashore because of illness.

If the cruise started today is not a practice one the first stop will be made at Bermuda.

Fort Monroe, Va., April 13.—It became known early in the afternoon that Commodore Schley had received sailing orders, and immediately the scene on the ships and ashore became one of animation. Hundreds of persons crowded to the piers, and at 11:30 Commodore Schley and a number of other officers came off in the launches to bid farewell to their wives and families, who have been stopping at the hotels. An affecting scene followed. The women accompanied their sailor husbands to the pier, tears streaming down their cheeks, for none knew whether it was to be a long farewell, or what would happen before they met again. In the midst of the good-byes the all aboard gun boomed from the Brooklyn, and the officers stepped into the launches and steamed quickly to their ships.

There was activity and orderly confusion. Smoke curled from the great stacks, propellers turned slowly, ad then came the rattle of the cables as the anchors left bottom and were hoisted aboard. First the grim battleship Massachusetts got under way, followed by the Columbia. Then the flagship Brooklyn surged ahead, the Texas a close second. As the fleet began to gather headway it was seen that the Minneapolis was in trouble.

Washington, D. C., April 13.—[Special.]—The Navy department has been officially advised of the departure of the Oquendo and Vizcaya from Puerto Rico. The information comes from our representatives in Madrid, and is discredited for the reason that it is sifted through Spanish sources. No intimation is given of the direction taken by the two vessels, but it has been given out that they are proceeding to Cape Verde Island or to the Canaries, probably the latter.

This information was the cause of some excitement this afternoon when it was learned that orders had been given the flying squadron to leave Hampton Roads and proceed to sea. There is no significance of a hostile nature in this movement. The ships of the flying squadron will reappear in Hampton Roads in forty-eight hours and perhaps in half that time. The vessels have proceeded to sea to gain a little practice in evolution and familiarize the officers and men with the handling of ships and guns. Most of those attached to the ships are not acquainted with the vessels, and many of the men of some of the ships are new to the service. The present order has, therefore, no sensational feature.

Secretary Long, when shown the Newport News dispatch, positively refused to affirm or deny its statement or comment on it in any way, saying it was an inviolable rule not to refer to the movements of the warships. It is thought if the ships really sailed for action the inviolable rule referred to would be taken advantage of to conceal the real facts.

KEY WEST HUNGRY FOR NEWS,

There Are Signs of Weariness and Discontent Over the Lack of Definite Action.

Key West, Fla., April 13.—Key West is on the qui vive today and hungry for news of the next move on the international chess board. Opinions vary as to the outcome, many people holding the belief that following the decisive attitude of Congress, Spain, realizing she has no alternative but war, will sacrifice all to avoid a resort to arms. The majority, however, considers that Spain has delayed too long to withdraw, and believes a conflict is now inevitable.

There is much speculation here over the departure of the Spanish officials, Consul Rafael Seco and Vice Consul J. M. Fernandes, who, after leaving their effects with Mr. Taylor, the British Vice Consul, sailed on the steamer Mascotte for the North last night. Mr. Taylor avers he does not know their destination nor whether they have been recalled.

The American bark Matanzas, bound from New York for Havana, put in here last night to ascertain the existing conditions before proceeding. As Havana news was very meager, it could not be enlightened, and still lies here.

The harbor it still dotted with warships, and from the shore the whitecad "jackies" can easily be seen drilling on board.

The Fern has been painted the war color, and left for Tampa this morning to fetch some ammunition which is coming from the North for the fleet.

Key West, especially the Cuban portion of it, was much stirred today and divided, some of the Cubans shouting and singing patriotic songs, and others looking much more seriously upon the results of a possible breach between the United States and Spain. A "fake" bulletin announcing that an order had been issued by President McKinley for the enrollment of all Cuban-Americans on the West Indian keys, between the ages of 18 and 45, to form a battalion for the army of Cuban occupation, caused deep and far from praiseworthy emotion in the breasts of many of the "patriots" of Cuba. News regarding the movements of troops is anxiously awaited.

The long period of uncertainty is undoubtedly having an effect upon the fleet. Signs of weariness and discontent over the delay in taking action in the case of Cuba are apparent. With the dawn of each day renewed hopes are expressed that the warships will be ordered to Havana but when the flags are hauled down at night the war vessels are still tugging idly at their anchors and the hopeful feeling goes down with the sun.

Everything is in readiness for a quick start, and if the order comes for a warlike move the bluejackets of the fleet and their officers will respond with a burst of enthusiasm which can only be appreciated by those who have been spending the weary days of waiting here.

The tugs Algonquin and Nezinscott, from New York, arrived here today, and their prospective commanders, Lieutenants Noel and Crossley, reported to Captain Sampson, in command of the fleet. During the day the news reached here that the flying squadron had received orders to sail, and it caused much excitement among both officers and men, tinged with a feeling of chagrin at the fact that Schley's squadron had been first to get away. But later came the news that the flying squadron was only going on a forty-eight hours' practice cruise, and down went the hopes of the fleet again, only to be revived by another dispatch saying that, after all, the squadron might only be going outside the capes, there to await further and more important instructions from Washington.

OREGON KEEPS OUT AT SEA.

Battleship Was Expected to Take Coal at Valparaiso, but Has Not Been Sighted.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

Valparaiso, Chile, via Galveston, Tex., April 13.—[Copyright, 1898, by the Press Publishing Company, New York World.]—The United States battleship Oregon was due to arrive here yesterday. As it has not put in an appearance at this port it is not expected to call here now. It left Callao, Peru, about 1,400 miles north, a week ago today. Doubtless it has already passed to the south too far out to sea to be sighted here.

WHY ARE WE HERE?

Question Squadron Officials Are Asking Themselves.

DISCONTENT AT KEY WEST

Hope to Attack Havana and Matanzas Simultaneously.

LESS TALK AND MORE FIGHT.

Assignment of Capt. Sigsbee to the St. Paul Gives Satisfaction.

DISCUSS TRANSPORT OF TROOPS.

[SPECIAL BY C. M. PEPPER.]

Key West, Fla., April 13.—[Copyright, 1898.]—Officers of the fleet are engaged chiefly in reading bulletins from Washington and wondering when orders will be received to move. Intimation is given today that Matanzas, as well as Havana, is to be attacked by the squadron. Blanco is said to have placed mines in Matanzas harbor on the theory that it would be the policy of the United States to land troops there, and march them overland to Havana. The real question, however, is still what measures have been taken for transporting troops with which to hold Havana after the navy has taken it. The mistaken report that the flying squadron had put to sea from Hampton Roads under sealed orders caused considerable excitement here until it was known that the squadron had gone out for practice. Captain Sigsbee's assignment to the St. Paul gives much satisfaction. Naval commanders are hoping for a speedy end to Congressional talk and for action which will enable them to put into effect the purpose for which the fleet is held here.

MAY LEAVE KEY WEST TODAY.

Supply Boats Warned That the Fleet May Be Under Way at Any Time.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

Key West, Fla., April 13.—[Copyright, 1898, by the Press Publishing Company, New York World.]—The supply boats were warned today that the fleet may be out tomorrow. It was told them they may stay seven miles out to the Iowa, New York and Indiana, as usual, but must not rely upon selling their produce. This is the first time such a notice has been served upon this little local supply fleet of small schooners. It came from the officer in charge of the New York.

PUERTO RICO IS TREMBLING.

Arrival of an American Steamer Is the Signal for a Rush to the Interior.

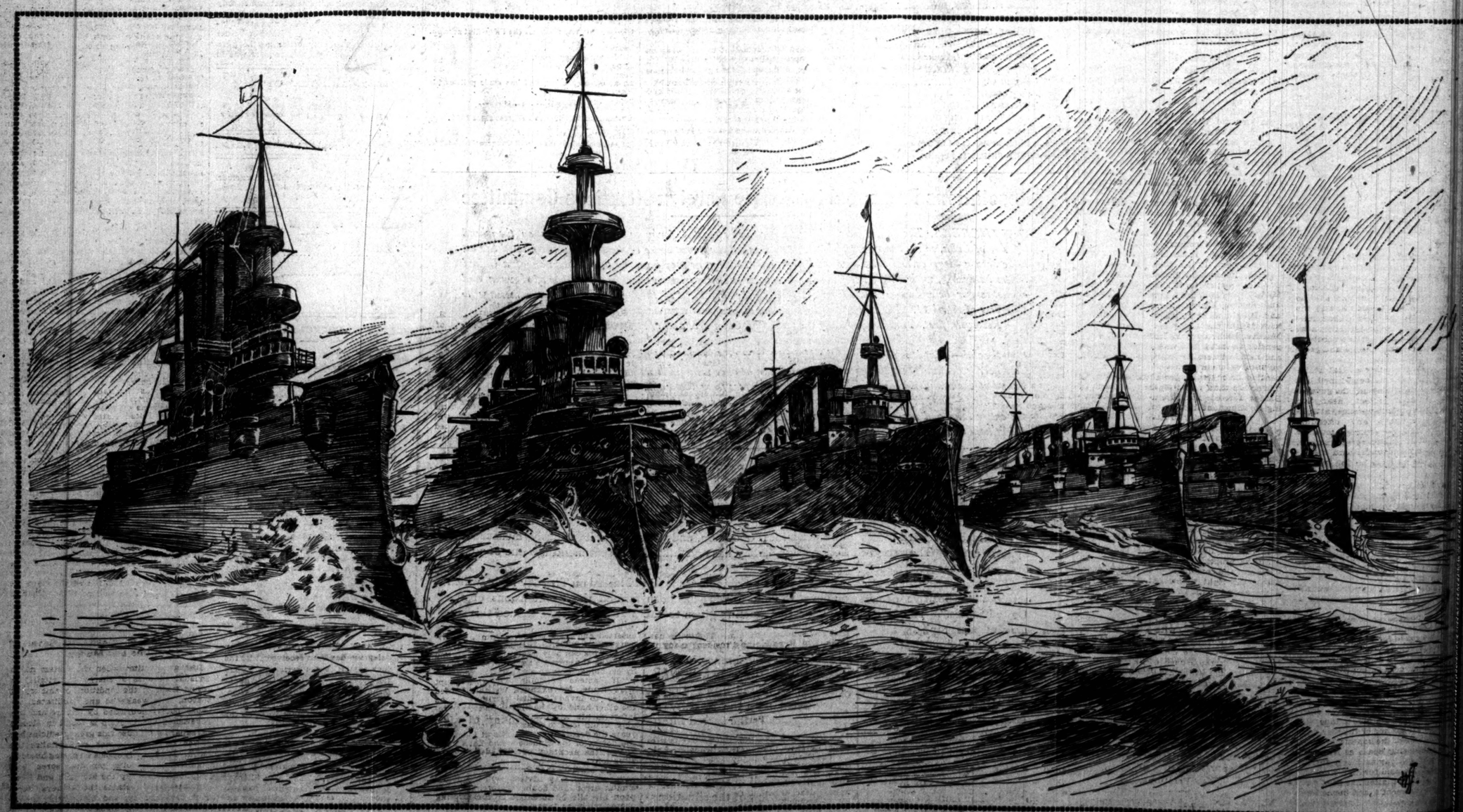
[SPECIAL CABLE BY GEO. BRONSON REA.]

St. Thomas, April 13.—[Copyright, 1898, by the Press Publishing Company, New York World.]—When a steamer from America arrives at Ponce, in Puerto Rico, the people flee to the interior and business is paralyzed.

The Standard Oil works at San Juan are protected by troops, and Consul Hanna remains at St. Thomas waiting for further orders. The French cruisers Dubourdieu and Genouilly and the Italian cruiser Bausan are here. A Spanish cruiser is reported to have passed St. Thomas today.

The Spanish Consul protested to the authorities against the manner of my arrest. My examination by a policemaster was held in my justification, but I was warned against returning to Puerto Rico in a similar manner. Capture, I was informed, would mean imprisonment as a spy.

THE FLYING SQUADRON WHICH PUT TO SEA YESTERDAY FOR "PRACTICE"—ON WHAT?



THE BROOKLYN. THE MASSACHUSETTS. THE MINNEAPOLIS. THE COLUMBIA. THE TEXAS.

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TEXAS.

PREFERS TO FIGHT.

Officials of High Authority Say Spain Will Resent Intervention.

FIRM IN STAND TAKEN.

European Powers, It Is Asserted, Will Give Support to Such a Policy.

MINISTER OF WAR SPEAKS.

Cabinet Declares the Doctrines of the Message Are Obnoxious to the Nation.

SPIRIT OF THE MADRID PRESS.

Madrid, April 13.—Lieutenant General Correa, Minister of War, and Count Xiquena, Minister of Public Works, declared this afternoon that the government is firmly resolved to repel every attack, direct or indirect, on the sovereignty of Spain in Cuba.

They said, also, that they were sure this line of conduct on the part of Spain would certainly be supported by the European powers, more especially because their negotiations were based on an acknowledgment of Spanish sovereignty in Cuba.

They declared that the conduct of Spain will be adjusted to that of the United States and that, in the face of the fact of the continuance of military and naval preparations in the United States, Spain is fully justified in carrying on her preparations.

The resolution at the Cabinet council last night was taken unanimously, and it will be maintained, it is declared, with all necessary energy.

The Cabinet meeting referred to lasted five hours and, it is said, was devoted to the consideration of President McKinley's message to Congress on the Cuban situation. When the Ministers adjourned an official note was issued, setting forth the views of the government. It is variously commented upon and interpreted in newspaper circles.

Credit for War Purposes.

In brief, the note sets forth that the Cabinet has granted an extraordinary credit for war purposes and has incidentally increased the grant for the account of the artillery for Puerto Rico.

Señor Gullon read a report of the text of President McKinley's message. Although several paragraphs were lacking, the Cabinet, after referring to the President's previous messages, which was considered necessary in order to fill up the gaps in the present summary, decided that the paragraphs read were sufficient for the Cabinet to affirm that the government refuses to acknowledge the right of the United States to interfere in Cuba, adding:

"The doctrines contained in the message are incompatible with the sovereignty and rights of the nation and are an interference in the international affairs of this country."

The Spanish government, however, expressed the opinion that it was not called upon to take action until the recommendations of President McKinley have become specific acts. Thus it is considered by the Spaniards here that matters are practically as they were before the message was sent to Congress and the opinion is expressed in official circles that neither the message nor last night's Cabinet meeting has changed the prospects of peace.

The Spanish government considers that, apart from its solemn affirmation of Spain's rights as a nation, the Ministers are not called upon to make any declaration so long as the resolution of Congress or the initiative of President McKinley does not lead to concrete acts. The official note also says:

Right Is with Spain.

"A firm consciousness of its rights, united with the resolution to maintain them, will inspire the nation, as they inspire the government, with the serenity necessary in these difficult moments to direct successfully and defend energetically the sacred interests which are the patrimony of the Spanish race."

The very worst impression prevails this evening. Again the bourse has declined. Ministers say that there is no news. General Woodford alone preserves serenity and silence.

El Correo, the organ of Señor Sagasta, says: "The Madrid press is unanimous in its unfavorable judgment upon President McKinley's message and public opinion has received the document with marked hostility. Special indignation is caused by the clause referring to intervention and by the hypocritical lamentation over Cuban misfortunes, which have been greatly augmented by the support given the rebels on the part of the American people and probably the American Consuls.

"Although the decorously official statement issued after the Cabinet council last night strikes a note of disgust, the government cannot, without protest, hear laid down the doctrine of interference, attacking Spain's sovereignty and offending Spain's dignity. The government must be watchful and public opinion remain serene, despising the petty and underhand mediations of politicians desirous to fish in troubled waters."

Thinks It Is Modified.

El Epoca (Conservative) says that a reading of the message reveals the fact that "while originally written in a warlike tone it was subsequently softened down."

The paper considers that the Spanish government has "done much to assist President McKinley in a difficult position without getting much in return."

"The most important paragraph," says El Epoca, "is the last, which the government properly answers in last night's official statement and in the publication of Señor Polo y Bernabe's memorandum, showing the sacrifices Spain has made for peace. The Congressional debates prove President McKinley's tight position, and it is still doubtful whether he will succeed in controlling the warlike elements in America."

El Heraldo de Madrid (Independent) says: "The message has removed the mask America has worn too long. It closes also diplomatic action, leaving Spain face to face with her true enemy, the author of the war, who has taken advantage of the honesty of Spanish diplomats, despising Spain as Napoleon despised her, and will pay as dearly for the blunder as Napoleon paid for his. The people's judgment of the situation has been more just than the government's, and hence have come the public manifestations in the streets.

"It is to be hoped, however, that the people will not weaken the hands which hold the reins at the present critical moment. Only two courses are open: either to close Spain's history in the new world, fleeing ignominiously before the boots of Washington politicians, or to leave to arms the decision of the quarrel. Last night's official note leads to the belief that the government favors the latter alternative, which is in harmony with the national sentiment."

The Correspondencia de Eshana (Independent and semi-official) said yesterday:

"President McKinley's message contains stale news—namely: his opinion of the Cuban campaigns; and fresh news—namely: a clear statement regarding intervention. The message might easily have been more weighty, but it is not possible for it to be more impertinent. Under the circumstances we consider as opportune the memorial which Señor Polo y Bernabe is drafting. The truce intended to promote peace may be usefully employed in preparing for war."

The Heraldo (independent) said last night: "The message, as expected, considered with the cabled information as to the attitude of the insurgents, reveals the sterility of Spain's painful sacrifices in suspending hostilities. President McKinley ignores the powers by his contemptuous silence, and he is further insulting to Spain by saying he received the advice of the suspension of hostilities without altering a word of his message."

A report is current that Cardinal Rampolla, the Papal Secretary of State, telegraphed the Madrid government today an assurance that peace between Spain and the United States will not be disturbed.

The Imparcial (Independent) rakes the President's message fore and aft, suggests that it suppresses the truth, and turns disdainfully away, appealing to the government to "unite all Spaniards by bold action." Continuing, the Imparcial says:

Message Bitterly Denounced.

"The Ministers must see that each act of weakness will beget a fresh American insult. President McKinley scarcely notices the armistice, except to tell the insurgents should peace result from it intervention will follow. In other words, 'Don't yield; I'm here.' Let Spain send her fleet to Cuba. Let the truce end as soon as it is known the insurgents will not surrender. Honor and common sense alike demand this course."

The Liberal (Moderate Republican) says: "The government, in spite of the optimism of the ministerial organs respecting the message, rejects intervention. It is rumored that certain councilors argued that President McKinley's affirmation of the principles of intervention would stop the jingoes, hinting that therefore Spain should overlook the matter. We protest against such concession as being contrary to independence. Silence before President McKinley's theory is equivalent to the renunciation of all sovereign rights.

"The government has done well in securing henceforth the safety of its most sacred and most precious deposit. Much, however, remains to be told. Terrible will be the consequence of debility and indecision should the government seek to avoid or dodge the dangers. There is only one road for Spain. We agree with Señor Silvela as to the necessity for proceeding without delay and fearlessly towards a definite decision. The Liberal has always supported peace, but we think affairs have arrived at a point when true patriotism demands an immediate solution."

SILVELA SAYS IT IS GREED.

Conservative Leader Believes the United States Has Intentions of Annexing Cuba.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]
Madrid, April 13.—[Copyright, 1898, by W. R. Hearst.]—Following is a signed statement from the leader of the Conservative party:

"It is too soon to pronounce final judgment upon President McKinley's message. Wisdom and courtesy require that we await the decision of the Spanish ministry. The question is purely a diplomatic one. While I believe the main idea of McKinley's message is for peace, he has been forced to make some concessions to appease the jingo element. For instance, he says the explosion of the Maine was from the outside. To my mind there is not a shadow of a doubt that it was internal.

"The reasons assigned by him as justification for intervention are also exaggerated for the doubtless purpose of satisfying the war party. With us this is not a mere partisan Cabinet question. It is a national one. We all await developments. We wish to give our government full liberty under the existing circumstances. For this reason outsiders like myself do not propose any new solutions of the Cuban problem. There is no absolute rule in diplomacy. It is governed by circumstances.

"I feel sure the action of the powers will not go beyond moral suasion. If the United States should insist upon intervention it seems to me war is inevitable. It is said that the United States does not want annexation. I am sure she wants nothing less, and when she gets Cuba in her grasp she will find that the people there are not easily governed. FRANCISCO SILVELA."

INDEMNITY WILL BE REFUSED.

Spain Will First Demand That the Maine Disaster Be Made a Question of Arbitration.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]
Madrid, via Bayonne, April 12.—[Copyright, 1898, by the Press Publishing Company, New York World.]—It is positive that Spain will never consent to pay indemnity for the Maine disaster unless the case is first submitted to international arbitration and an award given against Spain. Cuban independence could not be granted by any Madrid government without danger to itself and the monarchy. Russia has not proposed personal intervention, but the Russian Ambassador has been a most active ally in getting the European powers to act both in Madrid and in Washington. The English and German diplomatic agents held back and Italy and France simply followed the majority in the interests of peace. When Marshal Blanco got the instructions of suspension he called a council of his Generals and naval officers, who, like the Colonels of volunteers, unanimously opposed the suspension as offering more advantages to the insurgents than to the Spanish. Therefore Blanco decreed the suspension without fixing its durations and conditions.

SPANIARDS HAVE LOST SPIRIT.

Only Boys Cheer the Army and the Government Is in No Way Disturbed.

[SPECIAL CABLE BY JAMES CREELMAN.]
Madrid, April 13.—[Copyright, 1898, by W. R. Hearst.]—The great outpouring of people in Puerto del Sol last night resulted in several police charges and I saw five men sabered, but it is a mistake to suppose that there has been anything like violence on the part of the people. I never saw a more spiritless crowd. There were a few who cheered the army, but they were chiefly boys. The rest were spectators, drawn to the plaza in hope of seeing a row. Every half hour the civil Governor of Madrid, a stout man in a high hat and with a tasseled cane, would walk through the plaza. The bugler at his side would blow his bugle, the police would draw their swords, and the crowd would run, only to return when the police had passed. Civil guards on horseback kept circling about the plaza. The arrests have no significance and the government is not in the slightest degree disturbed.

CONSUL MOLINA STEPS OUT.

Two Spanish Agents of the United States Voluntarily Give Up Their Positions.

Madrid, April 13.—Advices just received from Carthagena confirm the report that the United States Consul and the United States Vice Consul at that port, both of whom are natives of Spain, have resigned.

C. Molina and Alberto Molina, according to the Congressional Directory, are respectively United States Consul and United States Vice Consul at Carthagena, Spa

TONE IS FOR STRIFE.

General Opinion in Madrid Is That War Is Inevitable.

CORREA ON THE MESSAGE.

Blames United States for Prolonged Cuban Campaign.

SAGASTA COMMENT GUARDED

[SPECIAL CABLE BY JAMES CREELMAN.]
Madrid, via Biarritz, April 13.—[Copyright, 1898, by W. R. Hearst.]—The general opinion in Madrid is that war is inevitable, but no member of the ministry will admit that the hopes of peace have been abandoned. General Correa, the most outspoken member of the Cabinet, who knows the temperament of the army as well as of the people, said to me this afternoon:

"The message of McKinley has good and bad in it. I cannot tell you the attitude of the Spanish Ministers with regard to McKinley's request that Congress give him military and naval power sufficient to bring about peace in Cuba, but my personal opinion is that his demand for intervention is such as the Spanish government cannot comply with. The right of interference upon which the United States strongly insists we have denied from the first. Here is precisely the point where the honor of the nation and army is involved.

"McKinley's criticism of our conduct of the war in Cuba is not correct. The reasons he assigns for intervention are not conclusive. The United States is more or less responsible for the prolongation of the war. It is not fair to throw undue blame upon Spain and then make it a plea for the justification of interference. The mobs in our streets mean nothing. They have no leaders. They are merely a collection of irresponsible persons who get together and amuse themselves by shouting 'Vive l'Espagne, Vive l'Armee,' which are not bad sentiments."

Sagasta on the Message.

Sagasta said today, after a long interview with the Queen Regent, that he could not say that the tone of McKinley's message was hostile to Spain. The old Premier's eyes glittered and his voice trembled as he said it. He refused to discuss the message until the full official text arrived. I have talked to those in his confidence, and find that the old Spanish fox still believes that Congress will intrust the whole Cuban question to McKinley, and that, with Woodford's assistance, matters can be delayed indefinitely, or at least until Spain can be better prepared for war.

It is a fact that Woodford has assured the Spaniards, even since President McKinley's message was delivered, that peace is certain. Woodford knows that the Spanish ministry will not consent to the independence of Cuba nor to intervention. They spurn both suggestions with scorn. Never for a moment have they yielded a hair's breadth on the questions of independence or intervention. Sagasta and his ministry, as well as the Queen, have said again and again that Spain will not surrender on either point till she is conquered. Woodford knows this, and he also knows that the cessation of hostilities is shallow talk, yet he tells everybody that war has been averted.

The fact is that the Spanish ministry now has an idea that President McKinley has offended the American public by his message, and if he gets Congress to put the matter into his hands he will continue delays indefinitely. I make no accusations. I simply give facts. Spaniards who are closest to Woodford believe that if Congress gives control to McKinley Spain will be spared.

Situation Viewed from London.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]
London, April 13.—[Copyright, 1898, by Press Publishing Company, New York World.]—At the Spanish Embassy Señor Rascon said emphatically: "As to Spain's reported declaration of war, the report is nonsense. A declaration of war by Spain is impossible. No reply has yet been sent to the President's message, but in any case an act of war, if any is committed, will be on the part of the United States. I have only had one short dispatch from Madrid since Monday. I therefore can only express an opinion based on newspaper telegrams when I say that the situation seems hopeless."

I heard from an eminent diplomat today: "Austria is still straining every nerve to induce the European powers again to intervene at Madrid. The Austrian Emperor is doing this at the direct instigation of the Queen Regent, who, herself powerless to turn the tide of warlike feeling running throughout Spain, again appeals to the powers to use pressure to prevent Spain from rushing to financial destruction. The Queen Regent has been advised by Señor Moret that he believes the demands of the United States could be granted in stages and so war averted if further delay can now be interposed before the President proceeds to act.

Austria Is Anxious.

Austria is strenuously urging the powers to agree upon a fresh joint note advising Spain in terms significant of earnestness not to provoke America to hostilities. France is willing to cooperate, but England and Germany have so far declined, while Italy is waiting to see what the other powers will do.

A report received today that Switzerland has offered mediation would indicate that the Austrian Emperor must believe that his proposal for the joint action of the powers is hopeless, as the Swiss suggestion is the last card for diplomatic purposes. Austria is represented as being set in motion by the Pope, who is using every means at his command to avert war. The Pope's action is the principal support of the peace section of the Madrid Cabinet, but they are not gaining ground, and are virtually accepting defeat and acknowledge war as certain."

Hamburg Liners Off for Cadiz.

Uncertainty concerning the purchaser of the Hamburg-American liners Columbia and Normannia is set at rest by the fact that both vessels were insured at Hamburg for a voyage to Cadiz. They passed Dover this morning on their way to that port. It is further reported that both the German Lloyd steamers Saale and Spree have been acquired by Spain, but the London agents of the company know nothing of the transaction.

The World correspondent called today on Messrs. Siemens Bros., who, as the World discovered, supplied forty ground mines and forty buoyant mines of the Gibbins pattern to the Spanish government in 1896 and 1897. Siemens Bros.' manager, Mr. Sabine, referred the World to the head of the submarine mining department, who said:

"I must decline to say whether we supplied any mines to the Spanish government. These are strictly confidential transactions, on which this firm can give no information to anybody."

This refusal to speak was in effect an admission, as the World had already discovered, that the transaction had taken place. Siemens Bros. refused even to give an illustration of Gibbins' patent ground mine, but one had been furnished by the patentee himself.

SAYS GEN. LEE IS INCAUTIOUS.

St. James' Gazette Criticises the Consul General—Sentiment of the London Papers.

London, April 13.—The St. James' Gazette, commenting on the political situation, says:

"The system of conducting delicate diplomacy through rival committees is not commendable generally, and has led in this instance to deplorable results. General Fitzhugh Lee, who makes warlike speeches and openly espouses the cause of the insurgents and declares the time has arrived for action against the friendly power to which he was accredited, is setting the tone in America. He is not a cautious man, like General Woodford or President McKinley. So the fire-eaters and sword-wavers are to have their way, because the cautious and experienced men are timid and do not possess the firmness or courage to declare their decision and insist upon it."

The Westminster Gazette says:

"If the proposed resolutions pass it means the Americans have cut themselves off from peace. They will have done so deliberately, after much thought and considerable provocation, and in spite of concessions upon which at least a temporary peace might have been patched up. It will be their choice and we can only hope they have counted the cost."

The Pall Mall Gazette supports President McKinley, saying:

"He has comported himself with skill and propriety throughout. As a result he is now able to take a line which will not fail to get America solid around him. The crisis has come, and it finds the President ready to act."

DON CARLOS ANXIOUS FOR WAR.

Calls Upon His Followers to Be True to Spain in the Time of Peril.

Madrid, April 13.—Don Carlos has issued a manifesto, in the course of which he says:

"The Carlist who, in the face of a war with the United States, would rise in arms against Spain is a traitor. If war occurs all those who fight against the foreigner who insults us will deserve well of Carlos. If the Spanish government does not venture on war but permits the loss of Cuba, then Carlists who do not respond to the voice of the King will also be traitors.

"If the government will not take up the glove thrown down by Washington, the King himself will come to Spain, and if he cannot get soldiers he will get volunteers from the provinces to defend the honor of the country."

POPE IS IN DESPAIR.

Prays He May Die Rather Than See War.

EMOTION OF THE PONTIFF

Fervent Utterance After Mass in the Sistine Chapel.

THANKS TO FRANCIS JOSEPH.

London, April 13.—The Rome correspondent of the Daily News says:

"The Pope is exceedingly upset by the latest developments of the Hispano-American question, which seems turning in a way he had hoped and tried to avert. This morning, having said mass in the Sistine Chapel, he turned to those around him and exclaimed: 'I have prayed God with the whole force of my being and with the deepest fervor to avert this sad war and not to allow my Pontificate to end in the smoke of battle. Otherwise I have implored the Almighty to take me to himself that I may not behold such a sight.'

"Those present say that the aged Pontiff spoke with such real emotion that his words deeply touched all. After mass the Pope and Cardinal Rampolla conferred together for an hour and then were joined by the Spanish Ambassador, who was the bearer of warlike news.

"I learn that one of the projects of the Pope, if the chief obstacle to peace had been a refusal by the insurgents to accept an armistice, was to instruct the Bishop of Havana to send Capucine monks to preach peace and moderation to the people all over the island. The Pope has dispatched to Emperor Francis Joseph, in answer to a telegram from his Majesty, a message in Italian thanking him for his kindness and for the way in which he had responded to the Pope's request. The Pontiff begged him to make a last trial by using his good offices with the heads of other States to spare the world the horrors of war. As is patent to all, Leo XIII. has done everything humanely possible, but war is now considered almost upon us, even by the most optimistic."

WILL TAKE A NEUTRAL STAND.

European Powers Consider That No Further Action on Their Part Is Called For.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]
Rome, April 13.—[Copyright, 1898, by W. R. Hearst.]—At a meeting of the Council of Ministers today Viscount Venosta, in stating the present situation of the Spanish-American conflict, declared that Italy, in accordance with engagements entered into with the allied powers, would remain absolutely neutral.

The Italian Ambassador to Berlin has arrived in Rome. He informs the government officially that the German Emperor will shortly visit Rome. This visit is connected with the present serious international situation.

A semi-official note states that the powers now consider their direct action in the Spanish-American conflict ended. If war breaks out they will observe absolute neutrality.

FIGHTING TO BE ON THE SEA.

Spain and the United States, According to London Opinion, Must Try Conclusions on the Ocean.

London, April 14.—The Times, in a long article this morning discussing the naval situation and comparing the navies of Spain and the United States, says:

"The war must primarily, if not mainly, be conducted by sea. Before either combatant can employ land forces it must have asserted and made good its claim to superiority afloat within the sphere of its operations. This can only be done by meeting and defeating the enemy's naval forces at sea or by confining them to a port.

"If, instead of doing this, an attempt were made, for example, by the United States to invade Spanish territory, or, on the other hand, by the Spaniards to send reinforcements to Cuba, it might and probably would lead to disaster. Within recent years the defeat of the Italians at Lissa and the defeat of the Chinese at the Yaloo have shown the accuracy of this view of the situation.

"It is unlikely that President McKinley's naval and military advisers will fall into a similar error, and doubt is thereby thrown upon his alleged intention of commencing operations by an invasion of Cuba or Puerto Rico. As for the possibilities of an American or Spanish naval victory, the strategical situation may be simplified, of course, if Spain should decide not to cross the Atlantic, but in this case she virtually relinquishes everything. Although her record as a sea power during the last three centuries is one of almost continuous disaster it affords numerous examples of heroism and gallantry on the part of her seamen in adverse circumstances, while the personal bravery of her people is beyond question."

Other editorials assert "that America is heading deliberately for war," and that there is only the faintest chance now that the delay will still enable a peaceful solution.

The Daily News says: "The true meaning of President McKinley's action cannot be mistaken. If he were opposed to war he would not have written such a message. He has been most unfairly attacked for an alleged abdication of his power. The fact is he has done the utmost he honorably could to avoid war, but he did not make the American constitution, which intrusts a war decision to Congress."

The Daily Chronicle, which similarly defends President McKinley against criticisms that "the Times newspaper, with the accustomed fatuity of its treatment of American affairs, makes against him," says elsewhere:

"America is being driven along by elemental forces which her coolest statesmen and shrewdest financiers cannot control."

The Standard says: "The steady current toward war reminds one of the course of the Niagara River above the falls."

The Daily Mail thinks that "events are moving in the most desirable direction, and giving America time to perfect her preparations to insure a speedy victory."

The Daily Telegraph, looking to the "likelihood that after Spain has been defeated the Cubans will not submissively accept the terms America may choose to impose," says: "It is no light task that America has undertaken in the interest of humanity, but one that will tax the resourcefulness and statesmanship of her rulers to the very utmost."

The Daily Graphic says: "The war will not be child's play. There will be tragedies on the seas, but there will be worse tragedies in Cuba, where the United States will have to face an army of 100,000 men."

HE WILL SHOW MADRID A WAY.

Colonel Alas Proposes That Spain Evacuate Cuba, Preserving Sovereignty and a Yearly Royalty.

Madrid, April 13.—Upon the reassembling of the Cortes Colonel Genaro Alas (retired), lately elected a Deputy for Sancti Spiritus, Cuba, will introduce a bill to the effect that Spain should evacuate Cuba, reserving her sovereignty and a yearly royalty, with an arrangement as to the debts. Colonel Alas says that Spain can accept no better solution in aid of peace in the existing circumstances, and he thinks the powers could propose no other solution at the stage now reached.

Washington, D. C., April 13.—It is the expectation, based on information from the best informed sources, that the Queen Regent's address to the Spanish Cortes at its forthcoming meeting will deal with the Spanish-American situation, and that following this the Cortes itself will deal with the Cuban question, both as it relates to Cuba and as it affects the United States. The address of the Queen will be to some extent like the message of President McKinley in submitting to the legislative branch the views of the executive head of the nation, with recommendations for the future guidance of the legislative branch.

The new Cortes was elected about two weeks ago, a large Liberal majority being returned. This will give the Spanish ministry for the first time a majority of its own political complexion in the Cortes, and will facilitate the carrying out of the plans of the ministry. Preparations for the assembling of the bodies of the two chambers are now in progress, and the meeting will occur in about ten days.

SHARP CRITICISM OF CONGRESS

America's Case Is Thought to Be Injured in the Eyes of Europe by Wednesday's Action.

London, April 14.—The Times, commenting editorially this morning on the resolutions submitted yesterday (Wednesday) to Congress, says:

"They embody demands which cannot be addressed to a sovereign power without rendering negotiation and compromise impossible. Even if they do not amount in form to a declaration of war, these resolutions are accompanied by violent and offensive reports, offering gratuitous provocation to the Spanish government and people in the eyes of the civilized world. The American case cannot be but seriously prejudiced by the manner in which it is now presented.

"We doubt, after yesterday's scenes, whether Congress is a fit body to deal with a great national issue or to act as the avenger of wrong. The situation is that Congress has declared for war in everything but name, although without having defined, except in the vaguest manner, the objects for which it wishes to fight."

WEYLER EN ROUTE FOR MADRID.

Former Captain General Says Every Spaniard Must Be at His Post in These Times.

[SPECIAL CABLE BY A. E. HOUGHTON.]
Madrid, April 13.—[Copyright, 1898, by the Press Publishing Company, New York World.]—General Weyler arrived at Barcelona today and started for Madrid immediately.

"I go to Madrid," he said, "because I consider these times are critical for the country. Every man must be at his post, and all officers on leave having been ordered to join their corps it is fair that the Generals should do the same."

The Barcelona authorities took great precautions, as the Carlist and Republicans and some Conservatives intended to make a patriotic demonstration on the occasion of the departure of Weyler. The Barcelona students made a patriotic demonstration today.

BLAMES THE YANKEES FOR ALL.

Havana Military Organ Denounces Americans as Being Worse than the Rebels.

Havana, April 13.—El Diario del Ejercito (the military daily organ) says editorially today:

"Not the rebels but the United States are the real enemy of Spain. The rebels are merely the contemptible instrument of astute disciples of Monroe and Blaine, serving the prodigious schemes of McKinley. Lee and Senatorial speculators will make fortunes. Yankee selfishness is exemplified in the preparing in the South of negro battalions to fight in Cuba so that no Yankee can lose his fur."

El Correo says that Miss Clara Barton, President of the Red Cross society in the United States, left many debts behind her, and "there is nobody to pay."

Everything here today is quiet. No one gives much thought to war, but on all sides the armistice is regarded as an annexationist prelude.

REBEL OUTBREAK IN FULUAN.

Insurgents Are in Possession of the Telegraph Station and Spain Sends Troops.

Madrid, April 13.—It is reported that an official telegram has been received from the Philippines saying that a serious outbreak has taken place in Fuluan and that the insurgents have seized the telegraph station, the operators barely escaping with their lives. Troops have been sent to quell the outbreak.

In the present epidemic of influenza it is of the highest public interest to know that medical authorities and medical syndicates specify "Sander & Sons' Eucalyptol" as of most marvelous effects in the treatment of that complaint and throat troubles in general. Sander & Sons' Eucalyptol contains the essence of the leaves, the medicinal constituent of the plant, and must not be taken for the commercial eucalyptus oil, a sort of turpentine, abandoned long ago as an internal medicament. The common oils are discernible by their alcoholic, thin, and mobile appearance, being reduced in specific density through the presence of acids, and by their taste, the result of the contracting tendency of resins and tannate. The genuine Sander & Sons' Eucalyptol is obtainable in original packages (1 oz. vials) at all druggists.

THREE VIEWS OF WAR

Opinions Expressed at Madrid, Vienna, and Berlin.

SPAIN'S FEELINGS HURT.

Dislikes to Be Reminded of Acknowledged Misrule in Cuba.

GERMANS HOPE FOR GAIN.

If Hostilities Begin the Shipping Trade Hopes to Profit.

IGNORING INTERVENTION HURTS.

London, April 14.—The Madrid correspondent of the Times, telegraphing on Wednesday and describing the unfavorable opinions held of the message by the government, the press, and the public, says: "The elements of a nation whose unity of judgment seemed threatened at one moment by interpositions which are now regarded here as well intentioned but mischievously sketchy in design are once more fuming into firm accord, leaving matters much as they were ten days ago.

"The effect of the message on this country must be considered both sentimentally and practically. With regard to sentimental considerations, the earlier paragraphs of the document were bound to injure Spanish pride, which is so dominant a feeling in this country that all others seem on occasions to be merely secondary; and, though Spain may inwardly suspect that her colonial rule at divers times and under divers administrations has been mistaken, she by no means cares to be told so by a foreign power with whom her relations are distinctly strained. Those sentences which review the previous troubles in Cuba and attribute them to Spain's mismanagement, however gentle their language, could not sound inopportune to Spanish readers. It is the thesis which offends more than the manner of expressing it.

"With regard to the practical side of the message, the chagrin caused by the sentimental side affects this also. It is not known here what action President McKinley will take, but what he does will presumably be based upon what he pleads he has a right to do, and both the plea and the right are inadmissible in the eyes of Spain.

"After yesterday's council the ministry maintained little less than its usual reserve, and one may assume that the essential claim of the United States to a right to have anything to do or say in the control of Cuba will be officially combated from here in some form or other unspecified as yet, but quite clear and direct in its terms.

"Time is, of course, becoming more and more important as a factor of the whole event, although we do not learn how the insurgents received the armistice, and the world is older by some days than when the truce was granted."

Ignoring of Intervention Hurts.

The Vienna correspondent of the Times says:

"It is clear that the Vienna press is able to make neither head nor tail of the message, but there is a general tone of uncertainty and distrust of President McKinley's ultimate intentions. It is somewhat surprising to find such a deep interest in the question, as Austro-Hungary is not directly concerned. This can only be explained by dynastic reasons. Nor is it usual to find such unanimity among all shades of opinion. Not a good word is said for the United States, but it is hardly necessary to add that among many grievances against America some few are imaginary.

"Perhaps one which has the most appearance of justification is the refusal of the United States to accept a mixed commission of inquiry into the cause of the Maine explosion. I believe several suggestions were put forward. One was that the representatives of some of the small neutral States should cooperate with the American commissioners. Another was that half of the commission should be appointed by the United States and the other half by certain European powers. President McKinley may have had his reasons for declining to entertain any such proposals, but it is a fact that his doing so was regretted elsewhere as well as in Austria.

The Neues Wiener Tageblatt complains of the conspicuous absence of all mention of European intervention in President McKinley's message, which contains not even a sympathetic recognition of it. This journal says it is questionable whether that was good policy, as the motto "America for Americans," constitutes no sacred right in the law of nations. President McKinley, it argues, who claims for his country the mission of securing peace and order in Cuba, would not be entitled to raise objections if suddenly other factors were to come forward and insist on sharing with him the task of peacemaker and mediator, for it is not only the interests of America that are at stake, but those of the whole world, and, consequently, of Europe.

Germany Hopes to Gain Trade.

The Berlin correspondent of the Times says:

"In the practical spirit which has distinguished them for twenty years past, the Germans are at present chiefly concerned with the probable effects of a war between the United States and Spain upon German commerce and shipping. Many German firms have aggressively curtailed business transactions with Spain and Cuba in the belief that, as one forecast expresses it, America will be the iron kettle and Spain the earthenware pot in the event of a conflict.

"The shipping interest takes the view that even if Spain should be successful at first on the seas, solid advantage might be reaped by German shipowners. At present the American coasting trade is conducted under the American flag. If the American coasting vessels are prevented from putting to sea, the United States will be obliged to maintain its trading by handing this over to foreigners, and it is reported that strenuous efforts to secure a large share of it are now being made by German firms.

"Transport vessels also will be required, and the question as to what actually constitutes contraband of war is being eagerly discussed. The view is expressed that while modern definitions include such commodities as victuals and coals as contraband, Spain would not venture to stop German or English vessels with cargoes of this character. Unless the Spanish fleet can establish an effective blockade at New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, Spain's claim to seal up these ports will not be recognized.

Spring Medicine

The Necessity and the Remedy

A Safeguard of Health, a Saver of Time and Money.

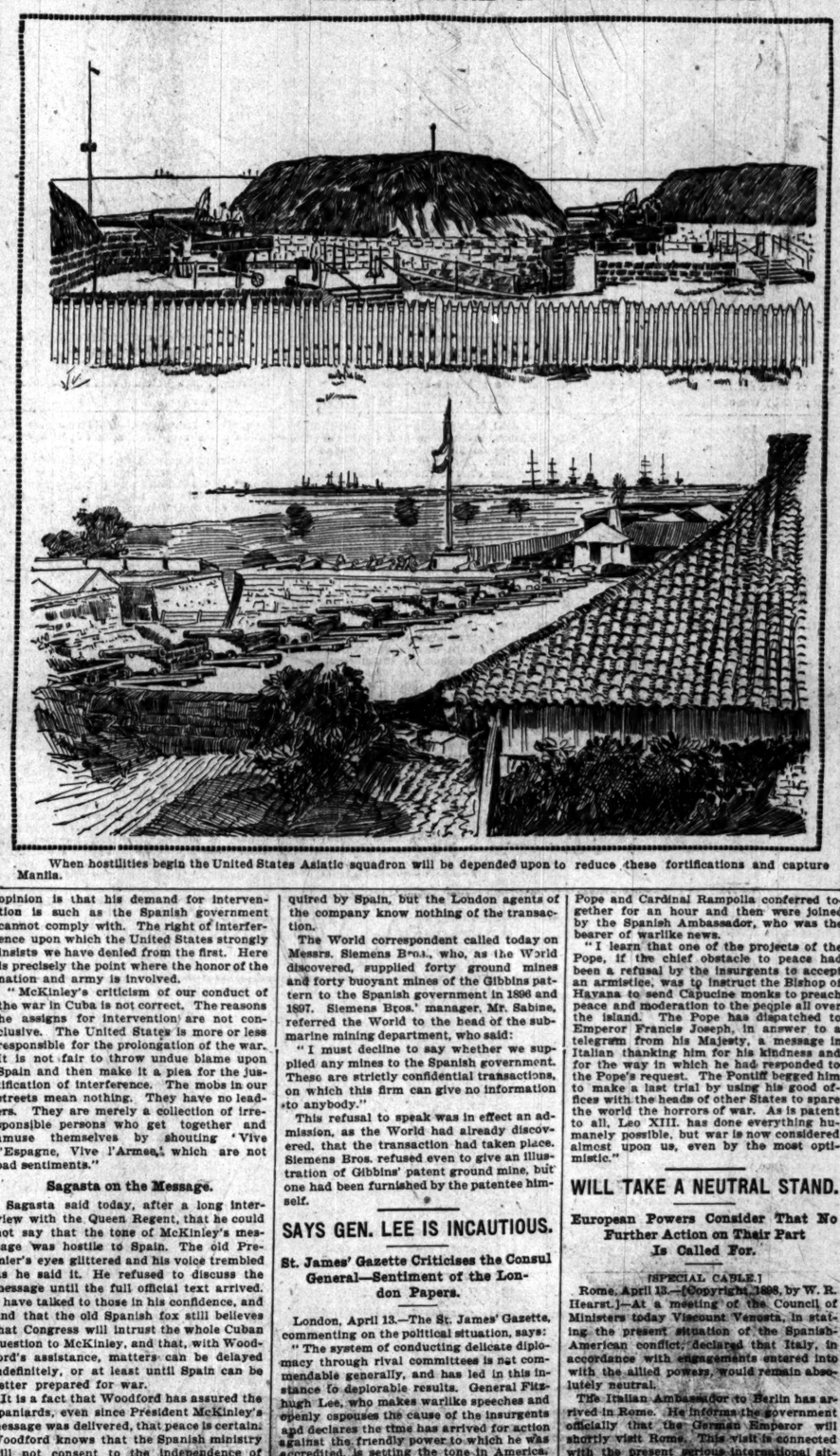
Just at the time when the system needs unusual supplies of energy and vitality to adjust itself to the conditions of this trying season, it is weakened and debilitated, because poorly nourished by impure and impoverished blood. Help is found in Hood's Sarsaparilla because this great medicine has power to purify, enrich, and vitalize the blood. It promptly expels all spring humors, manifested in boils, pimples, sores, and eruptions, tones up the stomach and liver, regulates and sustains the kidneys, cures that tired feeling, and by creating an appetite and giving digestive power, it imparts strength and vigor to the whole body.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is America's Great Spring Medicine. $1; six for $5. Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Pills are the best after-dinner pills and a perfect digestive. 25c.

FORTIFICATIONS OF MANILA, CAPITAL OF PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.



When hostilities begin the United States Asiatic squadron will be depended upon to reduce these fortifications and capture Manila.

TAKE QUICK ACTION.

Representatives Pass Cuban Resolutions with a Rush.

MARRED BY FREE FIGHTS

Lie Passed, Books Hurled, and General Disorder Reigns.

FISTS ARE FREELY USED.

Call for Intervention Opposed by Only Nineteen Members.

HISTORIC SCENE IN THE HOUSE.

(Continued from first page.)

that," said Mr. Bailey. [Applause on the Republican side.]

"I am gratified to know," continued Mr. Bailey, "that after fifteen months of delay and suspension it has at last dawned upon the Republican majority of this House that the time for action has arrived. [Applause on the Democratic side.] For more than a year we have been entreating you to take some action. And it is at least some satisfaction that you have resolved at last, not to heed our appeal, but to heed your angry constituents at home. [Applause on the Democratic side.] But, true to your policy and your traditions, you have resolved that when at last you are compelled to act you will deny to members of this body the opportunity to discuss your conduct.

"There is a radical difference between the resolutions reported by the majority and those reported by the minority. There ought to be time and opportunity allowed for those of us who think the minority resolution the wiser to point out to the House and to the country the reasons for our belief. And yet I know as well as the members on that side that these resolutions, involving the question of peace or war, are to be rushed through this body with a short and insufficient debate, and that, too, when every man in the country knows that nothing can be done until the Senate acts, and you know that the Senate will act with proper deliberation.

Any Action Acceptable.

"But, Mr. Speaker, we would rather have action at last without discussion than to have the practice of the last twelve months, allowing ample discussion and no decision. [Applause.] The true rule ought to be that questions of this kind can be fairly discussed, but the rule which now prevails is that when the House finally determines to decide a question, that is the very time the House refuses to allow debate upon it. You will suffer debate to proceed day after day. I have seen it proceed more than a week upon a question which you had no purpose of deciding. I have heard this very question discussed in a very able and very learned way three times within the present session; debated in a general way, it is true, and yet having allowed the debate while you did not intend to decide you now propose to decide and deny the debate. But, sir we are ready to meet the question—we are ready to decide it—we are ready to take our responsibility with gentlemen on the other side, and we invite you to call the roll." [Applause and cries of "Vote! Vote!"]

At this point Mr. Johnson [Rep., Ind.] loudly protested against cutting off members of the House. He entreated Mr. Henderson "not to be ungenerous enough to move the previous question until other gentlemen have had the right to be heard." Mr. Henderson declined to yield, but he granted a few minutes to Mr. McMillin [Dem., Tenn.], a member of the Committee on Rules.

Mr. McMillin said the most momentous question that has confronted the American people since the close of the great civil war confronts them now, and he did not agree with the sentiment, which seemed to be strong on the other side that there ought not to be a candid and ample presentation of the great question to the representatives of the American people and through them to the American people. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

"If we had recognized the independence of the Republic of Cuba long ago," he continued, "Cuba would have been free today and we would have been free from obligations." [Applause on Democratic side.]

Mr. Clayton—And the Maine would have been afloat.

Mr. McMillin—And today 266 gallant American sailors, whose glory will not fade until the flag fades, on account of their sacrifice for their country, would have been living American sailors.

"Now, Mr. Speaker, what excuse are we going to give the American people for hasty action in this matter? The resolution of the majority does not propose to recognize the Republic of Cuba and the resolution of the minority does. The resolution of the majority does not force the President to send our army and our navy to back up this action immediately; the resolution of the minority does. They differ as the poles differ, and their differences ought to be shown and the representatives here given an opportunity to show which one of the resolutions best accomplishes the work to be performed.

Demand for Free Cuba.

"You heard the President's message. You know the spirit that it breathed. You know the indecision that characterized it. You know there was no free Cuba in it, and yet you propose to turn over to him the army, you propose to turn over to him the navy, and turn over to him the Treasury, and give him discretion to fight or not to fight, as he pleases. So far as I am concerned, and I believe I represent the members on this side of the House, we are not only in favor of freeing Cuba, but we intend that the President shall not stand in the way of that freedom." [Loud applause on Democratic side.]

Mr. Henderson in closing the debate criticised severely the position taken by Mr. Bailey. "He has presented a singular spectacle here today," said he. "He has attempted again and again to force action in this House, on his own statement, under any circumstances, on any bill, and at any time. And now he pleads for time because the Senate is going to deliberate, and urges that as an argument, and winds up by wanting us to call the roll now. I regard the attempt to make partisanship out of this great national question as unwise. [Cries of "O!" on the Democratic side.] When he attacks the Chief Executive and the Republican party for deliberation—the care that has been taken in making contracts with every powder manufactory in the country, preparing shot and shell to overcome the difficulties that have been forced upon the country in the past by false policy—he is unjust to himself, to the party, to the President. We have examined with care the great dangers that confronted us. We have weighed, as has the President, with brain and heart the whole question and all that confronts the country in settling the great problem. That has been done wisely, and if done wisely and well it is well it was quickly done. Now, we are here for action, and I want to say that, with scarcely a dissenting vote, we are ready for the roll call in this House." [Applause on the Republican side.]

He thereupon demanded the previous question, against the loud protests of Mr. Johnson of Indiana, who became so violent in his denunciation of this effort to stifle debate and not allow a "remonstrance against this unnecessary war into which the country was to be plunged," that the Speaker had to appeal to the Sergeant-at-Arms to compel him to take his seat.

The rule was then adopted and the resolutions were again presented, together with those of the minority, which were to be offered as a substitute. Mr. Adams yielded to Mr. Dinsmore [Dem., Ark.], the senior member of the minority.

Mr. Dinsmore said he regretted as much as any other man on this floor could the manifestation of partisan feelings and partisanship that had occurred during the afternoon.

"It appears to me, sir," said he, "that if there was ever a period in the history of this government when patriotic dignity should have been shown and partisanship should have been subordinated to statesmanship that period is now. [Prolonged applause on the Democratic side.]

"We are confronted here by the most critical situation witnessed in many years by the people of the United States. Our people have long recognized that this point would ultimately be reached unless those who represented the people in the Congress performed their full duty and took the courageous stand dictated by prudence and statesmanship and common sense. [Applause.]

Duty Long Deferred.

"As has been well said by my friend from Tennessee [Mr. McMillin], it has been and now is my conviction that if we had done our duty, if we had taken this position a year ago, this matter would have been settled, Cuba would have been free, and the sailors of the Maine who sleep now in a watery grave would have been alive to bear aloft in their arms and carry to victory the flag of our country. [Applause.] Throughout all the history of the government Spanish civilization on the American continent has been a menace to us and to our institutions. And now we are called upon again today to extend aid to patriots who for thirty years have fought Spanish oppression, Spanish brutality, Spanish butchery, and Spanish wrong. [Prolonged applause.]

"But," he continued, "the majority propose to go and say to the people who have for years past in an unequal fight been compelled to see their wives suffer and starve in the cause of liberty, that we are coming with an army to establish a government which, in our judgment, will be a stable government, which will be a possible government and a peaceful government. The minority, on the other hand, proposes to recognize the fact that the Cuban's have an organized government. We are not going to force upon them a government that may be a carpetbag government, run by somebody else outside of their own dominion. [Applause.]

"What are they now? Are they Cuban belligerents? Let us give to the Cubans liberty. [Applause on the Democratic side.] We talk about freedom. Let us give to them the right to elect a government which they think will be a free government, and which does not reserve to us, whoever we may be, the right to say after that is established: 'Ah, this is not a stable government. We cannot turn it over to you yet.' I understand it was stated by Senator Foraker in the Senate today, asserted as a fact of international law, and I have thought myself all along that there were grave difficulties upon this question—he asserted as a fact that in case we go and intervene in Cuba, without giving recognition to the government which there exists, that we become responsible for the payment of the bonds which have been floated on the credit of the revenues of Cuba. We heard the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. Grosvenor] say the other day that Cuban independence was going to be recognized. Cuban independence! There can be no Cuban independence except in the independence of its government in the hands of its own officials. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

Spanish Guilt.

"Mr. Speaker, I, for one, have become convinced by deliberate consideration of the testimony brought before a legally constituted naval court, composed of officers who have honored commissions, who have been honored by commissions of the United States government, without going into the details, for time is not permitted me—I believe the Maine disaster was the result of deliberate official action of the Spaniards. [Applause.] Not that Blanco knew it, not that he ordered it, but that it must of necessity inevitably have been done by some official of the Spanish government familiar with and having the secrets of the submarine mines deposited there for the protection of that harbor. We ought to do that which would be an honor to the American colors, because if we impose a wrong on the Cuban, it redounds to the dishonor of our own republic. The people have become irresistible in their demands for the action of this body, else we all know that this action could never have been brought about. We offer to you and to the country our substitute for your resolution and appeal to the wisdom and patriotism and judgment of our fellow-citizens, and for the rectitude of our intentions, the integrity of our purpose, the justice of our position to that higher court which must pass upon the actions of all men and all nations.

"Our father's God, from out whose hand
The centuries fall like grains of sand."

[Loud applause.]

Mr. Adams, the acting chairman of the committee, closed the debate. He reviewed the half century of Spanish misrule in Cuba, which had kept the United States in a ferment politically and financially, and the history of the cruelties and barbarity of the present war on the island. "This country would not deserve to stand in the domain of civilized nations," said he, "it would not be entitled to rank among the Christian states if it should not intervene in order to stop this cruel warfare which Spain has practiced." He stated the arguments against recognizing the insurgent government, and concluded as follows:

"We stand, as I believe, in one of the greatest and most momentous eras in the history of our country; and as an American representative I want to make one appeal to the men of this House without respect to party, when the roll is called and the demand is made upon them to defend American honor and American principles, which have been assailed by the Spanish nation, I ask that one and all rise in their places and cast their votes to show the world, as we did a few weeks ago, that, however we may differ upon matters of detail, we are Americans one and all and that politics ceases at the seacoast. [Loud applause.]

Vote on Minority Report.

The vote was then taken on the substitute resolutions presented in the minority report, and they were defeated by the following vote:

Yeas.

REPUBLICANS.

Beach, Cox, Mann.

DEMOCRATS.

Adamson, Fitzpatrick, Moon,
Allen, Fleming, Norton (S. C.),
Bailey, Fowler (N. C.), Norton (Ohio),
Baird, Fox, Ogden,
Ball, Gaines, Osborne,
Bankhead, Griffith, Otey,
Bartlett, Griggs, Pierce [Tenn.],
Benner, Handy, Rhea,
Benton, Hay, Richardson,
Bland, Henry (Miss.), Rixey,
Bodine, Henry (Texas), Robb,
Bradley, Hinrichsen, Robertson,
Brantley, Howard (Ga.), Robinson,
Brenner, Hunter, Sayers,
Broussard, Jett, Settle,
Brucker, Jones (Va.), Sims,
Brundidge, Kirk, Slayden,
Burke, Kitchin, Smith (Ky.),
Campbell, Kleberg, Sparkman,
Carmack, Lamb, Stallings,
Catchings, Lanham, Stephens,
Clardy, Latimer, Stokes,
Clark [Mo.], Lents, Strait,
Cochran [Mo.], Lester, Strowd,
Cooney, Lewis (Ga.), Sullivan,
Cooper [Tex.], Lewis (Wash.), Sulzer,
Cowherd, Little, Swanson,
Cranford, Lloyd, Talbert,
Cummings, Love, Tate,
Davey, McAleer, Taylor [Ala.],
Davis, McClellan, Terry,
De Armond, McCulloch, Underwood,
De Graffenreid, McDowell, Vandiver,
De Vries, McMillin, Venable,
Dinsmore, McRae, Wheeler [Ala.],
Dockery, Maddox, Wheeler [Ky.],
Driggs, Maguire, Williams [Miss.],
Elliott, Meekison, Wilson,
Ermentrout, Meyer, Young [Va.],
Fitzgerald, Mirs, Zenor.

POPULIST AND FUSION.

Barlow, Kelley, Shuford,
Bell, Knowles, Simpson,
Botkin, McCormick, Skinner,
Castle, Martin, Stark,
Gunn, Maxwell, Sutherland,
Howard [Ala.], Peters, Todd,
Jones [Wash.], Ridgely, Vincent,

SILVER.

Hartman, Shafroth, Total—147.
Newlands,

Nays.

REPUBLICANS.

Acheson, Gardner, Northway,
Adams, Gibson, Odell,
Aldrich, Gillet [N. Y.], Otis,
Alexander, Gillett [Mass.], Overstreet,
Arnold, Graff, Parker,
Babcock, Grimm, Parker [N. J.],
Baker [Md.], Grosvenor, Payne,
Barber, Grout, Pearce [Mo.],
Barham, Gruvy, Pearson,
Barney, Hager, Perkins,
Barrett, Hamilton, Pitney,
Barrows, Harmer, Powers,
Bartholdt, Hawley, Prince,
Belden, Heatwole, Purk,
Bilford, Hemenway, Quigg,
Belknap, Henderson, Ray,
Bennett, Henry [Ind.], Reeves,
Bingham, Henry [Conn.], Robbins,
Bishop, Hepburn, Royse,
Boone, Hicks, Russell,
Boutell [Ill.], Hilborn, Sauerhering,
Boutelle [Me.], Hill, Shannon,
Brewer, Hooker, Shattuc,
Bromwell, Hopkins, Shelden,
Brown, Howe, Sherman,
Brownlow, Howell, Shuttleworth,
Brumm, Hull, Smith [Ill.],
Bull, Hurley, Smith [Mich.],
Burleigh, Jenkins, Smyser,
Burton, Johnson [Ind.], Southard,
Butler, Johnson [N. D.], Southwick,
Cannon, Joy, Spalding,
Capron, Kerr, Sperry,
Chickering, Ketcham,
Clark [Ia.], Kirkpatrick,
Clarke [N. H.], Knox,
Cochrane [N. Y.], Kulp,
Connell, Lacey,
Connolly, Landis,
Cooper [Wis.], Lawrence,
Corliss, Linney,
Cousins, Littauer,
Crump, Lorimer,
Crumpacker, Loud,
Curtis [Ia.], Loudenslager,
Curtis [Kas.], Lovering,
Dalzell, Low,
Danford, Lybrand,
Davenport, McCall,
Davidson [Wis.], McDonald,
Davison [Ky.], McKenzie,
Dayton, McIntire,
Dingley, Mahany,
Dolliver, Mahon,
Dovener, Marsh,
Eddy, Meiny,
Ellis, Mesick,
Evans, Miller,
Faris, Mills,
Fenton, Minor,
Fischer, Mitchell,
Fletcher, Moody,
Foote, Morris,
Foss, Mudd,
Fowler [N. J.],

Sprague,
Steele,
Stevens [Minn.],
Stewart [N. J.],
Stewart [Wis.],
W. Stone [Pa.],
Strode [Neb.],
Sturtevant,
Tawney,
Taylor [O.],
Thorp,
Tongue,
Updegraff,
Van Voorhis,
Wadsworth,
Walker [Mass.],
Walker [Va.],
Wanger,
Ward,
Warner,
Weaver,
Weymouth,
White [Ill.],
Williams [Pa.],
Wolf,
Young [Pa.],
Total—190.

DEMOCRATS ANSWERING "PRESENT."

Berry, Brewer.

Mr. Dinsmore then moved to recommit, with instructions to report back, an amendment recognizing the independence of Cuba. It also was lost, 146 to 190. The vote was then taken on the adoption of the majority resolutions, and they were adopted, 322 to 19.

The 19 votes in the negative were cast by the following members:

Adamson [D.],
Bradley [D.],
Bankhead [D.],
Brewer [D.],
Clayton [D.],
Cox [D.],
Elliott [D.],
Grigg [D.],
Howard [D.],
Lester [D.],
Lewis [D.],
Maddox [D.],
Tate [D.],
Taylor [D.],
Strait [D.],
Boutelle [R.],
Johnson [R.],
Loud [R.],
Simpson [Pop.].

HOW THE HOUSE MADE HISTORY

Progress of Events Leading Up to the Row—The Significant Subsequent Action.

Washington, D. C., April 13.—[Special.]—Although first to act, and act decisively, the House worked along for two or three hours disposing of unimportant business. The members were uneasily awaiting reports from the Committee on Foreign Affairs. Shortly before 3 o'clock Congressman Robert Adams of Philadelphia, acting chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, took his seat. The House Committee on Rules was got together hastily, and it immediately retired for consideration. Speaker Reed called Mr. Payne of New York to the chair and himself went out with the committee. At 2.55 p. m. Mr. Cannon of Illinois moved a ten minute recess. The Republicans supported him, and so did a few of the Democrats. It was clearly carried, and so declared by the chair. Cannon was evidently acting under orders from Mr. Reed. A demand for tellers was made and granted. The object of all the delay was to keep the House in session and break up the conference in Speaker Reed's room. In the midst of the deal Congressman Cannon withdrew his motion, because he had notice that the Committee on Rules had concluded its labors. Mr. Reed resumed the chair, and Mr. Adams offered the report of the committee.

When the reading had been concluded the Republicans applauded most vigorously. Thereupon Congressman Bailey arose and said there would be a minority report. He desired to reserve his right to object to the immediate consideration of the majority report unless the Republicans would agree on a time for debate.

It was at this particular juncture, when everything was moving along as pleasantly as a May day, the row broke out. How it started or who began it nobody is exactly certain. It broke loose over on the Democratic side, and it was augmented by Congressman Henderson of Iowa, who stood in front of the Democrats, shouting at the top of his voice. Mr. Henderson always has the happy faculty of stirring the Democrats to anger. Today he succeeded admirably. There were some Republicans seated on that side, and in no time at all that portion of the House was in a hubbub, the members shaking their fists at each other, calling each other liars, and making trouble generally.

Congressman Charles L. Bartlett, who comes from down in Georgia, a slim-built man, who wore glasses and a white waistcoat, grew wrathful at Representative C. N. Brumm from Pennsylvania. It seems, according to the evidence of men near by, that Mr. Bartlett began calling for order, and Mr. Brumm, who stood some thirty feet away, shouted out:

"You're getting order!"

Mr. Bartlett retorted: "We don't know what we're getting."

Calls Mr. Bartlett a Liar.

Then Mr. Brumm lost his head. He grew so excited that then and there he called Mr. Bartlett a liar. This is considered a great offense in the State of Georgia. Mr. Bartlett's martial soul was fired in an instant. He didn't walk over to Mr. Brumm's desk and hit him in the eye, but he seized upon the biggest, thickest volume of the revised statutes of the United States he could find and shied it through the air at Mr. Brumm. Now, Congressman Bartlett was never much of a ball player, for the statutes went wide of the mark and struck against the side of the House with a great thud. Mr. Bartlett was willing to attack Mr. Brumm, but the peacemakers interfered. Half a dozen strong men grabbed Bartlett, and an equal number pinioned Brumm.

Then it looked as if everybody was ready to fight. Half of the Republicans on the floor ran over among the Democrats. Congressman Henderson gesticulated and Speaker Reed was howling for order. Such a proceeding recalled the palmy days of an Illinois Legislature. William Henry Hinrichsen and James R. Campbell were on the floor and leaned back in their chairs, winking at each other knowingly. This row was not unlike some they had seen out in Springfield.

The trouble seemed to be originally that Mr. Bailey had the idea in his head that Congressman Adams was going to shut off the Democrats and not give them a chance to present their minority report and make speeches. This misapprehension apparently occasioned all the row. The members chose sides, so to speak, and it seemed as if a hand to hand conflict was imminent. Colonel Marsh and other martial spirits walked over by Congressman Brumm. Mr. Reed rapped for order, but the House gave no heed to the noise of the gavel.

Then the Speaker ordered the Sergeant-at-Arms to take his mace and quell the disturbance. The mace looks like a dozen silver-plated broomsticks, out of the center and top of which comes a silver-plated eagle. It is the emblem of the Sergeant-at-Arms' authority. It is for use only in an emergency, and when it does appear every man is supposed to sit down and behave himself.

But before it had quelled the members many had given evidence of a desire to "mix" in the row. R. W. Miers of Indiana and half a dozen others were active. General Joe Wheeler came pushing through the aisles and demanded that the official stenographer take down the offensive words used by Mr. Brumm and Mr. Bartlett. The Sergeant-at-Arms was waving the mace and Mr. Reed was calling for order. In the course of fifteen or twenty minutes the House was quiet again and peace reigned.

Mr. McMillin Is Heard.

Mr. McMillin of Tennessee then said he desired to make a statement looking toward the order of the House. Everybody, he said, desired an early and impartial consideration of the matter before the body. There were two reports, a majority and a minority, and everybody wanted an agreement as to a division of time. Mr. Reed said dryly that there was evidently a mistake or misunderstanding of some kind. He had supposed the matter had been previously settled. And so it seemed it had. But Congressman Adams had forgotten to tell the House that a division of time and course of procedure had been made the subject of an agreement. If he had, it appears that there would not have been any trouble at all.

Lemuel Ell Quigg was heard at this juncture. He wanted to propound a question to the gentleman from Texas, Mr. Bailey, and Mr. McMillin was also disposed to ask Mr. Bailey for a little information. Mr. Bailey said he would answer any question that might be propounded to him by the gentleman from Tennessee, but he would not answer questions put by Mr. Quigg. Thereupon some of the Republicans hissed Mr. Bailey.

Representative A. S. Berry of Kentucky had the minority report of the committee in his hand, and wanted to get it before the House. Mr. Dingley asked unanimous consent that the report be received and read for information. This request from so prominent a Republican as Mr. Dingley brought cheers from the Democrats. Mr. Adams said an agreement had been made between Dinsmore, Berry, and himself, and it was all right "until this unwarranted interruption had been made."

Mr. Henderson, who was out for war, said he hoped the report would be read for information, anyway. Mr. Berry stood there all the time with the minority report in his hand, nor would he let go of that document until Speaker Reed gave the word. Then Mr. Berry sent it up to the desk, and it was read for information. The House was now pretty dull again, and a few of the leading Republicans held a little conference.

Calls Sereno Payne to the Chair.

Presently Mr. Reed called Sereno Payne of New York to the chair, and took the Committee on Rules out so as to make some sort of a shift by which immediate consideration of the resolutions could be had. In order to furnish amusement for the House a bill to settle the difference, some sixty years of age, between the State of Arkansas and the general government, was called up for debate. Mr. Bartlett was still excited, and every time he took a short walk around the House half a dozen of his friends went with him to keep him from attacking Mr. Brumm. General Wheeler was warlike, too, and General Grosvenor went over to pacify him. A few minutes more and the Committee on Rules reported, thus shelving the Arkansas bill. The committee brought in a rule which gave the reports of the Committee on Foreign Relations the right of way. Mr. Henderson presented it, and in support he made a short talk, the sum and substance of which was that the time had come for action. The matter had been discussed by the press and in the pulpit, in the House and Senate, and at every fireside. It must be settled now, he said, and the time for the last appeal had arrived.

He then gave way to Mr. Bailey, who said he and his colleagues agreed with the committee in so far as the rules for immediate consideration of the resolution were concerned. He had objected to the immediate consideration of the proposition because he wanted the minority to be heard. He spoke of the "disgraceful occurrences on the floor of the House," and said the minority simply wanted to be right before the country. Thereupon some of the Republicans groaned and Speaker Reed rebuked them for it.

"That is one decision of the chair in which I concur," Mr. Bailey said. Continuing, he said the Republicans had after fifteen months come to the conclusion that the time for action had arrived. True to their policy the Republicans wouldn't do anything until they were compelled to. He knew the resolution was to be rushed through without proper discussion, and in conclusion he said:

"We are as ready to decide the question and take the responsibility as the Republicans, and we invite you to call the roll."

Shout for a Vote.

Thereupon everybody cheered and shouted "Vote, vote, vote!" Henry U. Johnson of Indiana arose and said he hoped Mr. Henderson of Iowa would not be so ungenerous as to cut off debate. Mr. Henderson commenced counting up the time on the discussion of the rules. He started out by giving Mr. McMillin of Tennessee five minutes. Mr. McMillin said the question under consideration was a grave one and he didn't want to see the House fly away from a discussion which affected this and all the other nations of the world. Thereupon Mr. Henderson accused Mr. Bailey of demagogy.

Here again Mr. Johnson of Indiana jumped to his feet when Henderson said: "We are ready for the roll-call," and shouted:

"I challenge that statement. We are not ready for war. I want to be heard and I want free speech." He was talking at the rate of forty knots an hour when Speaker Reed tried to suppress him. Johnson wouldn't quit.

The House was in uproar again. Johnson shouted:

"Mr. Speaker, there are men here who sneered at me, and a man who sneers at another is a moral and a physical coward." Johnson would not sit down and a member over on the Democratic side cried out:

"Mr. Speaker, you had better give Mr. Johnson a dose of the eagle bird," and thereupon a sergeant-at-arms grabbed the silver-plated mace and sat it down on a desk right in front of Johnson. When the gentleman from Indiana saw the mace he sat down.

Reports Are Presented.

The motion for the previous question was then carried, and this let in the reports. That of the majority was read and then that of the minority. Mr. Adams now moved the previous question on both propositions. This would allow twenty minutes' debate on each side. The proposition was carried by a vote of 183 to 129. Mr. Adams had control of the time allotted the Republicans. He said it was his purpose to give the minority time in which to express themselves, and after talking two minutes he made way for the Democrats. Mr. Dinsmore [Ark.] spoke for the Democrats to the minority report. He said that in his opinion the blowing up of the Maine had been done as the deliberate act of some Spanish officer who knew of the existence of the mine and blew up the boat.

The House was now in great disorder, and it was with the greatest difficulty Speaker Reed could secure quiet. The minority had just twenty minutes in which to support the Berry report. Mr. Dinsmore talked for some time, and finally, turning to the Speaker, queried:

"How much time have I left, Mr. Speaker?"

"Just three minutes," responded the Speaker.

Mr. Dinsmore wanted to give that three minutes to Mr. Bailey, but the Texas man declined. Mr. Adams insisted that the minority use up the three minutes, but no man among the Democrats was willing to shout for that short period. So Mr. Adams took the floor to finish the proceedings. Strict regard for the truth compels the statement that nobody on that floor paid much attention to what he was saying. There were cries for order and cries of "Vote," "Vote." In conclusion Mr. Adams appealed to all men, independently of party, to rise up and show the world that, no matter how they differed in questions of detail, they were Americans, one and all, and politics ceased at the seaboard.

He had used up his twenty minutes and the question was now the adoption of the Berry substitute. Thereupon Mr. Boutelle of Maine presented an amendment to the substitute, which Mr. Reed promptly declared out of order. The roll call took some time. It began at 5:05 o'clock and was not concluded until nearly 6. On the question of concurring in the minority report the vote stood yeas, 150, to nays, 191, and the substitute was disagreed to.

Final Action Is Reached.

The members then began quibbling over little questions of order, apparently attempting to gain time. Then the majority report was read for final action and Mr. Adams renewed his motion for unanimous consideration. Mr. Johnson objected and was hissed again. Mr. Dinsmore moved to recommit the report to the committee with instructions that they add to it a resolution to the effect that the United States recognized the independence of the Cuban republic. Mr. Adams moved to table the Dinsmore motion and Mr. Boutelle of Maine wanted to get in with his proposition to amend. Mr. Quigg settled Boutelle with a point of order, and, on the question of adopting the Dinsmore proposition, it was beaten by a vote of 146 to 190.

Then the previous question was applied to the majority report. It was read, preamble and all, and put on its passage for adoption. John Allen, Democrat, voted in the affirmative, and the Republicans cheered him. A minute more and Mr. Bailey of Texas went on record for the proposition. Everything was peace and harmony now, and who should walk in on the floor of the House arm-in-arm but Bartlett and Brumm. They walked around in front of the Speaker's stand so that everybody might see they were on terms again. Then they looked up at the press gallery as much as to say, "Here we are again."

Mr. Johnson of Indiana came up in front of the Speaker while the result of the roll call was being figured out to say there was an impression throughout the House and the press gallery that he had accused Mr. Henderson of Iowa of hissing him. He said he didn't mean Henderson at all, because he and Henderson were friends. He admitted that he did not know who had hissed him, but if the shoe fitted any man he could wear it.

The Speaker then made the announcement that the resolution had been adopted by a vote of yeas, 322; nays, 19, and this settled the matter. The members cheered long and loud. Republicans, Democrats, and Populists joined in the general good feeling. Even Mr. Johnson of Indiana got over his huff, and the House came to an end for the day with every man at peace with his neighbor.

TEXT OF THE MINORITY REPORT.

Six Members of the House Foreign Committee Favor Recognition of Existing Cuban Government.

Washington, D. C., April 13.—The following is the text of the report of the minority members of the House Foreign Affairs committee in suport of their resolutions for intervention and recognition of the Cuban insurgents:

"We, the undersigned members of the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives, having considered the message of the President of the United States, which was transmitted to Congress on Monday, April 11, 1898, and on said day referred to said committee, submit the following report to the House of Representatives:

"We recommend the following resolutions as a substitute for the resolutions submitted by the majority of the Committee on Foreign Affairs:

"Joint Resolution—Resolved, 1. That the United States government hereby recognizes the independence of the republic of Cuba.

"2. That, moved thereto by many considerations of humanity, of interest, and of provocation, among which are the deliberate mooring of our battleship, the Maine, over a submarine mine, and its destruction in the harbor of Havana, the President of the United States be and he is hereby directed to employ immediately the land and naval forces of the United States in aiding the republic of Cuba to maintain the independence hereby recognized.

"3. That the President of the United States is hereby authorized and directed to extend immediate relief to the starving people of Cuba.

"In supoprt of the first resolution, guided by motives of humanity and of interest, influenced by divers provocations, among which are the deliberate mooring of our battleship Maine over a submarine mine, its ruthless destruction in the harbor of Havana, and the death of 266 seamen, we submit the facts to the House, to our countrymen, and to the world.

"For more than a quarter of a century, with short intervals, a revolution has been in progress in Cuba, destroying our commerce, and causing great financial loss to our citizens and unprecedented mortality among the contending factions.

"For more than three years the Cuban patriots have struggled for freedom with courage, fortitude, and self-abnegation unexcelled in the annals of the human race. These people are our near neighbors, closely connected with us by ties of business and friendship. In their aspirations for liberty they have been animated by our example and have modeled their form of government upon ours.

"During these three years the Spaniards have butchered these people, starved helpless women, children, and old men by hundreds of thousands, and have wasted the land by fire and sword in violation of all the rules of civilized warfare. These acts of barbarous cruelty have filled the American people with horror, and they are practically unanimous in favor of recognizing the independence of the government established by that brave and heroic people by the expenditure of so much treasure and so much blood, and our people will be satisfied with nothing less.

"The government which the Cubans have established has all the forms of a republic and is a republic in fact, based on manhood and suffrage, with legislative and executive departments in full operation, and with a judicial department so far perfect as the exigencies of the situation permit.

"They levy and collect taxes, disburse large sums of money, conduct a postal system, maintain an army of 30,000 men in the field, have defended themselves successfully against 225,000 Spanish soldiers, 135,000 of whom are in hospitals or in their graves, and are now in undisputed possession of three-fourths of the island. Outside her picket lines Spain possesses not one foot of Cuban soil. Within her picket lines three-fourths of the population are insurgents at heart, who will cordially participate in the republican government as soon as the Spaniards evacuate the island.

"With these facts staring us in the face we must realize that Spain can never conquer Cuba, and that ultimately we must recognize the independence of the Cuban republic. This being the case, the sooner we act the better for all concerned, thereby putting an end to the sacrifice of human life and the destruction of property.

"We urge the unequivocal recognition of the independence of the Cuban republic because the Cuban patriots merit such recognition by their valor and prowess in arms, because recognition is the plain, honest, courteous, manly course, and will remove from the minds of all men any suspicion that we are preparing to wage a war of conquest and to annex the island from motives or sordid greed, or as the beginning of a policy of imperial aggrandizement. We urge the recognition of the existing republic because under international law only an existing government can be recognized, and because by recognizing the present republic we lift from the minds of the Cuban patriots the fear that we will force upon them a government which they do not want; we urge it because without such recognition, in the event of war between Spain and the American republic, it would be a war against Cuba also, for until the recognition of her independence she is, in the contemplation of international law, still a part of Spain.

"Recognizing the independence of the republic will give the Cubans credit among the nations of the world, thereby enabling them to use all their resources to the utmost, and will influence men of other countries to reinforce the Cubans with the assurance that they will be treated as soldiers, and will not be hanged as traitors, filibusters, or pirates in the event of capture.

"We urge the passage of the second resolution, providing for armed intervention as a necessary and logical sequence to the recognition of the independence of the Cuban republic.

"Fair must be considered as they actually exist, not as we would have them, and one of the most potent facts of the situation is that Spain refuses to recognize what all the rest of the world knows to be true, that Cuba has passed from her control forever. This being the case, she will hold on with the strength of despair to fragments of the island as long as possible, thereby perpetuating the process of starvation, arson, and extermination wherever she can and by occasional forays ravaging the country adjacent to her garrisons and blockades. We have no doubt that the speedy recognition of the republic of Cuba would enable the Cubans themselves to ultimately expel the Spaniards from every portion of the island. Armed intervention on our part would end the agony of this brave people, save thousands of them from death, and speedily close the most disgraceful chapter in the history of the Western Hemisphere. We owe this duty to ourselves no less than to the Cubans.

"We recommend the adoption of the third resolution, to feed the famished Cubans, as an act of mercy and humanity.

"DINSMORE,
"NEWLANDS,
"CLARK (of Missouri),
"WILLIAMS,
"BERRY,
"HOWARD (Georgia)."

MAJORITY FOR INDEPENDENCE.

Roll of the Senate Shows the Foraker Resolution to Be in the Lead in Favor.

New York, April 13.—[Special.]—A dispatch to the Journal from Washington says: "A poll of the Senate made late tonight shows a majority of ten in favor of the Foraker resolution, or of the recognition of the independence of the republic of Cuba.

"The poll also shows the feeling in the Senate on the resolutions passed by the House. The thirty-four Republicans against the recognition of the republic of Cuba will most probably stand for the House resolution as a substitute when a final vote in the Senate is reached. The five Democrats who are with them against independence will also be with them in this final vote. This is the way the Senate stands:

"For independence—Republicans, 8; Democrats, 30; Silver Republicans, 5; Populists, 6. Total, 49.

"Against independence—Republicans, 34; Democrats, 5; Republicans doubtful, 1. Total, 39."

GOVERNMENT OF THEIR OWN.

Senator Hale's Substitute for the Senate Resolution Provides for Cuban Independence.

Washington, D. C., April 13.—The substitute for the committee resolution on the Cuban question offered by Senator Hale is in the language of the President's recommendations and is as follows:

"The President is authorized, directed, and empowered to intervene at once to restore peace in the Island of Cuba and secure to the people thereof a firm, stable, and independent government of their own, and is authorized to use the army and naval forces of the United States to secure this end."

This will be supported by the conservative Senators.

Spalding Must Go to Prison.

J. M. Longenecker of Chicago made a final attempt at Springfield yesterday to secure Banker C. W. Spalding from the penitentiary. After he had consulted with one of the two Justices of the Supreme Court and asked for a supersedeas to stay the proceedings he declared all hope of a stay was gone, and that his trip had availed nothing.

A Breakfast,

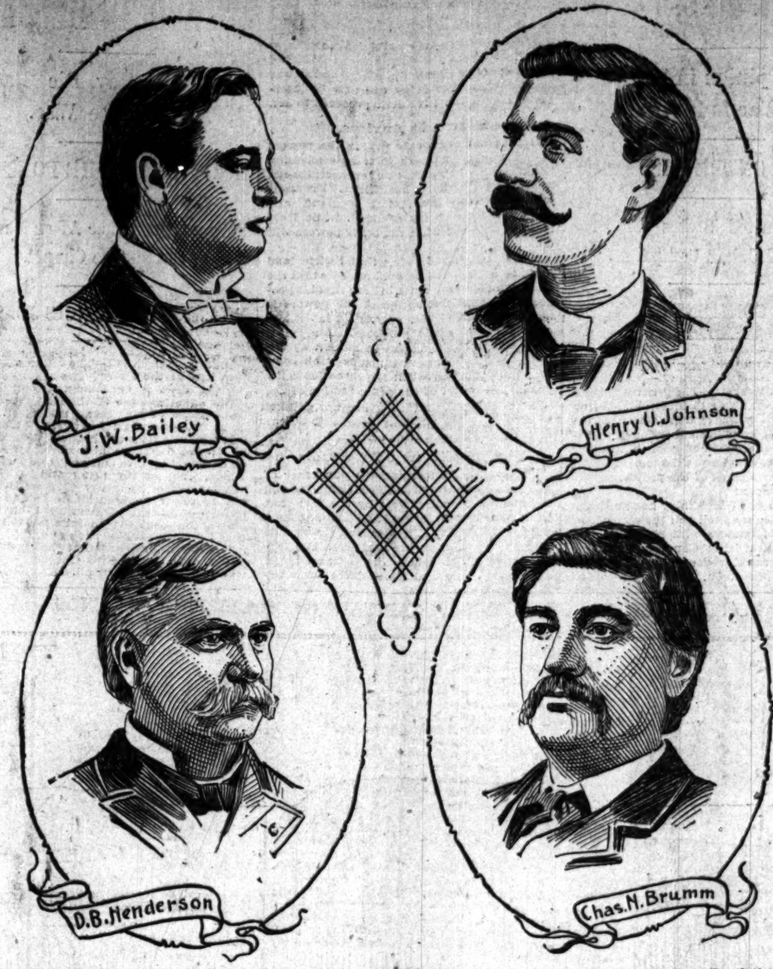
however good, is wasted on a pale, toneless, flabby stomach. It is useless just to blame the cook. He can only supply only food; you must have the power to turn it into flesh and blood. It is the part of wisdom to recognize the signs of indigestion and to stimulate the lazy stomach with

Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey

a tonic never more valuable than now, when the body is tried by sudden changes of air. It sustains the vigor of the system and prevents rheumatism, asthma, digestive trouble, diseases that arise from cold and imperfect circulation of the blood. The best medicinal whiskey in the world.

Druggists and Grocers sell it.

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS PROMINENT IN YESTERDAY'S RIOT IN THE HOUSE.



In the course of the row in the House yesterday Congressman Brumm of Pennsylvania called Congressman Bartlett of Georgia a liar. Bartlett replied to this by hurling a bound copy of the Congressional Record at Brumm. In the heated altercations that preceded and followed the sallies between Messrs. Brumm and Bartlett Congressman Bailey led for the Democratic side. Henderson of Iowa called loudly for calm, while Johnson, the peace-at-any-price member from Indiana, was squelched and forced into his seat by use of the mace; the House emblem of authority.

CONGRESSMAN ROBERT E. ADAMS OF PENNSYLVANIA,

[Acting chairman of Foreign Affairs committee, who reported the Cuban resolution to the House.]

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...ever more valuable than ...n the body is tried by ...anges of air. It sustains ... of the system and pre... ...eumatism, asthma and ... trouble, diseases that ... cold and imperfect cir... ...f the blood. The only ... whiskey in the market ...ts and Grocers sell it.

CLIQUE MAY BE HELD

Lincoln Insurance Troubles May End in Indictments.

NEW STAND ON LIQUOR.

Gotham Presbyterian's Latest Attitude on Temperance.

CAT IMPERILS FIVE LIVES.

Steamer Santo Domingo Wrecked, but No Lives Lost.

POLICE WILL PURIFY BROADWAY.

NEW YORK BUREAU CHICAGO TRIBUNE, New York, April 13.

The District Attorney's office has been put in possession of facts which will probably result in indictments against those connected with the downfall of the Lincoln Fire Insurance company. The troubles of the Lincoln were caused in the first instance by the foisting upon the company of $162,000 of mortgages on suburban property by a clique of stockholders, who are now charged by other stockholders with having made money personally out of a deal which resulted in the impairment of the fire insurance company's assets.

Insurance Failure May End in Indictments.

On Feb. 10 Superintendent of Insurance Payn suggested to District Attorney Asa Bird Gardiner that he investigate the reasons for the failure of the Lincoln Fire Insurance company. Superintendent Payn sent a statement to the District Attorney which showed that the company was capitalized at $200,000. It was formerly the Mutual Lloyds.

The State Superintendent of Insurance investigated the company and found its capital impaired. Governor Black also recently was working, according to report, to have the officials indicted for making a false report.

Superintendent Payn demanded that the Lincoln made good the impairment of its assets by April 30. The company failed to do so. Monday before last Andrew Freedman was appointed receiver. Shortly after the Mutual Lloyds became the Lincoln it was found that the securities represented by $162,000 consisted of twenty mortgages, averaging each $8,000. It was not until after a lengthy investigation that all of these mortgages were discovered to have been issued, not upon twenty separate pieces of property, but upon twenty parcels of the same plat of ground—namely: Armour Villa. The stockholders are now claiming that the placing of these mortgages was fraud.

May 8 has been fixed for the date of the wedding of Miss Marie Conde, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Swits Conde of 6 West Fifty-sixth street to Mr. Lebbeus Rogers Jr. The ceremony will take place in the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church. Miss Conde's young sister will be the maid of honor.

The Presbyterian Church, or at least as much of it as is represented by the New York Presbytery, has apparently decided to treat the temperance question from a point of view that has heretofore met with scant sympathy in the councils of this denomination.

New Point of View for Temperance.

A report of the Committee on Temperance of the New York Presbytery, which was adopted at the meeting on Monday, is fairly revolutionary in its radical declaration in favor of reversal of the position which the church has hitherto maintained on this burning question. Instead of anathematising the liquor traffic and depending on sweeping expressions of disapproval to remedy the evil this report advances the view that if the saloon is to be successfully combatted it must be by the church and by the church through the agency of other pleasure resorts which will overcome the saloon by being more attractive to those to whom the saloon appeals than that institution is.

Incidentally, the question of the extent to which drinking is indulged in by the students of the colleges is gone into with the result that the moral tone of those seats of learning is declared to be higher than it ever was before.

The wedding of Miss Marion McKeever and Phillips Blagden Thompson took place yesterday afternoon in St. Bartholomew's Church. The bride was given away by her father, J. Lawrence McKeever.

Morris Koplik and his family were almost overcome by gas yesterday morning in their home on the second floor of 35 Division street. Koplik's family consists of his wife Rachel and three grown sons, Louis, Abraham, and Israel. Koplik is a milliner, with a store in the basement.

Cat Nearly Causes a Tragedy.

Israel awoke at 4:30 a. m. The noise he made awoke Louis and Abraham. Louis opened the windows and turned off the gas from a stove which he found leaking. The father was roused, but Mrs. Koplik was unconscious. She was dragged to a window and the four men put their heads out of the window until Abraham was able to go out for a physician, who revived Mrs. Koplik in half an hour.

An investigation led the family to believe that the cat had stepped on the stop of the gas stove. A can of milk on the stove had been disturbed. All the doors were locked, but the transom was open. The cat had been known to enter by the transom.

One of the interesting weddings of the near future will be that of Miss Clara Damrosch and Mr. David Manness. The bride-elect is a daughter of the late Dr. Leopold Damrosch and a sister of Mr. Walter and Mr. Frank Damrosch.

The agents here of the Spanish line of steamships, J. M. Ceballos & Co., were informed today that the steamship Santo Domingo, which was due to arrive here tomorrow, had sunk off Porgreso on April 5. According to the information received the crew of forty men, the passengers, and the mails were saved before the vessel went down.

Wrecking of the Steamer Santo Domingo.

The steamship was wrecked by fouling its own anchor. It had dropped anchor a few miles out from the shore on account of the shallow water, and was taking on cargo by means of tenders. With the changing tide the vessel swung around, the bottom striking on the upturned anchor fluke. A large hole was made and the vessel sank rapidly until it rested in the mud. The agents said today that probably no attempt would be made to raise the steamship. This trip of the Santo Domingo was to have been its last, owing to the war scare. A large quantity of freight, including supplies for the starving reconcentrados, is already piled on the wharf awaiting the sailing of the Santo Domingo.

Miss Susie Isabelle Lord and Henry Thomas Alley were married yesterday at noon in St. Bartholomew's Church by the Rev. David A. Greer. The bride, who is a daughter of Charles Lord, was given away by her brother, Nathan Holcombe Lord.

Chief McCullagh declared today that he was determined to rid Broadway and Sixth avenue of disorderly women, who are said to have become unusually numerous there of late.

Will Purify Broadway and Sixth Avenue.

"I am going to try to drive them off Broadway first," he said. "I am going to have the Captains of the Tenderloin precincts close the so-called hotels and arrest the proprietors. The arrest of the proprietors of the 'White Elephant' and the 'Cosmopolitan Clubhouse' is simply another step in the movement which began with the arrest and conviction of Bruno ...

So it seems the town is not to be run wide open, after all. Chief McCullagh has declared before that gambling-houses must be closed. Now his declaration is to the effect that even the quietest of Raines law hotels must close their doors.

A reception and dance will take place at the Waldorf-Astoria on the evening of April 20 under the auspices of the Ohio Society of New York. The hostesses of the evening will include Mrs. William L. Strong, Mrs. Calvin S. Brice, Mrs. Thomas Ewing, Mrs. Wallace Andrews, Mrs. Algernon S. Sullivan, and Mrs. Henry L. Burnett.

A boy of 15, a youth of 19, and a young man of 24 make up the cleverest gang of forgers that the New York police have caught for ten years. Operating on the simplest of systems, they cashed bad checks on two victims alone to the tune of $1,350 in two weeks. These victims hope that this will be the extent of their losses, but they cannot be sure until their books have been thoroughly gone over.

Clever Gang of Forgers Caught.

The imitated signatures are so perfect that the rightful owners of the names cannot pick them out.

The members of this forging gang are Alvin C. Gonlier, 15 years of age; Christopher Davidson, 19 years of age; and Adolph Osgood, 24 years of age, of this city.

The victims up to date are Fiss, Doerr & Carroll, Twenty-fourth street and Lexington avenue, and Thomas & Co., 742 Amsterdam avenue.

None of these names would be printed today had it not been for the fact that Davidson's nerve failed him last Saturday afternoon. He is a suave, well dressed youth, and when he called on William Roesch, at his office in East Buffalo, N. Y., about 10 a. m., and offered a letter of introduction signed by John D. Carroll, he was cordially received.

Mr. Roesch is the Western representative for the horse firm of Fiss, Doerr & Carroll, and he naturally knows Mr. Carroll's signature extremely well. The letter, which was apparently genuine, asked that two checks for $900 each and signed by J. D. Carroll be cashed.

Mr. Roesch said: "Sure; come around in an hour and I'll have the cash."

The hour came and the cash was there, but the stranger did not appear. This set Mr. Roesch thinking, and he telephoned to New York. The answer he received brought him to this city on Monday morning. He and Mr. Carroll called on Captain McClusky, who put Detective Sergeants Aloncle and Carey on the case, with the result that the boys were captured.

One of the fiercest forest fires that ever visited Long Island has been raging in the thousand acres of pine woods north of Sayville since yesterday afternoon. It started two miles north of Ronkonkoma Village and swept through the thick woodland, despite the efforts of hundreds of farmers.

Fire in Long Island Forests.

Henry Weber and Clark Krutz, while clearing a space to head off the flames, were overcome by smoke. They would have been burned to death had not other fire fighters stumbled over them while retreating before the flames.

The fire reached the Long Island railroad track, and the Lakeland Depot was destroyed. At the railroad tracks the fire fighters made a stand, but at nightfall the flames swept over the tracks and began to work their way toward West Sayville. At 10 a. m. today the fire bell of that village brought out the entire population to attack the flames, which by that time had surrounded the place.

Dozens of teams plowed furrows through the woods, and made a fire line, at which hundreds of men with buckets and bushes beat out the flames and saved the place. All the women and girls were employed tearing up carpets and removing the furniture from the houses.

At one time the South Side clubhouse, William K. Vanderbilt's Idle Hour farm, Frederick G. Bourne's residence, and Alfred A. Fraser's property were in great danger.

Four hundred men were fighting the fire tonight. Nothing but a heavy rain will be able to check it.

The date for the wedding of Miss Blanche Aucaigne, the lovely daughter of Mr. Felix Aucaigne, Consul General of Paraguay, and Mr. Emil Arno has been set for April 19. The ceremony will take place in the West End Collegiate Church, West End avenue and Seventy-seventh street.

The man who, according to the deposition of Frederick G. Isles, was introduced to him as "Colonel Webster," and who promised $25,000 for the bribery of the grand jury of Kings County to prevent the indictment of Theodore B. Willis, Commissioner of City Works of Brooklyn, and Police Commissioner William E. Phillips, is William Hepburn, 312 West One Hundred and Thirty-seventh street.

Fixes Identity of "Colonel" Webster.

The identity of the alleged "Colonel Webster" was the most important missing link in the chain of evidence against the Brooklyn officials charged with bribery. The police either could not or would not find out who this man was. At all events they did not.

William Hepburn is reputed to be a broker. He may or may not be that, but it is known that for many years he has been a hanger-on in police circles of this city. It is alleged by those that know him best that he has been a "collector" for high police officials in years gone by.

Isles has shown that he was introduced to "Colonel Webster," or Hepburn, as he must now be known, by Charles M. Winant, who is under arrest in connection with the bribery charges. Winant is the private secretary of Police Commissioner Phillips, who is under indictment.

Hepburn not only has been an unofficial attaché of the police department, but it turns out that he is a near relative of Commissioner Phillips himself. Winant introduced Hepburn to Isles, the secretary of the grand jury which is to consider the charges against Commissioner Phillips and others. Isles confesses that the offer of $25,000 was made for the prevention of the indictments. These are the steps so far proved by testimony.

Cards will soon be issued for the wedding of Mrs. Caroline Hall Washburn and Mr. Robert Gordon Hardie. Mrs. Washburn, who is equally well known in New York, Boston, and London society, has a residence at Dorchester, Mass., which she makes her headquarters.

Dorothy Dean Price, the 2-year-old child of Edward D. Price, theatrical manager for E. E. Rice, ate the ends of some matches yesterday afternoon while playing with her brother, 4 years old, at their home, 157 West Eightieth street. The boy told his mother what had happened, and Mrs. Price applied some household remedies to the child and thought that she had not suffered any serious consequences, as she was not ill. The little girl ate her supper and went to bed, apparently as well as usual. She was taken violently ill at 3 o'clock this morning, and though a physician was quickly called she died an hour later from the effects of the poisonous composition of the match ends.

Child Dies from Eating Matches.

Alice Atherton's success as the dashing widow in "Monte Carlo" has been so emphatic that Edward E. Rice today induced her to cancel her foreign engagements and sign a contract covering next season. She will be featured in the production.

Anxiety is increasing over the non-appearance of the arctic steamship Windward. It is now twenty-five days since it sailed from England for this city, and nothing has been heard from it. So many steamships have left the other side of the Atlantic and arrived here since March 19, the day on which the Windward sailed, that it is considered strange some one of them has not sighted it.

Anxious About Arctic Steamer Windward.

No other vessel is listed in the marine records as leaving a European port for this city earlier than March 24, which has not completed the voyage.

The Windward is a yacht-built vessel of 400 tons, constructed for Alfred Harmsworth of England for arctic expeditions. It was presented to Lieutenant Robert E. Peary by Mr. Harmsworth last December.

From Malta comes the news that Cornelius Vanderbilt has arrived there from Corfu on the yacht Catania in excellent health.

READY FOR A BREAK

Wall Street Weakens Under Belligerent Action.

DECLINES FOR THE DAY.

Actual Liquidation Is at Last Plainly Disclosed.

COMPARISON OF PRICES.

[SPECIAL BY H. ALLAWAY.]

New York, April 13.—The stock market weakens. It is preparing for a smash. Only the working of miracles can forestall a panic situation. Trading on the stock exchange was not exceptionally extended today, but practically every stock on the list scores a substantial decline.

These are sample losses: Consolidated Gas, 5 per cent; Metropolitan Street railway, 3⅜; St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba, 3⅜; Manhattan, 3¼; Sugar, 3⅛; St. Paul, 2½; Rubber preferred, 2⅜; New York Central, 2¼; Laclede Gas, 2¼; People's Gas of Chicago, 1⅞; Burlington, 2¼; Northern Pacific preferred, 2⅛; Louisville and Nashville, 2¼; Union Pacific preferred, 2⅛; Rock Island, 2; Northwest, 2; Pullman Palace Car, 2; Missouri, Kansas and Texas common and preferred, each 1⅞; Missouri Pacific, 1⅝; American Cotton Oil preferred, 1½; Chicago and Eastern Illinois, 1½; National Lead, 1¼; New Jersey Central, 1½; Reading first and second preferred, each 1½; Southern Pacific, 1¼; Western Union, 1¼; Brooklyn Rapid Transit, 1⅜; Norfolk and Western preferred, 1⅜; Northern Pacific preferred, 1⅜; Tennessee Coal and Iron, 1⅜; United States Leather preferred, 1⅜; American Tobacco, 1¼; Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf, 1¼; Pennsylvania railroad, 1¼; Southern preferred, 1¼; Chicago Great Western, 1⅛; General Electric, 1⅛; Reading, 1⅛; Sugar preferred, 1; Canada Southern, 1; Pacific Mail, 1; St. Joseph and Grand Island second preferred, 1.

Actual Liquidation Disclosed.

There has been short selling in considerable volume, but up to the making of such contracts today there was practically no short interest in the market, and there is not enough tonight to help manipulators to give quotations an upward twist. Toward the end of business today selling for the long account—actual liquidation—was plainly disclosed. Among the sellers were interests prominent among those which are strongest in Wall street. As has hitherto been pointed out in these special dispatches there has been since Feb. 15, Maine disaster day, almost no liquidating sales whatever. Holders and owners of securities have sturdily held on, tenacious of the belief nothing like war could come to pass. And they have had on their side the active coöperation of the ablest manipulators on the Stock Exchange.

Speculators of the short side have half a dozen times paid dearly for bearish temerity. Every time the market has been weak there has been brought about a series of rattling rallies. And the effective result has been that people owning stocks have been persuaded that it was wise to continue to hold on. Thus practically we have had no liquidation at all beyond the enforced sales made by the margin traders during the first week following the Maine disaster. On Feb. 24, a month and a half ago, lower prices were made for a great majority of stocks than have since been touched, prices below even where were today's bottom figures.

More than passing interest attaches to a tabulated exhibit of today's closing prices compared with quotations on Feb. 15, Maine disaster day, and the low figures which have since been touched, put beside where a representative score of stocks sold a year ago today. Apart from the fact that declines have been recently scored the significant feature of the comparison is that low prices touched soon after the Maine calamity were materially below where now the figures are, while, moreover, in contrast with prices current a year ago, present market values show remarkable advances.

Much rampant talk is heard in Wall street about the Maine disaster and the probability of war being already fully discounted, but these contrasted figures tell no such story, conspicuous stocks being from 10 to 20 points above where they sold a year ago, when only normal conditions were prevailing.

War or National Cowardice.

On April 13, 1897, St. Paul and Burlington and Rock Island were all on an average approximately twenty points lower than they are on April 13, 1898. There was peace then and the prospect of prosperity. Now there is either war or national cowardice. Here is the official Stock Exchange record:

A year ago.		Feb. 15.	Low line.	Yesterday closing.
18¾	Atchison pfd	31¾	22⅞	24¾
20¼	Brooklyn Rpd. trans	41¼	35	36⅞
72¾	Burlington	102½	85¾	91¼
160	Consol. Gas	193⅛	167	175¼
45¼	Louis. & Nash	60	45	48
84	Manhattan	117¼	91	94¾
26¾	M., K. & T. pfd	38¾	28¾	31¾
15¼	Mo. Pac	23¼	22	25¾
79	N. J. Cent	96⅞	86¼	91¼
101¾	N. Y. Cent	118⅜	105	109½
34¾	No. Pacific pfd	66⅞	56⅞	60¼
104	Northwest	128⅛	113¼	117¼
84¾	People's Gas	96⅜	86½	89¼
38¾	Reading 1st pfd	51½	36	38
63¾	Rock Island	91¾	80	84½
72¼	St. Paul	95⅝	85⅝	87½
112	Sugar	138⅞	107½	116¼
75¼	Tobacco	92	86	108
81¼	Western Union	92¾	82¼	85½

The money market begins to show nervousness. The government bond issue will make funds tight. Prudent business-men will now take time loans to the limit of their necessities.

The governors of the Stock Exchange voted today to put up the $5,000,000 capital stock of the Union Elevated company of Chicago. In the official application addressed to the Stock Exchange President Yerkes files a revenue account from Oct. 10, 1897, to Feb. 28, 1898, composed of these items: Expenses other than borne by lessees, $1,877; interest from October last to the end of February this year on 4,212 outstanding first mortgage bonds, $87,749, against which rentals and so forth aggregate $140,930; showing a surplus account of $51,303.

J. C. HITCHCOCK DIES SUDDENLY

Rupture of a Blood Vessel While Coughing Causes His Death at His Home.

J. C. Hitchcock died suddenly on Tuesday evening at 9 o'clock at his home, 1286 Wilcox avenue. He had not been feeling well, and had just returned from a visit to his physician when he was seized fatally. He had been told that he was threatened with pneumonia. Retiring to his room, he was taken with a violent coughing spell. A blood vessel leading to the lungs was ruptured, and he fell back in the arms of his wife, dying in fifteen minutes. Mr. Hitchcock was private secretary for the elder Carter Harrison during his first term as Mayor. He was born in New York, and came to Chicago in 1860. He was identified with the real estate business during the most of his life in Chicago. His remains will be taken to Wooster, O., today for interment.

Death of Bruno H. Goll.

Bruno H. Goll, for many years a druggist on the West Side, died yesterday at the family residence, 256 Ashland boulevard. Mr. Goll had been ill for two weeks with pneumonia. He was born in Germany fifty-five years ago and came to this country as a graduated chemist when 20 years of age. For fifteen years he has been the owner of drug stores at Twelfth street and Ashland boulevard and Twelfth and Canal streets. He was successful. He left to his widow and four children a large fortune.

New Line for Boston and Liverpool.

London, April 13.—The New England, a new steamship to be run between Boston and Liverpool by the Dominion line, was launched at Belfast last week. The vessel has a tonnage of 11,600. The saloon will have a capacity of 200, with a second cabin saloon seating 100. The new vessel will probably enter active service next July.

President Faure Visits Victoria.

Nice, April 13.—President Faure visited Queen Victoria at Cimi today and had half an hour's interview with her Majesty. Their meeting, it is asserted, had no political significance. Later in the day the Prince of Wales returned the President's visit.

BOTH QUIT THE CONTEST.

RIVAL SPRINGFIELD CANDIDATES FOR STATE SENATOR CLASH.

Stormy Time in the Democratic County Convention — Amid Volleys of Words R. M. Ridgely Challenges E. L. Merritt to Withdraw if He Will and Is Promptly Taken Up—George W. Funderburk Is Chosen — Other Nominations Made.

Springfield, Ill., April 13.—[Special.]—The stormiest political convention ever held in this city was the Democratic county assemblage today. In it charges were made and epithets were bandied, back and forth with a freedom never before witnessed in central Illinois.

The principals in the bout were Edward L. Merritt, who represented this district in the Legislature during the thirty-seventh, thirty-eighth, and thirty-ninth General Assemblies, and Reddick M. Ridgely, expostmaster of this city, whom Cleveland removed. They were rival candidates for State Senator, and the result of the primaries held last Saturday showed, according to Merritt's way of figuring, 88 to 85 in favor of Merritt. Ridgely claimed that, according to his interpretation of the call for the convention, he was entitled to 87 votes, which was the number necessary to nominate him. The controversy grew out of the fact that Williams Township had two polling places, and under the call Merritt claimed to be entitled to the entire delegation, as he carried the township. Ridgely claimed one of the delegates, as he carried one of the precincts.

Every attempt to effect a compromise between the candidates was thwarted by Ridgley and his friends, who wanted a chance to state their troubles on the floor of the convention. When the time came each of the candidates for Senator held a proxy, and each made speeches telling the delegates how it all was. Ridgely scored Judge Murray, chairman of the Central committee, and boldly accuses the Merritt crowd of stuffing the ballot-boxes and naming dishonest judges in the Third Ward. Merritt responded forcibly, and warm words flew back and forth until Ridgely, exasperated by the efforts to condemn dishonest methods, wildly exclaimed: "I defy you, sir [Merritt], to withdraw from this race and I will follow suit."

Whereupon Merritt arose and, amid the storm of cheers which had greeted Ridgely's challenge, withdrew his name and nominated George W. Funderburk for State Senator. Mr. Ridgely seconded the nomination, and it was made by acclamation.

Funderburk was defeated in the primaries for the nomination for County Treasurer. Dr. John A. Vincent and S. P. V. Arnold, a Populist, were nominated for Representatives, and B. F. Caldwell was indorsed for Congress.

PASSES ONLY ONE TAX BILL.

Michigan Legislature Adjourns After Adopting Various War Measures Submitted by Gov. Pingree.

Lansing, Mich., April 13.—[Special.]—The final adjournment of the special session of the Legislature was reached at noon today. The only tax bill passed was one increasing by 500 per cent the taxes of express companies. All the proposed war measures became laws by this morning's action of the Senate. These increase the strength of each company of National Guards to 150; increase the annual appropriation for the naval reserve four-fold, or to $12,000 annually; provide for a war loan of $500,000; and protect from levy for debt the property of such citizens of the State as may participate in war with Spain, such protection extending during such service and for six months thereafter. Citizens going to war who may be parties to lawsuits are protected from unfair advantage during the period mentioned.

The other laws enacted provide for the submission to the people next November of the question of revising the constitution of the State; provide that no proceedings shall be taken to oust homesteaders on State tax lands until ninety days after the close of the next regular session of the Legislature; and provide that for the same period there shall be no refunding of money paid for tax titles recently declared by the Supreme Court to be illegal.

The last two bills contemplate that the next Legislature will apply all the remedies suggested by the Supreme Court opinion referred to.

GET READY FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

The Democratic Congressional Committee Announces Members Who Are to Take Executive Charge.

Washington, D. C., April 13.—The Democratic Congressional committee today announced the appointment of the following Executive committee:

Senators James K. Jones of Arkansas, Charles J. Faulkner of West Virginia, John L. Mitchell of Wisconsin, Joseph L. Rawlins of Utah; Representatives Levin I. Handy of Delaware, John W. Maddox of Georgia, Charles K. Wheeler of Kentucky, Adolph Meyer of Louisiana, Ferd. Brucker of Michigan, Robert N. Bodine of Missouri, John J. Lentz of Ohio, W. A. Jones of Virginia, and Delegate Marcus A. Smith of Arizona.

The following were appointed on the Committee on Literary and Campaign Book: Representatives Thomas C. McRae of Arkansas, James G. Maguire of California, and James D. Richardson of Tennessee.

Fenton Deadlock Still On.

Portsmouth, O., April 13.—[Special.]—The deadlock in the Tenth District Congressional convention continues. The 429th ballot, taken before adjournment tonight, shows no change. The fight is the field against Congressman Fenton.

WM. J. BRYAN IN WASHINGTON.

Reception to the Free Silver Champion by His Admirers in the National Capital.

Washington, D. C., April 13.—[Special.]—William Jennings Bryan was given a large reception this afternoon by Dr. and Mrs. Robert Newton Harper of 29 B street Northwest. Mr. Bryan is to make the address at the banquet commemorating the birthday of Jefferson, in which many Virginians are interested. The rooms in which the reception was given were decorated in white and red bunting and flags with flowers. Assisting the hostess were Governor Black, Governor Tyler, Representatives Jones, Swanson, and Otey of Virginia, and their wives. The tearoom was in charge of a bevy of pretty young girls, the Misses Hynson, Brown, Bogan, Foster, and Houck. An orchestra played during the hours of receiving, and the guests, two hundred or more, were from the set in Congress and society that are of the same political faith of Mr. Bryan, who greeted them cordially and demonstrated his ability to "talk" by the constant flow of conversation with those around him.

PRINCESS LOUISA IS EXPELLED.

Wife of Duke Philip of Coburg Forced to Leave Austro-Hungarian Territory.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

Vienna, April 13.—[Copyright, 1898, by W. R. Hearst.]—Princess Louisa of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, the eldest daughter of the King of Belgium and the wife of Duke Philip of Coburg, residing at Buda-Pesth, has been expelled from Austro-Hungarian territory. She had been clandestinely living in Croatia after the recent duel of Duke Philip with Lieutenant Matachich, his former Adjutant.

Buffalo Woman Is Missing.

A. Richard of Buffalo, N. Y., came to Chicago yesterday in search of his aunt, Miss Carrie S. Grant, who formerly kept a millinery store in Buffalo. Miss Grant, who is 55 years old, came to Chicago in November, 1897. Soon after she wrote to her relatives that she would remain here and go into business. Since then nothing has been heard of her. It is known she had $300 when she came here. She roomed for a week at 177 Ohio street, which is the last trace found of her. The police are assisting in the search.

EAGER FOR THE NEWS

Crowds of People Gape at the Down-Town Bulletins.

LEE IS THEIR HERO, TOO.

Talk of Going to the Front to Fight Is Heard.

HOUSE COMMITTEE PLEASES.

All Chicago was eager for news from Washington yesterday. It was known Congress would take some action on the President's message, and all day long the newspaper bulletins were a source of fascination to crowds that shifted and changed, and yet never fell off in size. They followed the course of the day's session in Congress, as well as the bulletins gave it to them. They heard the report of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, and saw the Upper House adjourn without decisive action, and they openly expressed their disapproval. The action of the House committee pleased them better, and when at last word flashed over the wires that the House by a big majority had voted for intervention, their enthusiasm was only dampened by the uncertainty as to the action of the Senate on the morrow.

Even after assured no more news of moment was likely to arrive they lingered about the newspaper offices.

All through the down-town district it was the same. Nothing was talked of but war. In the restaurants and stores animated groups took up the subject and cheered for General Fitzhugh Lee. The warlike fervor was as noticeable among graybeards as among the hot-headed younger generation. One veteran declared he had served three and a half years in the civil war, and had just enlisted against Spain in one of the volunteer regiments. A younger man, who proclaimed himself to be from the South, and the son of a house ruined by the late war, said his section of the country was more than willing to fight, and was as patriotic as the North. Others told how England or Germany, if one of their battleships had been blown up, would have swept Spain from the face of the earth, and investigated afterwards.

GET TIPS ON A TRAIN HOLDUP.

Armed Guards on the Big Four Railroad Frustrate Rumored Plans by Desperados.

Terre Haute, Ind., April 13.—[Special.]—Armed guards have been aboard night trains on the Big Four between here and Pana, Ill., for several nights, because the officials had learned that a holdup east of Pana, near Tower Hill, had been planned. Either the plans miscarried or the robbers discovered that detectives were ready for them.

OFFICIAL WEATHER FORECAST.

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF WEATHER BUREAU, Washington, D. C., April 13.—Forecast for Thursday:

Illinois and Indiana—Clearing in the early morning; fair and warmer during the day, northwesterly winds.

Kentucky—Fair, preceded by showers in eastern portion, brisk winds, becoming northwesterly.

Ohio—Rain, clearing in western portion, colder in eastern portion, brisk winds becoming northwesterly.

Lower Michigan—Rain in southeast, fair in northwest portion, colder in central and southern portions, brisk winds becoming northwesterly.

Upper Michigan and Wisconsin—Fair and warmer, fresh northerly winds, shifting to southerly.

Minnesota and South Dakota—Fair and warmer, southerly winds.

North Dakota—Fair, warmer in central and eastern portions, southwesterly winds.

Iowa, Missouri, and Nebraska—Fair and warmer, winds shifting to southerly.

Montana—Partly cloudy weather, colder in northwest portion, southwesterly shifting to northwesterly winds.

Place of observation. Time taken: April 13, 8 p. m.	Height of barometer.	Thermometer.	Max. temp.	Direction of wind.	Precipitation 12 hours.	State of weather.
Abilene	30.14	68	68	W.	....	Clear
Albany	29.74	50	70	N.	....	Clear
Alpena	29.82	46	52	N.E.	....	Clo'dy
Atlanta	29.70	56	58	W.	.10	Fair
Amarillo	30.08	70	76	N.W.	....	Clear
Battleford	29.80	44	46	N.	....	Clear
Bismarck	30.08	58	58	S.	....	Clear
Buffalo	29.72	56	62	E.	....	Fair
Boston	29.70	52	58	N.	....	Clo'dy
Cairo	29.58	46	54	W.	.02	Clear
Calgary	29.80	48	64	N.E.	....	Fair
Charlotte	29.68	56	66	S.E.	.02	Rain
Cheyenne	30.04	62	60	N.W.	....	Fair
Chicago	29.70	40	52	N.	.02	Rain
Cincinnati	29.64	48	60	S.E.	.34	Clo'dy
Cleveland	30.00	58	66	N.E.	....	Clo'dy
Concordia	30.10	54	58	N.	....	Clear
Davenport	29.74	46	48	N.	.62	Clo'dy
Denver	30.10	68	70	S.E.	....	Clear
Des Moines	29.98	50	54	N.E.	Tr.	Clo'dy
Detroit	29.66	58	62	N.E.	....	Clo'dy
Dodge City	30.10	62	66	N.	....	Clear
Dubuque	29.80	44	46	N.W.	.44	Clo'dy
Duluth	30.04	44	48	N.E.	....	Clear
El Paso	30.06	72	74	E.	....	Clear
Edmonton	29.78	50	52	N.W.	....	Clear
Galveston	30.06	68	70	N.W.	....	Clear
Grand Haven	29.68	58	68	N.E.	....	Clo'dy
Green Bay	29.88	44	48	N.	Tr.	Clo'dy
Havre	29.80	70	74	W.	....	Fair
Helena	29.94	72	72	S.W.	....	Clear
Huron	30.12	54	58	N.E.	....	Clear
Indianapolis	29.58	46	58	S.	.52	Fair
Jacksonville	29.80	72	78	S.W.	....	Fair
Kansas City	29.98	54	56	N.W.	....	Clear
Lander	30.06	66	68	S.W.	....	Clo'dy
Little Rock	29.92	58	62	W.	Tr.	Clear
Los Angeles	29.86	86	98	W.	....	Clear
Marquette	30.00	40	40	N.W.	.02	Clo'dy
Memphis	29.80	58	58	W.	....	Clo'dy
Medicine Hat	29.68	64	78	W.	....	Clo'dy
Minnedosa	29.98	48	54	S.W.	....	Clo'dy
Montgomery	29.80	62	66	W.	.04	Clear
Montreal	29.80	56	66	N.	....	Clear
Nashville	29.68	52	56	S.W.	.18	Clo'dy
New Orleans	29.96	64	68	W.	.01	Clear
New York City	29.72	56	68	S.	....	Clear
Norfolk	29.78	54	66	S.E.	....	Fair
North Platte	30.16	56	60	N.E.	....	Clear
Oklahoma	30.04	64	66	N.	....	Clear
Omaha	30.04	54	58	N.	....	Clear
Oswego	29.72	54	60	N.E.	....	Clear
Palestine	30.12	62	68	N.W.	....	Clear
Parkersburg	29.66	54	68	S.	.01	Rain
Philadelphia	29.74	56	70	E.	....	Clear
Pittsburg	29.66	64	68	S.	....	Clo'dy
Pueblo	30.10	66	68	S.E.	....	Clear
Qu'Appelle	29.80	48	48	S.	....	Clear
Rapid City	30.04	58	62	S.E.	....	Clo'dy
San Francisco	29.98	64	78	W.	....	Clo'dy
St. Louis	29.62	42	44	N.W.	.62	Rain
St. Paul	30.02	54	58	N.E.	....	Clear
Salt Lake City	30.10	74	74	S.W.	....	Fair
Ste. Marie	29.86	46	60	N.E.	....	Clo'dy
Springfield, Ill.	29.58	44	48	N.E.	.10	Clo'dy
Springfield, Mo.	29.88	50	54	N.W.	Tr.	Clo'dy
Vicksburg	29.92	62	66	N.W.	....	Clear
Washington	29.72	60	70	S.E.	....	Fair
White River	30.06	40	42	N.E.	....	Clo'dy
Williston	29.92	62	62	S.	....	Clear
Winnipeg	30.02	54	58	E.	....	Clo'dy

WEATHER IN CHICAGO.

The temperature as observed yesterday by L. Manasse, optician, 88 East Madison street, Tribune Building, was as follows: Thermometer—8 a. m., 51 above zero; 9 a. m., 53; 10 a. m., 53; 11 a. m., 53; 12 m., 54; 1 p. m., 54; 3 p. m., 54; 6 p. m., 47. Barometer—8 a. m., 29.81; 6 p. m., 29.55.

OFFICIAL DEATH RECORD.

THE FOLLOWING BURIAL PERMITS WERE issued yesterday by the Health department:

Brisnon, Julia, 32; 651 Humboldt-st., April 11.
Barman, Aksel, 24; 942 Fairfield-av., April 11.
Baker, Mary, 29; 1214 Madison-st., April 12.
Currin, James, 63; 157 Garfield-av., April 12.
Carden, Mary, 80; 707 Taylor-st., April 11.
Christianson, Edward, 11; 2246 N. Whipple-st., April 12.
Cornell, William, 19; 205 Schiller-st., April 12.
Dodd, Robert, 7; 4326 Wabash-av., April 12.
Dobrick, Minnie, 6; 878 Clybourn-av., April 12.
Emery, Eliza, 57; 130 23d-pl., April 11.
Essex, William H., 78; 172 W. Monroe-st., April 13.
Ebert, Martha, 18; 471 W. 21st-st., April 13.
Frost, Charles O., 46; 91 W. Madison-st., March 30.
Friess, Wilhelmina, 27; 588 W. Ohio-st., April 12.
Foster, Charles H., 465 Dearborn-av., April 12.
Gough, Elizabeth, 58; 69 Van Buren-pl., April 13.
Harrison, Anna E., 7; 783 Grand-av., April 12.
Joyce, James, 35; St. Luke's Hospital, April 11.
Kranstene, Claus J., 81; 2907 Parnell-av., April 12.
Krueger, Hannah, 70; 62d and Drexel-av., April 13.
Lewickic, Michael, 53; 3244 S. Morgan-st., April 13.
McDermott, George, 25; 22 Elburn-av., April 11.
Maugan, Hannah, 46; 459 S. Canal-st., April 12.
McCollough, James, 54; 51 Edgewood-av., April 12.
Maxton, Flora H., 46; Chicago Homœpathic Hospital, April 13.
Naper, A. C. D., Mrs., 66; 43 Delaware-pl., April 10.
O'Brien, Philip J., 27; 33 Otis-st., April 13.
Peterson, Ellen S., 77; 1167 Grenshaw-st., April 12.
Peck, Olive O., 29; 6247 Monroe-av., April 13.
Reddy, John, 59; 287 W. North-av., April 12.
Richardson, Carrie M., 16; 207 W. 72d-st., April 12.
Schomaker, Frederick, 58; 225 Wells-st., April 10.
Schoof, Mrs. Minnie, 46; 1030 Harrison-st., April 12.
Schiede, Annie, 29; 16 Sullivan-st., April 12.
Skillman, Abram D., 72; 838 W. Adams-st., April 11.
Steil, Emma, 7; 668 Orchard-av., April 11.
Toley, John, 47; 5152 Atlantic-st., April 11.
Vance, Frank, 59; 542 Laflin-st., April 12.
Waterman, Adaline S., 65; 4406 Champlain-av., April 11.
Wilbern, Frederick, 5; 2183 36th-st., April 11.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

THE COUNTY CLERK ISSUED PERMITS TO wed to the following couples yesterday, the parties living in Chicago where no place of residence is given:

	Age.
Robert Thompson, Nellie Caraher	21—18
Joseph Wanzel, Grace Hamburg	24—18
William Clements, Katharine E. Howard	30—27
Alfred Gamper, Hattie Hattke	23—24
Emil Brischke, Emma Mock	25—20
Frederick J. Bohn, Annie Soter	23—22

131, 133, 135, 137 Wabash Av.
JUST SOUTH OF MADISON ST.

JAMES WILDE JR. & CO.

Men's Furnishing Goods Bargains for Thursday, Friday and Saturday.

Underwear— 50c for imported striped and fancy Balbriggan Underwear, beautiful quality—would be a bargain at 75c.

Hosiery— 25c for fancy Half Hose, in new stripes and plaids so popular nowadays—40c value. 39c for Bicycle Hose, fancy tops, of new designs—worth 75c.

Sweaters— $1.95 for the celebrated OLYMPIA SWEATERS; necks will not lose their shape—all shades—worth $2.50. Also a new style of Sweater — made coat collar style—buttons up in front—$2.95 and up.

Negligee Shirts— 95c for beautiful qualities in new and exclusive designs—worth $1.50.

Collars and Cuffs— 7c for 4-ply Linen Collars, newest shapes—worth 15c. Cuffs 15c per pair—worth 25c.

Bicycle Drawers— Double seated, knee lengths—price $1.00.

HATS—Positively the lowest prices in Chicago, a fact that is being recognized, as is shown by our largely increased Hat sales. $1.90 and $2.90 for newest shapes in Derbies and Fedoras—hats that the hatters charge you $3 to $4 for.

Boys' and Children's Furnishings— A complete department by itself for boys big and little, Shirts, Underwear, Gloves, Collars and Cuffs, Neckwear, Night Shirts, etc.

Boys' New Star Shirt Waists—Exclusive patterns—worth $1.00—for Thursday, Friday, and Saturday 75c.

FRANK REED, Manager. OPEN UNTIL 9 SATURDAY EVENINGS.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

Joseph Graff, Mattie Schneider	25—18
Robert M. Kedzie, Esther D. Hawley	27—23
William F. Schaefer, Mary Yanda	27—20
Louis Madaus, Frida Kartheu	22—21
James C. Burrell, Nettie Hartel	21—21
James J. Longergan, Catherine Kenny	23—20
Andrew J. Koehler, Lena Carstina	27—24
William Kurth, Henriette Barz	27—34
James Bishop, Irene J. Umback	21—18
Andrew J. Curran, Nora Tyrrell	22—19
Henry McClusky, Marie Musch	22—18
John Ormond, Annie Hart	29—28
Henry Morgan, Anna Bauen	25—21
Mathias F. W. P. Bretz, Julia V. McDonough	22—20
Michael Crowley, Mary Gallagher	28—25
H. E. C. Kroepel, B. J. O. Schiefelbein	22—20
Joseph Sturm, Cathi Terzer	30—27
John Gartner, Susanna Underfinger	21—18
Henry M. Hantzman, Minnie Beske	25—20
Joseph C. Nettnin, Louisa Theel	22—18
John O'Donnell, Bridget McManamon	25—24
Vincenzo Cerro, Mamie O'Hara	30—26
Lorenz Rau, Ida Reckau	23—22
James Cordin, Nellie Sullivan	21—20
Philip W. Huston, Evalyne Bird	29—22
A. Bernheim of Spokane, Wash., R. Gallen	39—22
Henry Strahr, Emma Backer	19—19
Ludwig G. Mans, Mary E. Rusche	29—22
George Rabe, Letitia R. Sherlock	27—24
Axel Pearson, Hilma Dahlstrom	21—19
William Pelzer, Bertha Eigenbrodt	29—20
Henry T. Howard, Mary Powell	29—28
Victor L. Klewer, Mamie Reisel	28—19
Edward G. Weihe, Annie D. Mitchell	26—19
John R. Johnson, Rose E. Brannon	29—24

DEATHS.

BRADLEY—John Bradley, late of Cos. B and C, 23d Ill. (Col. Mulligan) Regiment. Funeral today to Oakwood Cemetery, under the auspices Veteran Relief association. Services at the grave at 4:15. Members of 23d Illinois Regiment are invited to attend; also his many friends.

BOYD—Thomas Alexander Boyd, late of Montreal, aged 34 years, April 13, at 3501 Wabash-av. Notice of burial later. Montreal, Kingston, and Toronto papers please copy.

BOYNTON—Wednesday morning, April 13, at Highland Park, Ill., Henry Page, youngest son of Edgar S. and Elizabeth C. Boynton. Funeral notice hereafter.

BOAKE—Maure Edna, beloved wife of Charles E. Boake, Tuesday, April 12, aged 21 years and 11 months. Funeral Friday, 1 p. m., from 4532 Champlain-av., to Oakwoods.

DAVIS—Ruth Vairah, aged 15 years, daughter of Mrs. J. C. Davis and the late Samuel M. Davis, D. D. Funeral Friday, April 15, at 2 p. m., from the residence of her sister, Mrs. Joseph K. Dunlop, 435 N. Kenilworth-av., Oak Park.

FOSTER—Tuesday evening, April 12, Charles H. Foster, aged 63 years. Funeral Thursday afternoon, at 2:30, from residence, 465 Dearborn av. Burial private. Buffalo, Rochester, Kansas City, and Minneapolis papers please copy.

GOLL—Bruno H. Goll Sr., aged 54 years, at his residence, 259 Ashland-blvd., 5 o'clock Wednesday p. m., April 13. Funeral from his late residence, Friday, 1 o'clock p. m. Funeral private. No flowers.

HITCHCOCK—Suddenly at his home, 1286 Wilcox-av., April 12, Jonas C. Hitchcock. Funeral private. Burial at Wooster, O.

KING—Henry W. King, April 13, 1898, at his residence, 151 Rush-st., aged 70 years. Notice of funeral hereafter.

Funeral Friday, April 15, at 2 p. m., at the Fourth Presbyterian Church, corner of Rush and Superior-sts.

KRAGER—Mrs. Hannah Krager, April 13, aged 69 years, at Home for Aged Jews, Drexel-av. and 62d-st. Funeral Thursday, April 14, at 2 p. m., to Oakwoods Cemetery.

McCULLOUGH—James McCullough, April 12, 1898, aged 53 years, 51 Edgewood-av., beloved husband of Belinda, née McNamara, member of Blair Lodge, A. F. & A. M., Washington Chapter, Chicago Court No. 58, N. U., Maplewood Court No. 71, I. O. F., and Royal League. Funeral notice hereafter.

RICHARDSON—Susan E., beloved wife of Samuel M. Richardson. Funeral from late residence, 1810 Arlington-pl., Friday, April 15, at 10:30 a. m., to Rosehill Cemetery.

SHAW—April 13, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. E. P. Upham, Lucina F., widow of Warner D. Shaw, formerly of Jamestown, N. Y., aged 82 years and 10 months. Interment at Jamestown.

TRIBYL—Wednesday, April 13, Washington R., son of John and Marie Tribyl, aged 21 years. Funeral Saturday, 11 a. m., from 498 S. Halsted-st.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE YESTERDAY licensed the incorporation of the following companies:

The Wabash Avenue Pharmacy, at Chicago; to do a general drug business; capital stock, $2,500; incorporators, Thomas Marshall, Otto F. Reich, and Samuel J. Sloan.

The E. R. Sonneberg company, at Chicago; to conduct a mercantile company; capital stock, $2,000; incorporators, E. R. Sonneberg, Samuel Sonneberg, and Nathan Sonneberg.

The Lake County Telephone company, at Libertyville; to maintain a telephone line; capital stock, $2,500; incorporators, James Turnrock, Joseph A. Seyle, and T. Regen.

The Western Ad Sign syndicate, at Chicago; capital stock, $10,000; incorporators, Samuel H. Trude, Edwin H. Johnson, and John H. Logeman.

The Chesterfield Pleasure club, at Chicago; for social and political purposes; without capital stock; incorporators, F. H. French, Albert J. Bischoff, and E. Herkert.

The Italian Political League of the Seventeenth Ward, at Chicago; for political purposes; incorporators, James Passarella, Joe Albans, and Michael Magga.

The Fowler Cycling club, at Chicago; certified to a change of name to the Fowler Cycling and Athletic club.

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY.

A LARGE WHOLESALE MILLINERY HOUSE will sell balance of beautiful pattern hats, worth up to $12 and $15, for $3.50. 15 E. Washington-st., 3d floor.

TO RENT—2 NEWLY FURNISHED FRONT rooms; terms, $1.25 and $1.50 per week. 60 Wendell-st., 1st floor.

FOR A GOOD LAWN SOW "CHICAGO Parks" seed. VAUGHAN'S, 84 Randolph-st.

CHICAGO OPERA-HOUSE.
CHICAGO OPERA HOUSE
CONTINUOUS VAUDEVILLE.
Visions of Art. Cushman & Holcomb. Katie Rooney. Joe Welch. Angela Sisters. The Savans. The Le Roys. Andress' Birds & Animals. Harry La Sage. Ada De Mar. Furber & Davis. Ferguson Brothers. Daisy Peterkin. Tom Hefron. Dwight Brothers. Visions of Art.
PRICES: 10—20—30 CENTS.

OLYMPIC
CONTINUOUS VAUDEVILLE.
Tony Wilson & Clown. Lizzie B. Raymond. Jessie, the Riding Baboon. 3—Polly Trio. Shields' Klondike Views. Gracey & Burnett. Alfred Arnesen. Kherns & Cole. May Eckert & Ludwig Heck. Laura Bennett. Annie Laughlin. LaClede & Raymond. Owen & Sunlin. Mexican Kurtz. Mack's Dog Comedians. The McArdles.
PRICES: 10—20—30 CENTS.

HAYMARKET
Performance Every Day—12:30 to 10:30
9—Nelson Family 9. Law Hawkins. Kilpatrick & Barber. Myrtle Peek's Manage Horse. Bogert & O'Brien. Alice Gilmore. Mr. & Mrs. Silver. Edward Raynard. Wesson & Walters. Kitty Wolf. Swain & Downey. Leamer Sisters and others.
Continuous Vaudeville—Prices 5c, 10c, 15c, 25c.

GRAND OPERA-HOSE.
GRAND OPERA-HOUSE
MATINEE SATURDAY.
The public know a good thing when they see it, as evidenced by the fact that
Hoyt's Most Successful Farce,
A STRANGER —IN— NEW YORK,
Is testing the capacity of the Grand Opera House nightly.

THE COLUMBIA—Monroe and Dearborn.
LAST NIGHTS OF THE
BAGETTO ITALIAN GRAND OPERA CO.
Tonight by special request LA BOHEME
Friday and Saturday nights, "CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA" and "I PAGLIACCI." Saturday Matinee, last time, "La Boheme."
Have You Bought Your
MAY IRWIN TICKETS
THIS MORNING?
Engagement begins Sunday night, April 17.

CLIFFORD'S THEATERS.
You Can't Miss it at Either of Clifford's Theaters. Always Good Burlesque Companies for Ladies, Gentlemen and Children. Music Hall Privileges at Both Houses.
GAIETY
The New Burlesque, ZELINDA'S SEMINARY.
The Famous Violinist, CZITA
AND BIG VAUDEVILLE BILL.
SAVOY
Opposite Siegel & Cooper.
The Recent Gaiety Success, PRINCESS NILE,
The European Sensation, BARONESS BLANC,
And Big Specialty Bill.
DAILY MATINEES.

THE SCHILLER.
Have You Met Her? THE TARRYTOWN WIDOW. She Certainly Is a Wonder!
NEXT SUN' MAT. The Greatest Colored Show on Earth! BLACK PATTI TROUBADOURS
Seats and boxes on sale today.

HOPKINS'.
HOPKINS
NAT GOODWIN'S Great Comedy... AMBITION & FRANK BUSH
FILSON & ERROL—BIOGRAPH Pictures of THE MAINE—Howe, Wall & Walters—Eleanor Falk—Maude M'Intyre—Opening OLD VIENNA Annex.

ALHAMBRA—25c Matinee Saturday
ALHAMBRA
FIRST CHICAGO PRODUCTION.
ELMER GRANDIN and EVA MOUNTFORD in
"THE SECRET ENEMY"
Next Week—"BLUE JEANS."

HOOLEY'S.
HOOLEY'S—EVENINGS AT 8:15. Matinee Saturday at 2:15.
LAST THREE NIGHTS... MR. JOHN DREW IN ONE SUMMER'S DAY.
April 18—MR. E. H. SOTHERN.
SEAT SALE NOW OPEN. Mon., Tues., & Wed. Eve's. & Sat. Mat. in THE LADY OF LYONS; Wed. Mat., Thur., Fri. & Sat Eve's. LORD CHUMLEY

M'VICKER'S THEATER.
M'VICKER'S—TONIGHT AT 8. WED. & SAT. MATS.
IAN MACLAREN'S DRUMTOCHTY STORIES MADE INTO A GREAT PLAY. Beside the Bonnie Brier Bush.
J. H. STODDART and MARIE BURROUGHS.

KIMBALL HALL—Cor. Wabash-av. & Jackson-st.
THE PASSION PLAY
ILLUSTRATED BY ANIMATED MOVING PICTURES.
ADMISSION, 50 CENTS.
APRIL 16, 17, 18, AND 19, AT 8:15 P. M.

AUDITORIUM.
CHICAGO ORCHESTRA THEODORE THOMAS, Conductor.
Friday, April 15, 2:15 p. m. Sat., April 16, 8:15 p. m.
Soloists MINNIE FISH GRIFFIN, CHARLES W. CLARK.
AND CHORUS OF ASSOCIATION.
Tickets—Box Office, Inter-Ocean, Lyon & Healy's.

GREAT NORTHERN.
GREAT NORTHERN Quincy, near State.
Tonight at 8:15—Mats. Wed. and Sat.
JIM THE PENMAN.
Evenings, 50—25—15c—Mats. every res'd seat, 25c. Monday, April 18th—LOST PARADISE.

SAM T. JACK'S.
Madison-st., near State. Tel. Main 2168. Only Burlesque Show in Chicago. 2 Grand Performances Every Day.
THE NIGHT OWLS!
Nothing Foolish... fun: they make. Prices—10c, 20c, 30c.

LINCOLN—Bargain Matinee Saturday, 25c.
"Fighting Bob" Evans Souvenir Mat. Thur., 25c
"Brother for Brother."
Maud Granger, Sheridan Block, Lloyd Bingham and great cast.
Next Sunday Matinee: "UNDER THE DOME."

KINSLEY'S—105-107 Adams-st.
HAND'S ORCHESTRA,
EVENINGS 6 TO 12
...IN THE GERMAN RESTAURANT...

TROOPS TO THE FORE

Twenty-fifth Infantry Passes Through This City.

BOUND FOR CHICKAMAUGA

Great Crowds Greet Col. Burt's Negro Veterans.

CARS READY FOR HALL'S MEN

Local Ship's Crew to Have Mine and Torpedo Drills.

NURSES ARE WILLING TO SERVE.

Weary, worn, and with dust-covered uniforms the Twenty-fifth United States Infantry arrived in and departed from Chicago yesterday afternoon, en route from the Northwest to the army rendezvous at Chickamauga Park.

The announcement of the coming of the colored troops brought large crowds to the Chicago and Eastern Illinois railroad yards at Twelfth street, and as the first section of tourist cars was switched from the Great Western to the Eastern Illinois tracks the crowds cheered loudly and a squad of policemen was necessary to keep the on-lookers from boarding the train. With the exception of two companies, which are ordered to Key West, the entire regiment, composed of 550 negro privates and 30 white officers, is on its way to Chickamauga.

The regiment required three sections for their transportation from Fort Missoula, the first section arriving at 12:30 with 224 privates and 8 officers, under the command of Major Mott Hooton, and the second section backing into the yards two hours later bearing Colonel Andrew S. Burt, 290 men, and 16 officers. The third section arrived a short time later with the entire ambulance corps, two box cars of mules, one car of forage, two wagons, and one Red Cross ambulance.

Greeted by Many Friends.

Long before the arrival of the first train the yards were crowded, the majority being colored people, and the few hours spent in this city was made lively for the soldier boys by the visits of friends and the jokes of the throng. The Twenty-fifth is one of the few regiments in the United States composed of colored men and it has seen more active service than the majority of white regiments. The following is the list of the staff and company officers:

Colonel A. S. Burt.
Lieutenant Colonel A. S. Dogget.
Major Mott Hooton.
Captain T. G. Stewart.
Lieutenant Cochran, Adjutant.
Lieutenant Shattuck, Quartermaster.
A Company—Captain W. I. Sanborn.
B Company—Captain R. H. Loughborough.
C Company—Lieutenant Sturtevant.
D Company—Lieutenant M. O'Niell.
E Company—Captain W. Scott.
F Company—Captain J. C. Ord.
H Company—Captain C. H. Hodges.

Colonel Burt was enthusiastic over the prospect of going to the scene of expected hostilities and said:

"We are ready for any trouble any one may be looking for and will give the Spanish some fun for their troubles if the government gives us the opportunity. I am not posted on the war situation and am forced to rely on the papers for my official information. The trip has been a pleasant one and we do not anticipate that any of us officers or privates will regret it."

Arrangements were made to allow the section carrying Colonel Burt to leave in advance of the other two, so as to insure his early arrival at the point of mobilization. The second section followed shortly after, but it was almost night when the third was ready, and after the mules had received their provender and the lights adjusted to the caboose the last remnant of the gallant Twenty-fifth passed rapidly down the tracks and vanished in the darkness from the sight of a few score of the curious, who, unmindful of the rain, had lingered throughout the day.

Busy at Fort Sheridan.

Soldiers at Fort Sheridan were unusually active all day and in many of the company quarters the men were engaged in packing clothes, and about the grounds were many signs of the expected departure. The Northwestern road would not acknowledge the receipt of government orders for cars to transport the troops, but in the yards two long trains are made up and waiting. These trains are composed of tourist sleepers and baggage cars, while at the rear of each train are box cars for horses and flat cars for guns. The employés about the yards say that in event of a call these cars would be run to Fort Sheridan and loaded with soldiers in two hours.

The Chicago ship's crew of the Illinois Naval Militia will be ordered to report for day drills soon, and it is the intention to give the men instruction in torpedo practice and mines in the inner harbor.

Lieutenant Cook has removed from St. Paul with the recruiting office, and his report shows that he has enlisted 150 men. Headquarters are now open at Duluth. Next week he will move to Milwaukee for a few days and then open an office at the Naval Militia armory in this city.

The efforts to establish a naval militia in Michigan are meeting with success; and at several of the larger lake cities companies have been formed. Word was received from Benton Harbor last night that the young men there and at St. Joe have formed a full company.

The Hospital board of the Medical Woman's club met at 100 State street to organize a relief corps. A committee, with Dr. Gertrude Gale Wellington at its head, was appointed to further the organization.

Veterans Form a Troop.

The Chicago ex-Regulars of the United States army is the name of a military company organized last evening at the Great Northern Hotel. Each member of the organization has served in the army, navy, or marine corps.

Lieutenant Joseph E. Maxfield, who has been signal officer at the army headquarters in the Pullman Building for two years, and acting engineer for the department, has been ordered to Governor's Island, New York harbor. Lieutenant Frank B. McKenna, of General Brooke's staff, has been designated by General Brooke as acting signal officer of the department.

A temporary military company was organized yesterday at the University of Chicago. Lieutenant Palmer's plan is to allow students to take the military drill as a substitute for regular "gym" work. If the temporary organization is successful a permanent company will be formed next fall. A cavalry company and artillery corps may also be formed.

C. E. Finney will give a musicale at his home, 1063 Osgood street, this evening for the benefit of the starving Cubans. A large number of invitations have been issued, and those who attend are requested to bring contributions of corn meal, bacon, rice, beans, peas, salt fish, canned goods, quinine, condensed milk, and summer clothing. Miss Hubbard, elocutionist; John Larson, pianist; and Miss Bergerson, pianist, will assist at the entertainment.

CHURCH UNION IS POSTPONED.

Congregations of the Fifth and Kenwood Presbyterian Edifices Disagree Over the Terms.

The proposed union of the Kenwood and Fifth Presbyterian Churches which, it was expected, would be arranged at meetings of the two congregations held last night, was not effected. At the meeting of the Fifth congregation the people declared for the union, but objected to the adoption of the name of the Kenwood edifice, and a proposition was inserted in the articles of union to call the new congregation the Fifth. At the meeting of the Kenwood church great opposition to the union developed. It was said the Fifth Church was financially embarrassed and that all the advantages resulting from the union would go to the Fifth Church. It was decided to postpone action until next Wednesday evening. A conference will be held today.

TO MASS AT KEY WEST.

PLAN OF CONCENTRATING TROOPS AT CHICKAMAUGA PARK CHANGED.

Front of the Army to Be Opposite Havana—Two Companies of the Twenty-fifth Infantry Ordered to Proceed with All Haste to the Island—Chattanooga Rendezvous Likely to Be Used as a Training Ground for Militia and Volunteers.

Chattanooga, Tenn., April 13.—[Special.]—Key West, and not Chickamauga, is to be the front of the army. The change has been made in a twinkle. The two companies of the Twenty-fifth Infantry, which expected to encamp as a regiment at Chickamauga, have been suddenly ordered to proceed with all haste to Key West, Fla. An engine with steam up and cars waiting will stand on a siding near the depot tomorrow at 11 o'clock, when the regiment is expected to arrive. This train will run as a special to Miami, Fla., where a Plant liner will transport the troops to Key West. This sudden move disarranges plans made here, and it is a question as to how long the balance of the regiment, under Colonel Burt, who will stay with the main body, will remain at Chickamauga. The entire regiment may be sent through to Key West and the destination of all the other commands now under orders changed to that place, leaving Chickamauga as a training ground for militia and volunteers.

COLONEL ANDREW SHERIDAN BURT.

[Commanding the Twenty-fifth Infantry, U. S. A.]

WARNED NOT TO TRUST SPAIN.

Cubans Living in Paris Urge Gomez to Refuse an Armistice and Secure Cuba's Freedom.

Paris, April 13.—The Cubans living here counsel General Maximo Gomez to learn from the experience of the past to place no trust in Spanish promises, but to refuse the armistice, and to demand that Spain completely evacuate Cuba.

The French papers which support the Cuban cause ask if Spain is sincere why does she not liberate the prisoners in the dungeons of Ceuta, Cartagena, and Valladolid?

M. Rochefort, editor of the Intransigeant, who is intimate with the Paris Cubans, declares that a conflict is inevitable, and warns France not to expose herself to a risk which would be more disastrous than in 1870. Any action of a European power, he says, would breed an Anglo-American alliance against Russia and France.

WILL ADDRESS THE POWERS.

News Reaches Berlin That Spain Is Preparing a Protest of President McKinley's Message.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

Berlin, April 13.—[Copyright, 1898, by the Press Publishing Company, New York World.]—Opinion in both public and official circles, hitherto invincibly optimistic, has today veered suddenly. Little hope is now entertained here of the avoidance of war. News reached Berlin that the Spanish government is hurriedly preparing an official protest to President McKinley's message, which will be presented tomorrow to the European powers. The opinion here is that Spain, in event of war, will be able to mobilize her forces with astonishing and unexpected rapidity.

FOOTE'S BOND PLAN FAVORED.

New York Board of Trade and Transportation Will Press It Before Congress.

New York, April 13.—[Special.]—At a meeting of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation today a resolution was adopted indorsing a proposed form of bill, suggested by Allan Ripley Foote, to regulate the issuance of bonds of the United States. The Finance committee was authorized to secure its introduction in Congress and promote its passage.

As judged by members of the board the measure will be most important in case of war. It provides that when bonds are issued they shall be in denominations of $50, or such multiples as the purchaser may elect, and "shall be payable in coined silver dollars, or in coin, or in gold coin; the coin of payment to be determined solely by the terms of the tender of the bonds."

It was explained that any one could buy these bonds by bidding on them, and that in this way they would be purchased by the millions of the country and not by the millionaires. Oscar S. Straus, who presided at the meeting, was asked tonight what the effect of such an issue would have on the silver problem, and if it had behind it a currency motive. Said Mr. Straus:

"The proposed bill clearly provides that every man who buys a bond shall be paid back in just the same kind of coin that he gives. For instance, if I bought a bond and gave the government $50 in silver I would get a silver bond, and so with other kinds of money.

"This provision is the vital one of the bill. The whole thing hinges on it. The very fact that the amount of interest has nothing to do with the metal in which the bonds will be paid is in itself a great safeguard.

"If the silver advocates are so sure that their theory is the right one," concluded Mr. Straus, "then let them show their confidence by coming to the front with their silver."

New Exposition Building.

The Chicago Commercial association will shortly place before the public a prospectus of the plans for the erection of a permanent exposition building out in the lake. At a meeting of the association at the Wellington Hotel last night it was announced a stock company would be organized, and the South Park board will be asked to permit the construction of the building in Lake Front Park. It is hoped the corner-stone can be laid on Chicago day, Oct. 9, when the new Postoffice corner-stone is to be laid.

FOR FALL OF HAVANA

Preparations Made for the Predicted Event.

HOW FLEETS MAY MIX.

Naval Experts Think They Comprehend Spain's Plans.

ADEPTS IN ART OF DODGING.

New York, April 13.—Advices received by the Navy department indicate that Spain is organizing as rapidly as possible two powerful fleets, which will, it is supposed, be opposed to the two fleets that this country has accembled at Key West and at Hampton Roads, says a Washington correspondent of the Times. One of her fleets is forming at Puerto Grande, St. Vincent, Cape de Verde islands, and the other is forming at Cadiz, Spain.

Naval experts think that the fleet at Cadiz is intended for the defense of the Spanish coast from any attack by the flying squadron, while the fleet that is assembling at the Cape de Verde islands is intended for retaliatory attacks upon our coasts.

It is remarked that the latter fleet is composed of very fast vessels—torpedo boats, torpedo boat destroyers, and swift cruisers. Even the supply vessels of this force are rapid and could keep up with the movements of the rest of the fleet. It is just the kind of a squadron that would be formed for the purpose of harrying the coast and in the meanwhile dodging an enemy's fleet. It is probable that it could keep out of the way of the majority of Captain Sampson's vessels, and it would not be safe for one or two American ships to leave the squadron too far and subject themselves to a sudden attack by a swarm of torpedo boats. If this American squadron keeps together, therefore, it seems probable that the Spanish fleet, which is faster as a whole, could evade it on the high seas and choose its own way of fighting.

This plan presupposes that the Spanish fleet now rendezvoused in the Cape Verde islands will move to the defense of Havana or seek to draw off the American ships by a foray on our coast. It is evident that Spain expects an attack on Havana, and it was for this reason that she withdrew the Vizcaya and the Almirante Oquendo from that harbor.

It is true that she has not, at least according to the latest advices of the Navy department, moved this torpedo and cruiser fleet farther in this direction; but this is thought to be due to the fact that she is afraid to start it this way on its long journey across the ocean lest war be declared and the fleet be taken at great disadvantage by the flying squadron, which would be advised of the outbreak of war instantly and could move across its path. Of course, if the Spaniards sailed from Puerto Grande they would come under sealed orders, or on orders to look out for hostile American ships, but this would not prepare them for a sudden attack by the flying squadron, which could pick its time and place for fighting.

If Havana is invested and the Spanish fleet moves to its assistance, part of Captain Sampson's fleet would have to meet it, unless the flying squadron be kept in these waters. The Cape de Verde fleet is not strong enough now, however, to make such precaution necessary, and it is considered that the Key West squadron will be sufficient for the work of capturing Havana and of holding the torpedo flotilla at bay or of dispersing and destroying it, and of allowing the flying squadron to carry out the plan already worked out of making a dash at the Canaries and cutting in two Spain's weak line of defense.

It is now determined that as soon as war is declared Captain Sampson will steam for Havana and attack it by sea, and that a land force will hasten to his aid and invest the city on the west, thus cutting it off entirely from the rest of the island, except by means of the inner harbor. Havana can be readily and safely shelled from the sea without opposing the attacking vessels to a damaging fire. This is the opinion of Captain Sigsbee, who made a careful study of the defenses of the city during his stay there. It is also the opinion of General Lee, who has made even a closer study of the defenses of the capital. It is also expected that the revolutionists from the province of Pinar del Rio, who are by no means suppressed or exterminated, will hasten to the aid of the army of occupation, while Gomez and Garcia will move straight on Havana from the east.

The Spanish troops, who have fought in vain against unarmed and starving bands of revolutionists, will hardly be able to withstand such a concerted attack by the revolutionists, who have successfully resisted them in the field, and the well-disciplined and well-armed troops of the United States. The fall of Havana is thought to be a matter of a few days only, and with Havana will practically fall the entire Spanish authority and forces in the island.

REPORT THE CABLE IS CUT.

Rumor Proves to Be Unfounded, but It Foreshadows Probable Future Action by the Government.

[SPECIAL CABLE BY RALPH D. PAINE.]

Key West, Fla., April 13.—[Copyright, 1898.]—The rumor was current this morning and sent north that the cable between Key West and Havana had been cut by the United States government to prevent the sending of news of the movement of our fleet. The report was false. The only foundation for it was that for several hours the service over the cable was interrupted. It was resumed all right early in the afternoon. The government will undoubtedly seize this cable before hostilities begin and take control of the cable to the mainland, but nothing of the kind has been attempted yet.

Captain Sampson has not yet transferred his flag to the Iowa, and if this is done it will not be until active operations are well in sight.

Extra signal men were ordered on duty on the ships tonight for the quick and certain transmission of signals by the adroit system of four electric lights strung from the masthead.

The bark Matanzas, which is in the harbor, is bound for Havana with a cargo of oil from New York. It has been acting for the last few days as a sort of thermometer of the war fever. It was stopped here because its owners feared to risk going to Havana. After waiting several days it was ordered to proceed last night. This was taken as significant of peace views prevailing in New York, but the bark's Captain changed his mind after today's bulletins, and is still at anchor in Key West harbor to the huge disgust of the London Times correspondent, who rushed on board last night, expecting to get back to Havana.

The action of this undecided vessel is an illustration of the way opinions veer and tack in the fleet and on the beach.

On the Marblehead, whose crew has not had shore leave for three months, the men have painted the motto on both decks, "Give me liberty or give me death." This has a double significance in the present situation.

SPAIN'S WAR PREPARATIONS.

Activity in the West Indies in Anticipation of New Revolts as Well as Conflict with America.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

St. Thomas, West Indies, April 13.—[Copyright, 1898, by W. R. Hearst.]—There is great activity at the fortifications of San Juan. Gatling guns are being mounted, and there is a suspicious digging, possibly for mines, at the entrance to the harbor. Earthworks for the protection of the magazine are also being constructed. Puerto Ricans express mortal hatred of Spain. They consider autonomy farcical. They anticipate open revolt when Spain is exhausted in Cuba. The Oquendo and Vizcaya are still at San Juan. The coal supply there is limited.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

Kingston, Jamaica, April 13.—[Copyright, 1898, by W. R. Hearst.]—Preparations were begun yesterday and are hurrying forward with the utmost speed for the reception of the reinforcements for the garrison of Port Royal. Evans, Colonial Secretary, today denied the truth of the statement that the garrisons are being strengthened in Jamaica owing to the fear that the peasantry will be inspired by the example of the Cuban insurgents. It is admitted that the strengthening of the naval and military forces is in order to prevent a violation of neutrality in case of war.

Washington, D. C., April 13.—The Navy department received word today that the Spanish armored ship Pelayo had arrived at Cadiz. The Pelayo is the best ironclad possessed by the Spaniards, and its presence at Cadiz is a formidable addition to the large fleet of battleships and cruisers rendezvoused there.

INSURGENTS GIVE NO SIGN.

Spaniards Await with Anxiety Some Indication of Their Acceptance of the Terms of Armistice.

Washington, D. C., April 13.—There is still no word from Cuba as to what the insurgents in the field will do toward the armistice. With today seventy-two hours have passed with the Spanish soldiers resting on their arms. In this time no word has come of an aggressive movement by the insurgents. It was thought that a skirmish or a raid would serve to show that the insurgents purposed to continue the fighting. No such move has occurred, however, and it is now stated that the absence of active operations by the insurgents will not be significant in disclosing that they accept the armistice. Their plans of warfare, it is said at the Spanish Legation, are not so much aggressive as they are to maintain their organization in the mountains, swamps, and inaccessible places.

The Spanish Legation has received information from Cuba that "no trouble has been or is to be apprehended, and that the Americans are not in the slightest danger there, the alarm caused by General Lee having no foundation whatever. In Puerto Rico order prevails and the reports sent of troubles are false. Elections took place with tranquillity, although certain opposition people try to make capital of an unimportant street riot."

PUERTO RICO IS IN REBELLION.

Serious Rioting Follows the Elections and an Internal Revolution Is Feared.

Island of St. Thomas, West Indies, April 13.—According to advices from Puerto Rico the unrest of the island continues, public order is not preserved, business is at a complete standstill, and an internal revolution is feared.

Arrivals here today from San Juan report that on the 27th of last month street fights and serious rioting followed the election. The polls were raided, and the military finally intervened, killing two and wounding twenty. At Caye 200 political arrests were made, including well-known newspaper men.

The resignations from the provisional Cabinet of three autonomists have not been accepted. There have been demonstrations also at San Juan, where the police by active measures have restored order, but there is no confidence in autonomy, and election frauds have been freely charged.

The activity in improving the fortifications at San Juan continues. The American oil refinery there is under the protection of the Spanish troops. Yesterday the Vizcaya and the Almirante Oquendo were still at San Juan.

The orders issued to P. C. Hanna, United States Consul at San Juan, now here, to remain at St. Thomas have been reiterated from Washington.

WARD LINE SHIP TO HAVANA.

City of Washington Sails with a Valuable Cargo and Without Assurances of Protection.

New York, April 13.—[Special.]—After chartering a British steamer—the Kennett—to send to Havana, the Ward line today suddenly reversed its plans and sent the City of Washington, one of the regular steamers of the line. It was announced, too, at the Ward line office that the line had received no assurances whatever of protection from the United States.

It is a somewhat significant fact that the City of Washington, which left its East River pier promptly at 3 p. m., carried $400,000 in gold specie and 195,000 bushels of corn in bulk, consigned to merchants in Havana. The vessel also had a large amount of grain and flour in bags in its cargo, and this also was consigned to Spanish merchants in Havana. It took few passengers and no Americans.

The freight on the Washington was ordered through custom-house brokers it was said at the Ward line office. The accumulated mail for three days for residents of Havana also went on the Washington.

RESCUE OF CUBAN CONSULS.

Vessels to Be Dispatched to Matanzas to Bring Away American Officials.

Tampa, Fla., April 13.—[Special.]—The United States government late this evening wired the customs officials here to ascertain immediately if there were any available vessels in this port which could go at once to Matanzas, Cuba, to bring to the United States the American Consuls now at that place, who did not heed Consul General Lee's warning to leave the island.

The Plant steamship company replied that the steamships Olivette and Florida were at the disposal of the government, and would be ready to sail for Matanzas within six hours. The company stipulated, however, that the government in chartering the vessels must assume all risk and guarantee protection.

The reply was at once forwarded to the department, and it is expected that the charter will be made and that the vessels will leave for Matanzas early in the morning.

BANQUET IS PUT OFF.

Iroquois Club Defers Its Sound Money Demonstration.

CLEVELAND SUGGESTS IT.

Ex-President Thinks Time Inopportune for the Affair.

GIVES PATRIOTIC REASONS.

At the suggestion of ex-President Cleveland the Iroquois club yesterday decided to postpone the banquet it had arranged for April 23 until the expected war with Spain has been settled. Mr. Cleveland's position is that in times like these it would be unpatriotic to even discuss partisan politics and the club agreed with him. Its action was voiced in the following resolutions adopted by its Executive committee:

Whereas, Our country is at the present moment involved in a controversy with a foreign power, the outcome of which may be war; and,

Whereas, It seems now quite certain that this controversy will not be finally settled before April 23; and,

Whereas, In times like these, it is unpatriotic to even discuss political questions, though those questions be of vital importance to the welfare of the people;

Resolved, By the Iroquois club of Chicago, that in view of the present grave crisis, it would be contrary to the dictates of disinterested patriotism to proceed with the Democratic demonstration announced for Saturday, April 23, and that, acting with the approval of ex-President Cleveland and other Democratic leaders interested, said demonstration be postponed to such a time as will permit of a calm, fair, and impartial consideration of the questions to be discussed, the date to be hereafter announced.

Resolved, further, That the Iroquois club condemns as unpatriotic all efforts on the part of political leaders, both in and out of Congress, to make political capital out of the present situation.

Ex-President Cleveland was to have been the principal speaker at the contemplated banquet. President Eddy of the club received a telegram from Mr. Cleveland yesterday saying that after serious consideration of the matter he had decided when the country was on the brink of war it was wrong to agitate purely partisan questions and he must decline, under the circumstances, to discuss political matters or the differences between parties. He therefore suggested that the banquet be postponed. Mr. Eddy at once called the Executive committee together and it took the action noted above.

Statement by the Committee.

In this connection the committee also gave out the following statement:

Under no circumstances would the Iroquois club hold a political meeting or a political demonstration in times such as these. Its only hope has been that prior to April 23 the controversy with Spain would be definitely settled, and peace absolutely assured. The Iroquois club has no sympathy whatsoever with those politicians and self-constituted political leaders who are at the present moment making use of their country's troubles to gain some petty partisan advantage.

We do not believe in even discussing purely political questions at this time. There is but one question before the country at this moment, and that is peace or war, and it is the duty of every good citizen to give his undivided attention to that question, and to give his moral support to the administration at Washington, so that the final result will be according to the dictates of honor and justice.

It is the hope of the Iroquois club that the skies will clear within a few weeks, or at the most within two or three months, and when our country has come out of its difficulty with honor and credit to itself, as we believe it will come, we will then call together the Democratic leaders and take up the fight for honest money and sound Democracy.

All moneys received for banquet seats will be immediately returned. Telegrams will be sent to various delegations intending to participate notifying them of the postponement and advising them that it is simply an adjournment.

President Eddy Explains.

"The postponement of the Iroquois club's demonstration," said President A. J. Eddy, "has been a matter of serious consideration for some weeks. Within the last few days it has become apparent that there probably will not be any amicable adjustment of the controversy with Spain before April 23. Under no circumstances would the Iroquois club hold a political demonstration in times such as these. The club has no sympathy whatever with those politicians and self-constituted political leaders who are at the present moment making use of their country's troubles to gain some petty partisan advantage. But one question is before the country at present, and that is peace or war, and it is the duty of every good citizen to give his moral support to the administration at Washington."

Altgeld Is Unconcerned.

When ex-Governor Altgeld's attention was called to the action of the Iroquois club and he was asked for his opinion regarding it he hesitated for a moment or two and then said:

"Why, I suppose it is all right. The Iroquois club, I presume, has a perfect right to do as it sees fit in this or any other matter. Its actions on any subject, however, are not a matter of much moment to me."

BISHOP SATTERLEE'S PRAYER.

Special Supplication to Be Used in Protestant Episcopal Churches in His Diocese.

Washington, D. C., April 13.—Bishop Satterlee of the Episcopal Church has issued the following address to the members of his diocese:

"Diocese of Washington—My Dear Brethren of the Clergy and Laity: The Chief Magistrate of the United States, who, under God, is the chief ruler of our country, has in his message to Congress set forth the only conditions, in his judgment, under which we can engage in a Christian warfare and also under which, to use his own words, our aspiration as a Christian and peace loving people can be realized.

"It will be a grave responsibility if war is undertaken under any other conditions, and our country, acting through its Congress, will be held accountable by God and by the civilized world at large if her first aim is not for truth and justice, peace and happiness. I invoke you all, as the servants of that prince of peace, to whom all power is now given in heaven and on earth, to remember in earnest prayer those in the government of the United States who are charged with this God-given responsibility, and to pray that God will bestow upon them a right judgment in all things and grant that they may both perceive and know what things they ought to do, and also may have grace and power faithfully to fulfill the same.

"I herewith set forth a prayer to be used at this present time in all the public services of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the diocese of Washington:

"'Minister—Give peace in our time, O Lord.'

"'People—For it is thou, Lord, only that makes the United States dwell in safety.'

"'Minister—Give peace in our time, O Lord.'

"'People—For it is thou, Lord, that makes the wars to cease in all the world.'

"'Minister—Give peace in our time, O Lord.'

"'People—Because there is none other that fighteth for us, but only thou, O God.'

SENOR D. ALBERTO AGUILERA, CIVIL GOVERNOR OF MADRID.

Madrid dispatches say he has made himself a hero by his quickness in suppressing the riots.

"'Collect—Most gracious God, we humbly beseech thee, as for the people of these United States in general, so especially for the President and Cabinet, and for their Senate and Representatives in Congress assembled; save them from all error, ignorance, pride, and prejudice; and of thy great mercy vouchsafe, we beseech thee, so to direct, sanctify, and govern them in their present work, by the mighty power of the Holy Ghost, that peace and happiness, truth and justice, religion and piety may be established among us for all generations through him to whom all power is given in heaven and on earth, our risen Lord and Savior, Jesus Christ. Amen.'

"Faithfully your brother.
"HENRY T. SATTERLEE,
"Bishop of Washington."

MILLION MEN IN THE FIELD.

War Department Prepares a Muster Roll That Provides for All Possible Exigencies.

Washington, D. C., April 12.—[Special.]—The most interesting event of the day in the War department was the continued discussion of the augmentation of the army. There has been no change in the determination of the department to mobilize at least 10,000 and probably 18,000 or 20,000 regulars at Chickamauga, including the regiments already indicated in these dispatches, from Northern, Southern, and Western posts.

General Miles urged the Secretary today to make a call for 60,000 volunteers, but after further consideration it was decided to adhere to the numerical strength of 40,000. There may be within a day or two a compromise on a force of 50,000, upon which the department officials are preparing the quota from each State, basing the calculation upon the returns of available men in the State troops.

The War department has prepared records and a combined muster roll, descriptive list, and oath for a force of 1,000,000 men. This is with the idea that all the possible exigencies of service may be provided for. The muster rolls were received today at the War department and present a convenient system of keeping the records by companies of 140 men. Everything is in readiness, so far as the routine work goes, for securing volunteers and for the concentration of the regulars. There remains for these two features in the military program only the issuance of the Presidential proclamation calling for volunteers and the telegraphic orders for the transfer and mobilization of troops.

The army signal corps will bring its operatives and signal men from Western stations and from the East, and will put everything in readiness in Eastern and Southern stations for the transmission of messages by wire, cable, and the usual devices adopted by the corps.

PERILOUS FIRE IN MILWAUKEE.

Burning Abresch Carriage Factory Menaces Many Homes—Loss Estimated at $155,000.

Milwaukee, Wis., April 13.—[Special.]—The factory and warehouse of the Charles Abresch company, carriage and wagon manufacturers, burned to the ground tonight.

The factory was located in the heart of a business and residence district and the surrounding neighborhood contained a number of frame buildings. A gale was blowing at the rate of thirty-five miles an hour.

Up to midnight the department had succeeded in keeping the fire confined to the Abresch factory.

The loss on the building will be $50,000, on stock $75,000, and on machinery $30,000, making a total of $155,000.

The fire started in the engine-room, and in fifteen minutes had eaten its way through to the sixth floor of the building.

There were about fifteen families who occupied houses south of the burning building, who were driven from their homes.

There is a heavy loss by water on these buildings, the heaviest being in the Wisconsin House, a large boarding-house, a half block south, where the water loss will be $1,000. Mrs. Peter Schilz, who lived next door to the factory, lost $800 by water, and the Poppert planing mill to the west was also damaged in the same way.

The fire was still burning at midnight, and there was thought to be danger that it would wipe out the rest of the block.

Cashier Takes the Money.

Omaha, Neb., April 13.—Fred S. Kelley, local cashier of the Phœnix Fire Insurance company, has absconded. So far the shortage discovered amounts to only $2,100. The examination of the books is not complete. H. B. Coryell, local manager of the company, is absent and nothing can be learned of his whereabouts, other than he went to Chicago.

NO COMBINE AS YET.

Three Aldermanic Factions Are Still in a Deadlock.

REPUBLICANS IN CAUCUS.

Powers Hopes New Aldermen Will Join His Forces.

HOLBROOK BUILDING UNSAFE

The contest over the selection of the Council committees continues a three-sided affair. No one faction has a clear majority and the result is still in doubt. In spite of the claims of Alderman Powers and his adherents, it is plain they lack enough votes to organize the Council themselves, but up to date it has been found impossible to unite the opposition on any one course of action. In the meantime Alderman Powers is basing his hopes on the desire of the new Aldermen, who under the present arrangement have no places on committees, to have something done and the consequent desertion of his forces of enough to form a majority as soon as it may become evident that an organization can be had in no other way.

Alderman Mangler asserted yesterday that five of the Democrats who went into the Sherman House caucus had agreed to vote for a resolution empowering the Mayor to name a joint committee of Democrats and Republicans, which in turn should be authorized to select the Council committees. Seventeen of the Republicans, however, held a caucus in the afternoon in the Chamber of Commerce and failed to agree on this or any other proposition. The only result was the appointment of a committee composed of Aldermen Mavor, Fitch, and Jackson to have another conference with the Maltby-Walker Democrats.

Oil Inspector Burke was credited with a scheme whereby the two Democratic factions should agree on a list of committees, but the Powers contingent is not willing to agree to this unless it can grab off about everything in sight, and the other side does not see where it puts it in any better position than if it had gone into the Sherman House caucus. As matters stood last night the situation was about as follows:

For the Sherman House slate—30 to 32.
For the resolution empowering the Mayor to appoint—26 to 29.
Willing to support an anti-Powers list—4.

Decide Against Holbrook.

Building Commissioner McAndrews was upheld yesterday in the order of condemnation made by him a week ago against the Holbrook Building, 211 and 213 Wabash avenue. Z. R. Holbrook, the owner, asked on April 7 for the appointment of a board of arbitration to decide the matter, and for his representative he named John Hammond, a building expert. Mr. McAndrews selected Harris W. Huehl. Their report was as follows:

We, John Hammond and Harris W. Huehl, appointed to arbitrate the matter of condemnation of building known as the Holbrook Building, located at 211 and 213 Wabash avenue, have made a careful investigation of the condition of the above building and find that the building has been damaged by fire and is defective in construction in a number of places, and is in an unsafe and dangerous condition, and it would be dangerous to permit the same to be repaired without the reconstruction of the damaged and defective parts, particularly the entire front, the south wall from top of third floor joists up to top, and the interior columns in the lower floors; and we further find that the action of the Commissioner of Buildings in condemning the structure in its present condition was just and proper.

JOHN HAMMOND.
HARRIS W. HUEHL.

Commissioner McAndrews said that Mr. Holbrook probably would not be required to tear down the entire building, but that the condemned parts must be reconstructed.

Intercepting Sewer Contracts.

Contracts for the Lawrence avenue and Thirty-ninth street intercepting sewers were let by Commissioner McGann yesterday, as follows:

Sewer and lowest bidder.	Price.
Lawrence avenue, Farley & Green	[illegible]
Thirty-ninth street, Chicago Star Construction company	[illegible]

These figures are less than the estimates of the sewer department, which were as follows:

Lawrence avenue	[illegible]
Thirty-ninth street	[illegible]

The other bidders were Nash Brothers, Gahan & Byrne, Griffith & McDermott, and J. J. Duffy.

A number of protests have been made by merchants against the removal of the lake front fire engine company from Battery D to the Fourteenth street pumping station, at Michigan avenue and Fourteenth street. Controller Waller says, however, that the city has no funds to lease a site for the company on Michigan avenue, near the business district.

Arrangements for cleaning the streets in the down-town district this summer were completed by Commissioner McGann during the day. The city has leased from John S. Cooper three sweeping machines and one sprinkler, with the understanding that the machines clean ten miles of streets a day. The amount to be paid is $30 a day. The down-town streets are to be cleaned every day, under this arrangement.

TOPEKA AND SOMERS GET AWAY.

New United States Cruiser and Torpedo Boat Leave Portland, England, for This Country.

Portland, England, April 13.—The United States cruiser Topeka, formerly the Diogenes, and the United States torpedo boat Somers, which put in here owing to the severity of the weather on Sunday last after leaving Plymouth for the United States April 9, sailed again today. Their crews have been largely changed, and the Somers, which sustained some damage, has been repaired. No danger to the torpedo boat is feared if the sea is fairly smooth, but it will be towed by the Topeka in order to avoid the necessity of coaling the smaller vessel in midocean.

THINK THIS OVER.

A Rational Remedy for a [illegible] Trouble.

To say that hemorrhoids, or the disease commonly known as piles, is a national disease may be slightly overdrawn, but it is quite certain that at least one in every [illegible] persons is so afflicted.

Because it is common and not immediately fatal many suffer for years without giving the trouble medical attention.

Moreover, the rather general impression that a surgical operation is the only cure has much to do with delaying attention until the disease becomes deep seated and chronic.

Sufferers from piles should know that the Pyramid Pile Cure is better than a surgical operation—it cures without pain, it causes no detention from business, and the cost is trifling, all druggists selling it at 50 cents per package.

The astringent effect of the acids in the Pyramid Pile Cure speedily contracts and restores to their natural condition the [illegible] vessels of the affected parts, and [illegible] ly dissolves in the rectum, the remedy [illegible] and heals the irritated surfaces [illegible] two things are the only necessary requirements for a cure.

The principal danger from piles is the liability to chronic ulceration of the [illegible] sue, and nervous exhaustion from loss of sleep and the attendant pain and [illegible] All these symtoms the Pyramid [illegible] lieves and the fact that it is the most popular and widely sold of any pile cure is conclusive evidence of thorough [illegible] you suffer from bleeding, itching or [illegible] ing piles try a fifty-cent package. Ask your druggist for Pyramid Pile Cure.

PYRAMID PILE CURE

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AND SOMERS GET AWAY.

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England, April 13.—The United
iser Topeka, formerly the Di-
the United States torpedo boat
hich put in here owing to the
the weather on Sunday last, after
ymouth for the United States
ed again today. Their crews have
changed, and the Somers, which
ome damage, has been repaired.
to the torpedo boat is feared if the
y smooth, but it will be towed by
in order to avoid the necessity of
smaller vessel in midocean.

K THIS OVER.

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RAMID
LE CURE.

IN FAVOR OF RACING

Washington Park Club Executive Committee Acts.

WILL HOLD A MEETING.

Secretary Howard Announces a Derby and Other Stakes.

ENTRIES ARE TO CLOSE MAY 3

Isabey Outruns Timemaker and Boanerges at Memphis.

OTHER NEWS OF THE TRACKS.

Washington Park club is to give a race meeting June 25 to July 23. The Executive committee of the big South Side club last night ratified the action of the Board of Directors, who had recommended the holding of a meeting between the above dates.

The committee met at the Wellington Hotel and the conclusion in favor of a meeting was practically unanimous. Secretary Howard was instructed to send out a list of stakes that he had already prepared, and these are published today all over the country.

The stakes are thirteen in number, leading off with the famous American Derby, for which there will be $10,000 added money. The other stakes of the club that are renewed are the Lakeside, Kenwood, Quickstep, Hyde Park, Sheridan, Drexel, Oakwood Handicap, Great Western Handicap, and Wheeler Handicap. The new stakes are the Edgewater, for 2-year-olds; the Englewood, for 3-year-old fillies, which takes the place of the Queen Isabella Stakes; and the Midway, for 3-year-olds and upward, a selling stake at a mile and a sixteenth.

The old fixtures missing besides the Queen Isabella are the Columbus Handicap, World's Fair Stakes, Maiden Stakes, Dearborn Handicap, Lake View Handicap, and Boulevard Stakes. There were seventeen stake events in 1894.

Mr. Howard's circular announces there will be more than $100,000 in added money to stakes and purses. The purses will not be less than $400 each, and the overnight handicaps, which constitute probably the most interesting feature of racing at big tracks, will have $700 added money each. The Wheeler Handicap, which has produced so many great races, including Morello's famous mile and a quarter in 2:05, is second only to the Derby in importance, having but $1,000 less added money than it had in 1894.

List of Stakes.

Secretary Howard was authorized to advertise the following list of stakes:

The American Derby—A sweepstakes for 3-year-olds, foals of 1895; $25 to accompany the nomination, $175 additional to start; $10,000 added, of which $2,000 to the second and $1,000 to the third horse. A winner of a 3-year-old stake of the value of $3,000 to carry 3 pounds; of two such stakes, or one of $5,000, 5 pounds; of three or more 3-year-old stakes of the value of $3,000, 7 pounds extra; maidens allowed 7 pounds. To be run the first day of the meeting. One mile and a half.

The Lakeside Stakes—A sweepstakes for fillies, 2 years old, foals of 1896; $10 to accompany the nomination, $50 additional to start; $1,500 added, of which $300 to the second and $100 to the third horse. A winner of a stake of the value of $1,000 to carry 3 pounds; of two such stakes, 5 pounds; of three or more such stakes, 7 pounds extra; maidens allowed 5 pounds. Five furlongs.

The Kenwood Stakes—A sweepstakes for colts, 2 years old, foals of 1896; $10 to accompany the nomination, $50 additional to start; $1,500 added, of which $300 to the second and $100 to the third horse. A winner of a stake of the value of $1,000 to carry 3 pounds; of two such stakes, 5 pounds; of three or more such stakes, 7 pounds; maidens allowed 5 pounds. Five furlongs.

The Edgewater Stakes—A sweepstakes for 2-year-olds, foals of 1896; $10 to accompany the nomination, $50 additional to start; $1,500 added, of which $300 to the second and $100 to the third horse. A winner of any stake of the value of $1,000 to carry 3 pounds; of two such stakes, or of the Lakeside or Kenwood Stakes, 5 pounds; of three or more such stakes, 7 pounds extra; maidens allowed 5 pounds. Five and a half furlongs.

The Quickstep Stakes—A sweepstakes for 2-year-olds, foals of 1896; $10 to accompany the nomination, $50 additional to start; $1,500 added, of which $300 to the second and $100 to the third horse. A winner of a stake to carry 3 pounds; of two stakes, 5 pounds; of three or more stakes, 7 pounds extra; maidens allowed 7 pounds. Four furlongs.

The Hyde Park Stakes—A sweepstakes for 2-year-olds, foals of 1896; $10 to accompany the nomination, $50 additional to start; $2,000 added, of which $450 to the second and $150 to the third horse. Weights 5 pounds below the scale. A winner of a stake of the value of $900 to carry 3 pounds; of two such stakes, 5 pounds; of three or more such stakes, or of the Edgewater Stakes, 8 pounds extra; maidens allowed 5 pounds. Six furlongs.

The Sheridan Stakes—A sweepstakes for 3-year-olds, foals of 1895; $10 to accompany the nomination, $50 additional to start; $2,000 added, of which $450 to the second and $150 to the third horse. A winner of a 3-year-old stake of the value of $1,500 to carry 3 pounds; of two such stakes or one of $4,000, 5 pounds; of three or more 3-year-old stakes of the value of $1,500 (selling stakes excepted), or of one of the value of $7,000, 7 pounds extra; maidens allowed 7 pounds. One mile and a quarter.

The Drexel Stakes—A sweepstakes for 3-year-olds, foals of 1895; $10 to accompany the nomination, $50 additional to start; $1,500 added, of which $300 to the second and $100 to the third horse. A winner of a 3-year-old stake of the value of $5,000, or of three or more such stakes of the value of $1,500 each, to carry 5 pounds extra. Non-winners of two 3-year-old races of the value of $1,500 each allowed 3 pounds; of one such race, 5 pounds; of one of $1,000, 8 pounds; of one of $500, 12 pounds; maidens allowed 17 pounds. One mile.

The Englewood Stakes—A sweepstakes for fillies, 3 years old, foals of 1895; $10 to accompany the nomination, $50 additional to start; $1,500 added, of which $300 to the second and $100 to the third horse. A winner of a 3-year-old stake of the value of $1,500 to carry 3 pounds; of two such stakes, 5 pounds; of three or more such stakes, or of one of the value of $5,000, 7 pounds extra; maidens allowed 7 pounds. One mile.

The Midway Stakes—A selling sweepstakes for 3-year-olds and upward; $10 to accompany the nomination, $50 additional to start; $1,500 added, of which $300 to the second and $100 to the third horse. The winner, unless otherwise stipulated in the entry, to be sold at auction. Horses entered not to be sold to carry 7 pounds extra; those entered to be sold for $4,000 to carry weight for age; for $3,000, allowed 5 pounds; then 2 pounds for each $500 to $2,000; then 1 pound for each $100 to $1,000. Starters with selling prices, or those entered to be sold, to be named through the entry box at the usual hour of closing the day prior to the race. More than two can be named by the same owner, but only two in the same interest can start, but the starting fees must be paid for all named. One mile and half a furlong.

The Oakwood Handicap—A sweepstakes for 3-year-olds and upward; $10 to accompany the nomination, $50 additional to start; $1,500 added, of which $300 to the second and $100 to the third horse. Weights to be announced on Monday, June 27. A winner of any race after the announcement of the weights to carry 5 pounds extra. One mile and a furlong.

The Great Western Handicap—A sweepstakes for 3-year-olds and upward; $10 to accompany the nomination, $50 additional to start; $2,000 added, of which $450 to the second and $150 to the third horse. Weights to be announced on Monday, July 11. A winner of any race after the announcement of the weights to carry 5 pounds extra. One mile and a half.

The Wheeler Handicap—A sweepstakes for 3-year-olds and upward; $10 to accompany the nomination; $75 additional to start, $4,000 added, of which $700 to the second and $300 to the third horse. Weights to be announced on Monday, July 18. A winner of any race after the announcement of the weights to carry 5 pounds extra. One mile and a quarter.

Entries to Close May 3.

Entries to the stakes will close May 3, which gives only twenty days in which to advertise the events. It is considered certain, however, that entries will be liberal and that a big meeting will be held at Washington Park.

No decision was reached last night as to the officials for the race meeting, that being deferred. The Property committee, however, was instructed to put the beautiful racecourse and stands in condition, and Secretary Howard was told to proceed at once to prepare for the racing features. Within a few days the secretary will open an office in the Wellington Hotel. The old office of the club was in the Palmer House.

ALGOL HARD PRESSED TO WIN.

Schorr Colt Makes His First Appearance as a Four-Year-Old at Memphis.

Memphis, Tenn., April 13.—[Special.]—John W. Schorr keeps up his winning streak. He won two races today and two seconds. This makes seven races for him in four days. He had horses in four events. Every race had its own kind of weather. The air was bright and warm to commence with, but rain fell intermittently, to the accompaniment of a small-sized hurricane, which at one stage threatened to create a panic in the grandstand.

Schorr's Deceiver—Sea View colt, Sea Lion, starting for the first time, won the opening event, half a mile, for maiden 2-year-olds, in a drive with Laurentian, who was backed from 8 to 1 to 5 to 2 by the Canadians. Parker Bruce finished a distant third. Algol made his first appearance as a 4-year-old in the five furlong dash, but he was as straight as a string to beat Horseshoe Tobacco a half length. Brandywine, Potomac's full brother, started for the first time in the West in this race. He was outrun the first part of it, but came strong on the finish. Algol holds out little promise of improvement. He is liable to exhibit doggish tendencies at any time.

The meeting of Timemaker and Boanerges at equal weights at a mile created considerable interest. Boanerges was a 4 to 5 favorite. The outsider, Mystery, showed a lot of early speed, with Isabey keeping him closest company. Boanerges and Timemaker waited on each other in the rear until the stretch was reached. There Morrison and Burns essayed to make their run, but Boanerges did not respond. Isabey came on and won by a length from Timemaker, who stopped at the sixteenth. Wilson was an even money favorite in his race, but George B. Cox, backed from 5 to 1 to 7 to 2, beat him easily.

Assignee was an odds-on favorite in a selling race of one mile, but he was beaten a neck by the 10 to 1 shot Basquil. After the race J. Troxler, owner of Jim Flood, claimed Assignee for $525. The Canadian plunge on Florida Rose in the hurdle race afforded as good a price as 6 to 5 against Captain Piersal, who won easily.

Weather cloudy. Track fast.

First race, ½ mile:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	Str.	Fn.
6-5	Sea Lion, 113 [T. Burns]	2	3^1	3^1	1^1
5-2	Laurentian, 108 [Barrett]	3	$1^{1½}$	$1^{1½}$	2^4
8-1	Parker Bruce, 113 [Beauch'p]	1	2^2	2^4	3^1

Time, :51. Red Pirate, 108 pounds; Tobe, 113; Dick Collins, 108; Bulgarian, 106; Great Pride, 108; M. N. MacFarlan, 108; Bob Bass, 105; and Hambone, 113, finished as named. Winner, J. W. Schorr's b. c. by Deceiver—Sea View. Start fair. Won driving. Laurentian was the best, perhaps.

Second race, ⅝ mile:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fn.
2-5	Algol, 121 [T. Burns]	2	2^{nk}	2^{nk}	2^1	$1^{½}$
5-1	H. S. Tobacco, 109 [T. L'gh]	4	3^1	1^{nk}	$1^{½}$	2^1
15-1	Brandywine, 124 [R. W'ms]	5	$5^{½}$	$4^{½}$	4^2	3^3

Time, 1:03¼. Sidonian, 109 pounds; Blitheful, 92; Mike Haverty, 94; and Denial, 94½, finished as named. Winner, J. W. Schorr's ch. c., 4, by Topgallant—Equality. Start good. Won in a drive.

Third race, 1 mile:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fn.
3-1	Isabey, 96 [Thompson]	4	2^4	3^{nk}	$2^{½}$	1^1
5-2	Timemaker, 111 [T. Burns]	1	5	5	3^2	2^6
20-1	Millstream, 89 [Webster]	2	4^1	1^1	$1^{1½}$	3^2

Time, 1:43¾. Boanerges, 111 pounds; and Mystery, 89, finished as named. Winner, Stanton & Tucker's ch. c., 3, by Strathmore—Belle of the Highlands. Start good. Won handily. Second driving. Millstream was poorly handled. Boanerges was under a pull the first three-quarters.

Fourth race, ¾ mile:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fn.
3-1	G. B. Cox, 104 [Crowhurst]	5	4^{nk}	4^1	$2^{½}$	1^2
1-1	Wilson, 112 [T. Burns]	4	5^2	$5^{½}$	4^2	2^4
4-1	Henrica, 104 [Barrett]	3	$3^{½}$	$1^{½}$	$1^{½}$	3^1

Time, 1:17. Hester, 107 pounds; Globe II., 99; Chauncey Fisher, 103; and The Professor, 97, finished as named. Winner, J. J. Markleín's b. c., 3, by Sir Dixon—Cherry Blossom. Start fair. Won easily. Chauncey Fisher swung wide into the stretch.

Fifth race, 1 mile:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fn.
8-1	Basquil, 106 [Foucon]	4	3^{nk}	3^1	$2^{½}$	1^{nk}
4-5	Assignee, 110 [N. Hill]	5	1^{nk}	2^3	3^1	2^2
5-1	Jim Flood, 110 [C. Combs]	1	4^6	4^3	3^2	3^3

Time, 1:44½. Sedan, 103 pounds; Springtime, 107; Stella B., 101; and Alva, 107, finished as named. Winner, T. J. McHale's b. c., 4, by Woodmoss—Lady Kelly. Start good. Won all out. Sedan was pumped out going up the hill. Assignee came again at the end. Jim Flood was catching them at every stride at the finish.

Sixth race, 1 mile, over four hurdles:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	2d	4th	Str.	Fn.
1-1	Capt. Pairsall, 145 [Murp'y]	1	$1^{½}$	$1^{½}$	$1^{½}$	1^2
6-1	Alfonsina, 141 [Hogan]	5	3^2	3^2	2^1	2^{nk}
20-1	My Luck, 145 [Eggerson]	3	2^2	2^{10}	3^{10}	3^{20}

Time, 1:55. Florida Rose, 124 pounds, also ran. Jim Lisle, 127½, lost rider. Winner, A. G. Blakely's b. g., 4, by Favor—Imperieuse. Start fair. Won easily. My Luck finished strong. Florida Rose is a poor fencer.

Entries:

First race, 2-year-olds, selling, ½ mile—Blaze Face, 110 pounds; Cambrian, Sagitta, Sir Blaze, 109; Annihilator Climacus, 105; Logan, Laudeman, Hub Prather, Granby, 103; The Kentuckian, 110; John Mannian, 100; Onatavia, The Geser, 99; Irene F., 98.

Second race, selling, ⅝ mile—Story Teller, Wheaton, Raymond F., Melter, The Brewer, Cuchicing, 112 pounds; Voyager, Wilfrid Laurier, Chancy Fisher, 109; Reefer, Mary Leta, Miss Florida, Yellow Jacket, Celia B., Belle Ward, Lennep, 107.

Third race, Ardelle Stakes, for 2-year-old fillies, $1,000 added, ½ mile—Ruth Black, Bridal Tour, Clara Fields, Matanzas, Our Nellie, Gay Parisienne, Lizzie Kelly, Lady Memphis, Willy Howard, 115.

Fourth race, Country Club Handicap, for 3-year-olds and up, $500 added, 1 mile—Ornament, 125 pounds; Good Times, 106; Buckvidere, 102; Judge Steadman, 99.

Fifth race, selling, ¾ mile—Nimrod, 108 pounds; Van Brunt, 106; Jane, Irksome, Whileaway, Nover, 103; Kruna, 102; Leonious, Cave Spring, High Test, 101; Gold Corn, 99.

Sixth race, 1 mile, selling—Remp, 109 pounds; Johnny McHale, Rob Roy II., 96; Tole Simmons, Oninoor, 91; Blitheful, 87; Tom Lilly, 80.

SELLING WAR ON AT NEWPORT.

Eugene Leigh Is Both on the Aggressive and Defensive in the Struggle—Race on Muddy Track.

Cincinnati, O., April 13.—[Special.]—There has been inaugurated at the Queen City track a selling war, and it bids fair to be bitterly contested. Tuesday J. R. Hand, acting for R. Rome, boosted G. Leigh's filly Satin Slipper from $500 to $1,000 and bought her in at that price. Today Hand made another attempt at Leigh's string by boosting De Blaise, the winner of the five furlong race for 2-year-olds, from $300 to $600, Leigh retaining the colt by bidding the customary $5. This hastened the trouble. Banquo II., from Paul Miles' stable, took the next race by a nose. The animal was entered to be sold for $600 and Leigh ran him up to $1,000, Miles retaining his horse with a bid of $1,005.

Then Marito, from the Miles stable, took the last race in the biggest kind of a gallop and Leigh boosted Marito from $400 to $800, Miles retaining the filly. The day's events being over, the boosting was stopped, but there are other days.

Rain and plenty of it covered the track today, yet it was not heavy. The events were all of more than the ordinary interest, aside from the selling war, which, of course, added greatly to the excitement. Summaries:

Weather rainy. Track muddy.

First race, 6½ furlongs:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fn.
8-5	Annaheim, 110 [Lynch]	1	$2^{½}$	1^1	1^1	$1^{½}$
10-1	Practitioner, 104 [R. Wh'r]	5	3^1	3^2	2^1	2^1
8-1	Don Campbell, 102 [Milb'n]	10	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	3^1

Time, 1:25¾. D. L., 106 pounds; Rover, 110; Hindoo Queen, 91; Travis, 110; Peruvian, 107; Lady Keith, 106; Title, 101; Don Alphonso, 107; and Bigstaff, 91, finished as named. Winner, Horton Bros.' b. h., 5, by Erdenheim—Katie. Start fair. The first three were driving hard. Lady Keith fell to her knees.

Second race, ½ mile:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	Str.	Fn.
1-4	Black Venus, 112 [N. Turner]	3	3^1	1^1	1^{nk}
40-1	Hermione, 107 [Ross]	2	5^1	2^1	2^1
8-1	Oemma, 107 [Hendrick]	6	7	3^4	3^4

Time, :51. Marchmont, 104 pounds; Frances Beed, 107; Duplicate, 107; Ina Goddard, 107; and Ergo, 104, finished as named. Winner, E. O. Pepper's blk. f. by Kantaka—Queenie. Start good. The first two were ridden out. Duplicate and Goddard showed early speed.

Third race, 5½ furlongs:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fn.
6-1	Bon Jour, 101 [Clay]	3	5^1	1^1	1^1	1^1
9-5	Stanza, 107 [Sullivan]	1	2^2	2^1	2^1	2^1
5-1	Little Music, 107 [L. Smith]	4	3^4	4^1	4^1	3^1

Time, 1:25. Kalitan, 107 pounds; Free Gold, 96; The Doctor, 93; Forbearance, 91; Duoeo, 97; Crusader, 109; Belle Lenore, 102; Lucky Monday, 101; Indelible, 97; and Elyria, 108, finished as named. Winner, Howard Williams' b. g., 3, by King Galop—Bon Soir. Start good. Won easily.

Fourth race, ⅝ mile, purse $250, 2-year-olds, selling:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fn.
1-2	De Blaise, 104 [N. Turner]	3	4^{nk}	4^1	$2^{½}$	1^3
6-1	Pat Garrett, 103 [Southard]	2	2^2	2^2	2^3	2^3
4-1	John F. Vogt, 108 [C. Clay]	1	1^2	1^1	1^2	3^2

Time, 1:04¾. L. Pillott Jr., 104 pounds; Blenheim, 104; and Ernest Wiles, 106, finished as named. Winner, E. O. Pepper's ch. c. by Perblaise—Devotee. Start good. Won easily.

Fifth race, 1 1-16 miles:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fn.
9-5	Banquo II., 104 [J. Morg'n]	8	6^1	6^1	3^2	1^2
3-1	Swordsman, 95 [Shepherd]	5	3^1	2^h	$1^{½}$	2^6
10-1	Carrie Lyle, 94 [Dugan]	2	1^1	1^1	$2^{½}$	3^6

Time, 1:52½. Blacking Brush, 96 pounds; Pete Kitchen, 96; Parson, 108; His Brother, 96; Sir Fred, 102; and Evaline, 102, finished as named. Winner, P. J. Miles' ch. c., 4, by Pirate of Penzance—Thrifty. Start good. The first two were driving hard.

Sixth race, 6½ furlongs:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fn.
11-10	Marito, 95 [C. Clay]	4	2^1	1^1	1^1	1^3
9-5	Panchita II., 108 [C. Gr'm]	3	$4^{½}$	3^2	3^2	2^1
10-1	Cecil, 105 [Aker]	8	$6^{½}$	$6^{½}$	5^h	3^h

Time, 1:22¾. Thurston, 111 pounds; Jolly Son, 104; Aunt Maggie, 95; Motilla, 107; K. C., 110; and Deerfoot, 98, finished as named. Winner, P. J. Miles' b. f., 3, by Volante—Maori. Start good. Won easily. Jolly Son quit in the stretch. Deerfoot was all but left. Cecil finished with a rush.

Entries:

First race, selling, 7 furlongs—Allie Belle, Ten Pins, The Naulahka, 89 pounds; Lady Marie, 91; Happy Ten, 93; Necklace, Vannessa, 100; Herminia, Gladolia, 103; Cynthia H., 106.

Second race, 9-16 mile—Duke of Baden, 105 pounds; Cayotte, 110; Ned Wickes, Great Land, Barabbas, Buckner, 113.

Third race, selling, 7 furlongs—Spanish Princess, 89 pounds; Claret Cup, 97; Ada Russell, 101; Derby Maid, Cecil, 103; Sister Clara, 104; Tit for Tat, 105; Violet Pearsons, Carlotta C., 106.

Fourth race, selling, 1 mile—Lady Keith, 100 pounds; Pop Dixon, Bombardon, 105; Cymbeline, Fasig, Rampart, 106; Halton, 108.

Fifth race, selling, 6 furlongs—Armorel, Madam Gerst, 112 pounds; Onzeca, Sanger, Black Fonso, Hamish, Ruiz, 114; Judge Quigley, Oxnard, Onagon, Leo Cole, Whip, Coranatus, 117.

Sixth race, selling, 1 mile—Dominica, 102 pounds; Gray Eclipse, 105; Jamboree, 106; Frank Jaubert, Kirk, 108; Rey del Mar, Royal Choice, 109.

Results at Bennings.

Washington, D. C., April 13.—There was another increase in the crowd at Bennings today, over 3,500 people witnessing the sport. The fields were small, but the entries were good and the betting livelier than on the first day. The summaries:

Weather clear. Track fair.

First race, ¾ mile:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fn.
2-1	Sanders, 101 [Hewitt]	3	1^3	1^4	$1^{½}$	1^2
5-2	The Manx'n, 118 [H. Lewis]	1	2^2	2^6	2^4	2^4
10-1	The Tory, 118 [Scherrer]	2	$4^{½}$	5	4^6	$3^{½}$

Time, 1:16½. Tinkler, Red Gidd, and Hermano finished as named. Start bad. Won easily. Sanders is greatly improved and won as he pleased.

Second race, 6½ furlongs, 3-year-olds:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fn.
5-2	Lucid, 106 [Littlefield]	4	$4^{½}$	3^4	2^h	$1^{1½}$
5-2	First Fruit, 106 [O'Con'r]	3	1^h	1^h	1^h	2^3
30-1	Gaspard, 106 [O'Leary]	2	2^2	2^1	$3^{½}$	3^1

Time, 1:23. Komurasaki, Sir Dick, Long Acre, Nabob, and Warrenton finished as named. Start fair. Won handily. Lucid came away the last furlong.

Third race, ½ mile, 2-year-olds:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fn.
1-2	Gold Fox, 104 [Littlefield]	2	2^3	2^4	1^h	1^1
5-2	The Diver, 100 [O'Leary]	3	1^2	1^h	2^6	2^{15}
6-1	Al Reeves, 101 [Wapshire]	6	$3^{½}$	$3^{½}$	3^1	3^2

Time, :50½. Scarlet and Green, Classique, and Holy Sallie finished as named. Winner, ch. c. by Silver Fox—Carita. Start good. Won easily. Second cleverly. The first two outclassed the rest.

Fourth race, ⅞ mile:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fn.
2-5	Louise N., 106 [Littlefield]	2	1^1	1^1	1^1	1^4
7-2	Passover, 106 [Hewitt]	3	$2^{½}$	2^h	2^h	2^h
10-1	Snap Shot, 104 [Irving]	1	5^{20}	3^h	3^1	3^6

Time, 1:31. Marsian, 106 pounds; Will Elliott, 100; and Burnap, 92, finished as named. Start poor. Won easily. It was a drive for the place. Passover ran a good race.

Fifth race, 1 mile:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fn.
3-1	Mazarin, 100 [P. Clay]	1	1^4	1^3	1^2	1^2
5-2	Cherry Leaf, 100 [Hewitt]	4	$4^{½}$	3^h	$2^{½}$	2^6
15-1	King T., 100 [Coylie]	2	5^1	6^4	5^1	3^6

Time, 1:45. Our Johnny, Atlantus, Manassas, and Chugnut finished as named. Start good. Won easily. Mazarin made a runaway race of it.

Entries for tomorrow:

First race, 5 furlongs—Takanassee, Her Own, 106 pounds; Sagacity, Komurasaki, 94; Oceana, Summer Sea, 104; Princess India, Tabouret, Sweet Sound, 92; Our Breezy, 96; Lambent, 107.

Second race, ½ mile—Rex Light, Cavalleria, Overboard, 101 pounds; Clap Trap, Bezique, Maxie O., 95; Tryan, Choutchouc, 107.

Third race, Potomac Stakes, for 3-year-olds, 6 furlongs—Handpress, Glenoine, Sensational, Sailor King, 116 pounds; Don't Care, 119; Masconomo, 103; Varus, 126; Judge Wardell, 108.

Fourth race, 6½ furlongs—James Monroe, 101 pounds; *Filament, *Plantain, 86; Charentus, Bob Leach, 99; Dogtown, 97; Nay Nay, 106; Princess India, 95. [*Apprentice allowance.]

Fifth race, 1 mile—Festa, 95 pounds; Knight of the Garter, King T., Doggett, Thomas Cat, 110.

The hurdle race is declared off.

Results at Oakland.

San Francisco, Cal., April 13.—[Special.]—J. S. Gibson cut loose a good thing at Oakland today in the native-bred chestnut colt Juggler, who was backed from 10 to 2½ to 1 to win the third race at three and one-half furlongs. The colt is good-looking and was bred on Mrs. Langtry's farm. He is by Friar Tuck—Zarma. He had a world of speed, but had to be hard driven to beat Rey Hooker a short head. "Bill" Timmons bought him—it was a selling race—for $1,100. He was entered for $600.

But one favorite won. The track was good and the attendance large. The survivor was Fly in the opening race. Then Oahu at 6 to 1, a false price, beat a cheap band of 2-year-olds in runaway fashion. Eroica, the favorite, ran a vile race. After Juggler had put the ring in a trance, Earl Cochrane added to its woe. He woke up with a start and beat Twinkler and Sweet Favordale in a hard drive. The slippery Peixotto at 12 to 1 and better landed the fifth race, with the odds-on favorite, Midlight, a shabby third.

There was another resurrection on the end, when George Miller, well backed, won over a big field with the advantage of a bad start. Scotch Rose, the favorite, might as well have been left. Summaries:

Weather clear. Track fast.

First race, 5½ furlongs:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fn.
2-1	Fly, 105 [McDonald]	2	$1^{1½}$	1^2	$1^{1½}$	$1^{1½}$
3-1	Alma, 100 [J. Woods]	3	4^1	3^h	$2^{½}$	$2^{½}$
25-1	McFarlane, 105 [Tompkins]	4	$5^{½}$	$6^{½}$	$3^{½}$	3^3

Time, 1:08½. Donation, Zarro, Nervoso, Alvin E., Cavallo, Spry Lark, Jerilderie, Glad Eyes, and Darter D. finished as named. Start straggling. Won easily. Drive for place.

Second race, ¾ mile, selling:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fn.
6-1	Oahu, 110 [Gouin]	1	1^3	1^6	1^7	1^6
3-1	Apple Jack, 105 [McIntyre]	5	4^1	2^h	2^h	2^1
8-1	Joe Levy, 102 [Thorpe]	7	5^1	$4^{½}$	3^h	3^1

Time, 1:16. Hohenlohe, Defiant, Eroica, and Idomenus finished as named. Start good. Won all the way and in a gallop. Oahu outclassed the lot.

Third race, 3½ furlongs, 2-year-olds, selling:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	Str.	Fn.
5-2	Juggler, 108 [Hennessy]	6	3^1	1^h
20-1	Rey Hooker, 103 [Ruiz]	8	$4^{½}$	$2^{½}$
4-1	Zacatosa, 108 [McIntyre]	1	1^h	$3^{½}$

Time, :43. Crossmolina, Maliakawa, Uhler, Faversham, Polka, and Billy G. finished as named. Start good. Won in the keenest of drives by four horses. Juggler was heavily backed, but a bit short, and hung on end. W. H. Timmons bought him for $1,100 after his win.

Fourth race, 1⅛ miles:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fn.
5-1	Earl Cochran, 106 [H. Br'n]	4	4^1	4^2	1^1	$1^{½}$
2-1	Twinkler, 96 [Clawson]	7	5^2	$5^{1½}$	2^h	2^2
9-10	Sweet Favordale, 113 [Th'e]	1	2^1	$2^{½}$	$4^{½}$	3^3

Time, 1:55½. Miss Ruth, Souffle, Atticus II., and George Palmer finished as named. Start good. Won cleverly. Second driving. Cochran came to life with a start. He was none too well ridden.

Fifth race, ¾ mile:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fn.
8-1	Peixotto, 104 [McIntyre]	1	$1^{½}$	1^{nk}	1^4	1^3
15-1	Lost Girl, 102 [McDonald]	6	$5^{½}$	4^2	4^2	$2^{1½}$
9-10	Midlight, 105 [Gray]	9	6^1	3^h	3^h	3^2

Time, 1:15. The Plutocrat, S. McAllister, Summertime, Charles A., Merry Boy, Queen Nubia, Grace F., Miss Ross, and Break o' Day finished as named. Start good. Won in a gallop. Drive for place. Peixotto was away from barrier like a flash.

Sixth race, 5½ furlongs:

Bet.	Horse, weight, jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fn.
5-2	Geo. Miller, 117 [Spencer]	1	1^h	$1^{½}$	1^3	1^2
8-1	Potentate, 108 [Hennessy]	4	5^1	4^h	$3^{½}$	2^h
3-1	San Mateo, 109 [Clayton]	8	$6^{½}$	$6^{½}$	4^1	3^3

Time, 1:08½. Dolore, Lone Princess, Plumeria, Salisbury II., Widow Jones, Scotch Rose, Masoero, and Howard finished as named. Santa Paula left at the post. Start bad. Won very easily. Hard drive for place. Potentate ran a good race.

Oakland entries:

First race, ⅞ mile, selling—Myth, 101 pounds; Judge Stouffer, 101; Olive, 102; Red Glenn, 104; Salisbury II., 104; Sly, 106; Robair, 109; Sea Spray, 109.

Second race, 1 mile, 3-year-olds, selling—Loumont, 102 pounds; Bonnie Ione, 102; Sadie Schwartz, 102; Don Luis, 104; Octuruck, 104; Charles Lebel, 107; Mistleton, 107; Ternary, 107; Elsmore, 107; Floronso, 107; Bonito, 108; Watomba, 108; Midian, 110.

Third race, ⅞ mile, the Gebhart Stakes, $2,000 guaranteed, 2-year-olds—Humidity, 107 pounds; Obsidian, 110; Mossbrae, 110; E Como, 110; Leo Vertner, 110; Sevens, 115; Milk Young, 118; Magdalenes, 120; Olinthus, 123.

Fourth race, 1 1-16 miles, free handicap—Rey del Tierra, 88 pounds; San Venado, 99; Eddie Jones, 103; Grady, 107; Flashlight, 110; Judge Denny, 110.

Fifth race, ¾ mile, selling—Rose Maid, 87 pounds; Cyaro, 89; Ed Gartland II., 89; Castake, 92; Good Friend, 93; Little Singer, 93; Cappy, 95; Joe Mussel, 98; Don Gara, 101; Recreation, 102; Morine, 104; Montallade, 106; Bitter Root, 107; McLight, 109.

Sixth race, 1 1-16 miles, selling—Coda, 100 pounds; Treachery, 100; Song and Dance, 102; San Marco, 105; Casper, 105; Rey del Tierra, 105; Claudius, 105; Rubicon, 108.

Schreiber to Hold a Sale.

Barney Schreiber will sell forty horses in training at Washington Park. He has declared Schiller out of the Brooklyn Handicap, signed Spencer, the California lightweight, and turned Woods over to Burns and Waterhouse.

Exercise Boy Is Killed.

New Orleans, La., April 13.—[Special.]—Harry Lessepps, a 13-year-old boy apprenticed to W. A. Porter, while exercising the 2-year-old Parker Bruce this morning was thrown and, his head striking a post, was instantly killed. His remains were sent to his home in New Orleans.

Two Trotters Are Sold.

Lexington, Ky., April 13.—[Special.]—Dr. Henry Lobb, Philadelphia, has purchased the bay mares, 6 years old, Lady Allerton, 2:24, by Allerton, and My Lady, 2:27¼, by Vatican, of John Madden for $2,000 each. The doctor will race them East.

FORBES AND RITCHIE MATCHED.

Will Fight at the Montello Club April 23—Jack Hanley May Also Appear.

Harry Forbes and John Ritchie have been matched to fight on April 23 at the Montello Athletic association. The weight agreed upon is 118 pounds, a figure in favor of the St. Louis man. Forbes in his best condition can hardly scale over 112. Matchmaker Millar is also endeavoring to arrange a go for Jack Hanley, the Buffalo lightweight, who was last seen here against Frank Girard at the Second Regiment Armory. "Paddy" Sheehan is mentioned as his prospective opponent, though should he meet defeat at the hands of "Kid" Roberson on Saturday night the colored man may be asked to take his place. If neither of these matches can be arranged Hanley is not averse to meeting Kerwin or Sieloff.

Bresnahan and Noonan, who recently contested for the championship honors of the Seventh Regiment Infantry, will be one of the features of the card. They are middleweights of the hard-punching variety. The windup will be between "Al" Schrosbee and Tom Lansing, if their respective signatures can be obtained.

George Siler has been asked to referee the fight which will take place on May 4 at Louisville between Jim Watts and Lansing.

An athletic carnival will be given tonight by the Calumet Athletic club at Pulaski Hall, 800 South Ashland avenue. The windup will be between John Root and Mike Carroll, who will go six rounds for a decision. Eddie Santry and Pete Boyle were to have gone a like number. The former, by reason of his match with Solly Smith, will not be able to appear. Charles Fraser of St. Louis will take his place. J. Zajicek and John Valente will also go six rounds for a decision. The preliminaries will be between Harry Forbes and Young Casey, Jack Hopkins and Jack Ross.

With the matching of Frank Childs and "Bill" Keogh the card for the next show at the America Athletic club is complete. The former has been substituted in place of Jack McDonough, whose showing at the Montello club last Saturday night was deemed sufficient cause for dismissal. Both men are of the light heavyweight class, are hard punchers, and well versed in ring tactics. It is but fair to say that McDonough in his go with Pitts did not have to extend himself, and should not be judged by his work then.

Matchmaker Murphy is hard at work on his show, which is to be given at the Seventh Regiment Armory on the 28th. He has obtained the signature of Frank Childs, who will meet anybody near his weight. Murphy is endeavoring to arrange with Tom Lansing, but the Louisville man makes a stipulation that the go shall be at 158 pounds, a figure that may not suit the colored man. Failing in this an effort will be made to bring on Henry Baker, who is at present in California.

"Al" Herford, the well-known Eastern manager, writes that he has in his string Jack McCabe, heavyweight colored pugilist, better known as "Big Six," and is anxious to arrange a match for him in Chicago. Jim Janey, another of his men, is anxious to visit the city. Murphy is at present in correspondence with Bob Douglas of St. Louis in regard to a match. Should the negotiations fall through Moffatt or Root will be asked to meet the Easterner.

As the directors of the Chicago Athletic association have decided to hold no more shows this season, the go scheduled for the 30th between Childs and Armstrong has been declared off, and the backers of both men have withdrawn their forfeit money.

Betting on the Rotchford-Barry go at Tattersall's on the 18th seems to be light. A well-known sporting man was around the resorts yesterday with $2,000, all or part of which he was willing to bet at even on Barry getting the decision.

Evidently "Doc" Payne, McCoy's sparring partner, is not much of a fighter. He was defeated again Monday night, "Australian Jim" Ryan knocking him out at Louisville.

MEETING OF THE A. A. U. CALLED

H. E. Raymond of the C. A. A. Has a Plan to Put the Organization on a New Basis.

An important meeting of the Amateur Athletic union is to be held in New York on Saturday, the question at stake being the much-debated registration rule which has caused so much trouble among the affiliated branches of the organization. There is a possibility more or less remote of a reorganization on a different basis from the one now existing. Secretary Sullivan has issued a call to all the representatives of the different associations represented in the A. A. U. asking them to be present and take part in the debate. James H. Maybury, President of the Western Intercollegiate Athletic association, has been asked to be present, and Howard E. Raymond, former member of the Racing board and at present one of the directors of the C. A. A., is L. A. W. representative on the A. A. U. board and is credited with a new scheme to reorganize the union on the same basis as the L. A. W. and in this manner avoid the wrangles over the registration rule.

ANSON GIVES IT UP.

Terminates Negotiations for the Chicago Ball Club.

TOO MUCH OPPOSITION.

Several Stockholders Stand in the Way of the Deal.

OPTION EXPIRES TOMORROW.

After many days of hard and earnest work, Captain Anson yesterday concluded to abandon his efforts to purchase the franchise of the Chicago league ball club. Forty-eight hours had yet to elapse before his option expired when he made his decision public.

It was with regret that the veteran gave up his cherished project. In all his efforts he has been met with most strenuous opposition from some of the present stockholders. So strong was this that he finally called the matter off.

Three times was the necessary capital promised, but on each occasion the final consummation was not reached. That the anxiety and strain has told on the veteran is not denied by his intimate friends. At times he spent from twelve to sixteen hours a day on the scheme, and this, added to the mental worry, did not fail to have its effect. For the future he has no definite plans, but from an intimate friend of the family, the information comes that it is extremely improbable that he will ever again manage a ball team.

BASEBALL OPENING TOMORROW

Condition of the Chicagos and List of Players of the Other League Nines.

Tomorrow—unlucky Friday—the bell will ring and twelve clubs now straining for the start will break away in the race for the pennant. A million people are straining to see the start for the championship, and 200 hard trained men are oiling their bats with grim determination to win.

Never before did the twelve-club league look as strong and as evenly balanced. The per cent of luck and a few unequally distributed shilles from the goddess of fortune may transform a tail-ender into a pennant challenger.

Chicago is making modest claims. The men expect nothing phenomenal. The team, up to date, is in the best shape of any of the twelve and ought to get away in good shape. At West Baden the club was prepared in beautiful style for training. At Waycross the heavy sand, the hot weather, and hard work rapidly shaped the men for real ball playing, even though they were half starved. At Savannah the ten days of hard work under the best of conditions made the men turn into a good team in a few days. Since then the barn-storming trip has made the men stale and tired, benefiting them only inasmuch as it gave them a chance to hit at real opponents and practice team plays at bat and in the field. In team work, in playing the game as it should be played, the club has improved vastly. With all its improvement the team is weak in spots. The right side of the field will not do unless it improves. Kilroy was touted as a wonder, but in the practice season he has been a fright. He seems to know the game, but has so far failed to regain his cunning. His fielding and throwing have been awful, and he has failed to hit. Everitt is a disappointment at first, and some of the team are discontented. He may come around after he gets used to the position. At his worst he can not be as bad as Anson. McCormick, Connor, and Dahlen, are very strong. Lange is slower than he has been since he was in Chicago. Ryan has not yet settled into his position in left. It is not a bad guess to predict that before long Callahan will go out to left and Ryan will return to his old stand in right.

The catchers are in great shape. Donahue is fine, Kittridge faster than he has been in years, and Chance a slishing hitter, a fast sprinter, a marvelous thrower, and a fair backstop. Woods and Isbell are both cracking good men who can pitch—Isbell far above the average league twirler—and both can play either in or out field.

The pitching staff looks as good as any, save alone New York's. Friend and Briggs are fast, and both promise much. Callahan has great speed and is better and stronger than last year. Thornton and Griffith, however, promise to be the stars. Griffith was never better. His arm works with the freedom of oiled machinery and his speed is doubled over last year. Thornton, if he can get control and keep it in league games, will be one of the wonders of the year.

Personnel of the Champions.

Boston, Mass., April 13.—[Special.]—Boston will start the season with the following personnel: Nichols, Sullivan, Klobedanz, Stivetts, and Willis, pitchers; Bergen, Yeager, and Bransfield, catchers; Tenney, first base; Lowe, second base; Collins, third base; Long, short stop; Duffy, left field; Hamilton, center field; and Stahl, right field. Lewis will report about May 15, after he tries for his A. M. at Williams, and in the meantime will pitch a few games should there be an urgent demand for his services. Mills, Pettiger, and Hickman are extra pitchers who are likely to be farmed out. Bemis is a likely catcher, is with the team, and may likewise be farmed. Keister is the regular utility infielder.

Orioles' Flock Complete.

Baltimore, Md., April 13.—[Special.]—The Baltimore team's makeup for the league race is as follows: Pitchers, Hoffer, McJames, Nops, Pond, Kitson, and Hughes; catchers, Robinson, Clark, and Bowerman; first base, McGann; second base, Demontreville; shortstop, Jennings; third base, McGraw; right field, Keeler; center field, Stenzel; left field, Kelley. Quinn may play at short if needed; Hughes, who is as good a fielder as a pitcher, at right field, and O'Brien at left. Jennings is still in the South. Hanlon says McGann will prove the equal of Doyle on the initial bag, and Demontreville is as fast as Reitz.

Cincinnati's Good List.

Cincinnati, O., April 13.—[Special.]—The Reds will start the season with a long list of players and it is believed here the team is stronger in all departments than it has been in its history. The roster of players follows: Catchers, Pietz and Vaughan; pitchers, Breitenstein, Hawley, Hill, Dwyer, Dammann, and Goar; first base, Beckley; second base, McPhee; shortstop, Corcoran; third base, Irwin; substitute infielder, Steinfeldt; outfielders, Smith, McBride, Miller, McFarland, and Holliday.

Giants and Trolley Dodgers.

New York, April 13.—[Special.]—The Giants will open the baseball season at the Polo grounds with Boston, April 15. The team in batting order as it will probably begin the season is as follows: Van Haltren, center field; Tiernan, left field; Joyce, first base; Davis, shortstop; Gleason, second base; McCreary, right field; Hartman, third base; Warner or Grady, catcher; Rusie, Meekin, Seymour, Doheny, or Getting, pitcher.

Extra men: Wilson, sub infielder; Wilmot, sub outfielder.

Brooklyn will open the season at Philadelphia on the same day. The probable nine in batting order is as follows: Griffin, center field; Jones, shortstop; LaChance, left field; Anderson, right field; Shindle, third base; Hallman, second base; Tucker, first base; Grim, A. Smith, or Ryan, catcher; Kennedy or Yeager, pitcher.

Extra men: Shekard, outfielder; Bean, infielder; G. Smith, infielder; Crisham, catcher; Stein, Miller, and Horton, pitchers.

In the Indians' Camp.

Cleveland, O., April 13.—[Special.]—When the Cleveland club opens the season at Cincinnati next Friday afternoon it will practically be the same as the one that opened the season last year, with the exception of the right field position. Following will practically be the way the team will play on Friday:

O'Connor or Criger catcher; Young, pitcher; Tebeau, first base; Childs, second base; Wallace, third base; McKean, shortstop; Burkett, left field; McAleer, center field; Blake, right field. The other players are: Sockalexis and Pickering, outfielders; Esterquest, infielder; Powell, Cuppy, Jones, and Kelb, pitchers; Zimmer, catcher.

Senators Ready to Start.

Washington, D. C., April 13.—[Special.]—Counting that all expectation will come to pass, the makeup of the Washington club will be:

Tom Brown, manager-Captain and center field; Mercer, Dineen, Amole, Weyhing, Mahaffy, and Donovan, pitchers; McGuire, Farrell, Snyder, catchers; Jack Doyle, first base and field Captain; Reitz, second base; Meyers, third base; Wrigley, shortstop; Selbach, left field; Gettman, right field; Leahy and Wagner, substitute infielders, and McHale substitute outfielder.

Phillies' New Forces.

Philadelphia, Pa., April 13.—[Special.]—The team this year will present many new faces. The infield will be an entirely new one. Douglass on first base and Lajoie on second make a strong batting and base-running pair. At short Monte Cross is a seasoned player. Elberfeld is new at third base. The outfield will start out the same as last year, with Delehanty, Cooley, and Thompson. The team has Flick to fall back upon. The catching department includes Boyle, McFarland, and Fisher. The pitching staff is the biggest problem. Orth and Donahue are the reliables in this department. Dunkle is considered a first-class pitcher. Wheeler and Fifield are the other holdover pitchers.

As the Pirates Will Play.

Pittsburg, Pa., April 13.—[Special.]—Manager W. H. Watkins of the Pirates has not yet fully made up his mind regarding the team. So far as he knows now it will be: Donovan, right field; Brodie or Davis, middle field; McCarthy, left field; Ganzell, first base; Padden or Regan, second base; Gray, third base; and Ely, short. The leading catcher will be Schriver, aided by Morgan and Murphy. Most of the pitching will be done by Killen and Rhines. Hastings, Tannehill, and probably Lever will go on the rubber occasionally.

Louisville, Ky., April 13.—[Special.]—Manager Clarke has decided to keep six pitchers. Here is the regular Louisville team for the coming season as officially announced by Manager Clarke:

Pitchers, Fraser, Magee, Cunningham, "Dad" Clark, Ehret, Dowling; catchers, Dexter, Wilson; first base, Carey; second base, Wagner, third base, Clingman; shortstop, Ritchey; left field, F. Clarke; center field, Hoy; right field, Nance; utility men, Stafford, J. Clarke, Smith.

This number may be cut down to seventeen after the season is two weeks old.

St. Louis Browns' Crowd.

St. Louis, Mo., April 13.—[Special.]—Following are the players of the Browns and the positions they play this season:

Clements, Sugden, Clifford, catchers; Taylor, Carsey, Hughey, Gilpatrick, Coleman, Esper, Daniels, Smith, Sudhoff, pitchers; Crooks, first or second base; Bierbauer, second base; Hall, third base; Donnelly, third base; Cross, shortstop; Harley, left field; Holmes, left field; Dowd, center field; Turner, right field; Houseman, substitute.

NORTHWESTERN AND HORNER.

He Will Be Put in the Box Against Beloit Tomorrow—Wisconsin Game Saturday.

Captain Miller's Northwestern fans are making preparations to meet Beloit College baseball team tomorrow afternoon at Beloit. Horner, who was reported to have deserted Northwestern, was on the field for practice yesterday, and it is expected he will be given a chance to try his skill on the Beloit men. Schlauder failed at the Illinois game and Captain Miller expects, if Horner makes a respectable showing tomorrow, to give him a chance against the Badgers. Wisconsin and Illinois are considered about equal in strength, and the comparative worth of the two men will probably decide the pitcher for the remainder of the league schedule. In the game with Beloit Wisconsin is expected to make a careful study of Northwestern's strength and by taking advantage of the Evanston players' weaknesses the Wisconsin men will probably attempt to hold Northwestern below the score of seven runs allowed by Illinois. The game with Wisconsin takes place on Saturday, and is Northwestern's second game of the league. Captain Harley Parker of the Oak Park team and Charles Tindill coached the men yesterday, and Tindill is expected to accompany the players to Beloit. The game scheduled with Rush Medical College was not played and Captain Miller's men will get only hard training until their Wisconsin engagements.

Practice Games for Chicago.

Stagg has arranged two hard practice games for his baseball men this week before they meet Beloit on Saturday. Morgan Park Academy will play the varsity this afternoon, and tomorrow afternoon North Division High School will be given another chance, in order to give the maroons practice against a left handed pitcher.

BLUM BREAKS A TANK RECORD.

Swims 220 Yards at the Chicago Athletic Association in 2:53 3-4—Water Polo Game.

Walter Blum broke the tank record for 220 yards at the Chicago Athletic association yesterday afternoon in a match race with George Wieland and S. P. Avery. He made the distance in 2:53¾, the former record being 2:58, made by D. M. Reeder on Feb. 27, 1897. Wieland pushed him hard at the finish, and Avery was also close up. All three men finished within the old tank record.

Aside from this the most interesting event of "ladies' day" was the polo game between Hyde Park and the juniors, which the latter won on condition in the last half by four goals, the high school boys being unable to score. The first half was a pretty exhibition, neither side scoring, but the superior strength of the cherry circle players told in the second and they scored easily. The periods were of four minutes' duration.

Results of other events:

Tub race—G. H. Atkin won, D. Hammond second, S. P. Avery third. Time, 2:00.

Sixty-yard handicap—First heat, F. Wieland, :09, won; E. H. Strong, :04, second. Time, :48 1-5.

Second heat—A. E. Van Doozer, :14, won; G. H. Atkin, :06, second. Time, :47.

Third heat—H. Jones, :09, won; J. Steever, :07, second. Time, :50.

Final heat—A. E. Van Doozer, :14, won; F. Wieland, :09, second. Time, :45.

Diving contest—D. Hammond won, E. H. Strong second, George Wieland, H. Jones, and S. P. Avery tied for third.

Professor Rowland and his pupils gave an interesting and instructive exhibition of swimming, diving, and saving one's self when capsized from a boat.

In the gymnasium the women guests of the club saw an exhibition program of wrestling, fencing, and bicycle riding. Lee Richardson did a number of tricks on the wheel. Harry Parker and J. McLean gave an exhibition wrestling match, and Professor Yates superintended a fencing bout between Miller and Neebe.

The attendance was unusually large yesterday and all the departments of the club were crowded during the progress of the entertainments.

J. W. Amberg defeated Frederick Bode for the Herwig championship bowling medal, winning three games out of five at cocked hat, four-back, seven, nine, and ten pins.

YALE EASTER RECESS CLOSES.

All the Athletic Teams Will Be in New Haven Today—Changes in the Crews.

New Haven, Conn., April 13.—[Special.]—Yale's Easter recess closes tomorrow morning. All the athletic teams are either here or on their way here. The crews returned yesterday and both varsity and freshmen boats have been rowing for two days on the harbor. The track team candidates were given Sunday at home. They reported yesterday and have since been drilled by Trainer Keene Fitzpatrick. The varsity and law school nines, who have been absent on a Southern trip, are due tomorrow morning in time for recitations. Important changes have been made in both the freshman and the varsity eights during vacation. In the regulars Captain Whitney has been taken from No. 2 and changed to bow, Wickes, a substitute, has been given the vacant seat at No. 2. Niedecken, who has been dividing honors at No. 4 with McGee, has been kept in the position all week. Cross and McGee have been having a lively scramble for No. 5. Cross has had the position all the season. McGee appears to be too good an oarsman to be kept out of the boat, and is making a stiff bid for No. 5. The men have been alternating in the position all the week. The crew is rowing as follows: Stroke, Flint; 7, Greenleaf; 6, Allen; 5, McGee and Cross; 4, Niedecken; 3, Brock; 2, Wickes; bow, Captain Whitney. In the freshmen boat there have been few changes the last week. Mr. Cook has given the youngsters a heavy shaking up.

Positions of Yale Freshman Crew.

New Haven, Conn., April 13.—[Special.]—The 1901 men are rowing as follows: Stroke, Kepplemann; 7, Auchincloss; 6, Frank Brown (Captain); 5, Montague; 4, Stilliman; 3, Gillett; 2, Thomas; and bow, Atkinson.

CHICAGO CYCLE RACING TEAM.

"Mile a Minute" Anderson and Fred Schinneer Will Be the Leaders with Bradis, Fairman, and Others.

Plans are being rapidly pushed for a combination team of bicyclists for racing and pacing, which will travel the Eastern circuit of the National Track association. B. B. McFarland, brother of "Zimmy" McFarland, the California giant, will have charge of the racers. His associates in the team will be "Mile a Minute" E. E. Anderson, Harry Marsh, C. E. Smith, J. C. Tinkham, Henry J. Bradis, Homer Fairman, E. C. Howard, Fred Schinneer, and J. T. Fitzgerald.

Schinneer will issue an open challenge for a race either in competition or a match, from 100 miles up, and has already issued a specific challenge to C. W. Miller, winner of the six-day race. He hopes to bring off this race by July 4.

Bradis, who now holds the five-mile unpaced record, will compete in middle distance races. He wishes to meet the best in the country in a five-mile unpaced race.

Women Centurions Reinstated.

New York, April 13.—[Special.]—At a meeting of the Associated Cycling Clubs of New York the resolution passed at the last previous meeting disapproving of the participation of women in century runs was reconsidered, and the resolution tabled by a vote of 15 to 3. The A. C. C. as a body will not interfere with women century riders, but individual clubs may prevent or permit the participation of women in the hundred-mile runs as they see fit.

May Take Dymond Park.

The Chicago Athletic association is working hard to find a field for its games this year. One which has not been mentioned prominently now under consideration is the Dymond Park in Ravenswood. The inclosure there contains a good half mile track which, with a little repairing, will be in fairly good shape. The distance from town has been urged against it, but it is said that a car line will be built to the park, making it easily accessible. Mr. Stone went to view this site yesterday. William Hale Thompson returned yesterday and is assisting in the search for a good field.

Princeton Nine at Home.

Princeton, N. J., April 13.—[Special.]—Princeton's baseball team returned from the Southern trip this afternoon. The showing made this season against the Southern college teams was the poorest in years, and Captain Butler is greatly discouraged. Only one game was won out of the four played. The players practiced batting and fielding on the varsity grounds this afternoon, and appeared to be in bad form. It is expected the team will be given a severe shakeup this week, especially in the infield at second and third base.

Soldiers to Entertain.

Company I, First Regiment, will entertain its friends on Saturday evening at the armory, Sixteenth street and Michigan avenue. Private J. J. Holland and A. T. Quaid will spar five rounds for a decision. Two unknowns will spar ten rounds for a purse of $50.

Mullen Wins from Tincler.

Dublin, April 13.—At Cliftonville yesterday Mullen, the Irish champion, and George B. Tincler, the English long-distance runner, ran four miles for the championship of Ireland. Mullen won a grand race by six yards in 21:10¼.

Western Intercollegiate Meeting.

The Graduate Executive committee of the Western Intercollegiate Athletic association will meet this afternoon at 5 o'clock in the office of C. S. Williston, Grinnell's representative, in the Association Building.

General Sporting Notes.

McKeever got the decision over "Matty" Matthews at Cleveland on Monday night.

Moss Gunst, the well known San Francisco sporting man, reached Chicago yesterday.

"Ikey" Karel, the crack half back of the Bankers' football team, has recently opened a law office.

James Robinson, the horseman who recently got into trouble with the New Orleans track officials, reached Chicago yesterday.

John Root, the pugilist, is of Bohemian extraction, his right name being Ruth. Last season he played football with the Pilsen Cycling team.

Alex Greggains has been agreed upon as referee of the Sharkey-Jeffries fight at San Francisco on May 4. Hitting with one hand free will be allowed.

BURNS' MEN REBEL.

Refuse to Sign the Brush Resolution Compact.

CONSIDER IT AN INSULT.

Birmingham Is Defeated in the Last Practice Game.

ON THEIR WAY TO ST. LOUIS.

Birmingham, Ala., April 13.—[Special.]—The insurgent Chicago club declared war today. War on John T. Brush and his famous resolution. They refuse as a body to sign the document forwarded to them for signature, or to recognize the paper.

Clarke Griffith said: "The paper sent is an insult to every player. If we sign it we acknowledge having been foul in the past. Further, we refuse to sign anything that John T. Brush is connected with, whether it is right or wrong. We are against rowdy ball and will help suppress it."

All the players stand together on the point and the document will not be signed. The men feel that the action of the league in sending out the notice is an insult, and they refuse to sign on principle, believing that the league can fine them for indecency as well without their signatures as with them. Anthony Comstock ought to get after the league magnates for sending out the indecent matter to the players.

After the war was declared Chicago closed the spring campaign by walloping the Birmingham boys in easy, runaway style. The victory is the twelfth straight, and the habit of winning is becoming fixed. Tonight at midnight the club made its start for St. Louis for the opening.

Bad Baseball Weather.

The day was cold and raw, and in the forenoon rain fell. Then the sun and a high wind went to work to manufacture miserable baseball weather, but failed to drive away the cranks, and a goodly crowd came out to see the game. Briggs started in to pitch, and for five innings just fifteen men came to bat. Two hit safely, but both were caught. Callahan followed. In the eighth Knox's hot grounder hurdled McCormick, and Mac miscued Veitch's bounder. La Porte hit a vicious liner, which Isbell misjudged and then pulled down by a jump, Knox scoring on the play. Gilligan's fly was lost to Woods in the sun, and after that Callahan lobbed the ball and let Switzer and Sheehan hit safely, giving the ironworkers their little cluster of tallies.

The fielding of Chicago on the clammy ground was clean and fast. Chance threw like a rifle shot, and hit until Donahue exhibited the green of Ireland and jealousy.

Chicago's runs came easily at the first. Posner started to pitch, but was wild. In the second he gave three passes and hit a man, which, coupled with Isbell's slashing triple and Chance's nice hit, gave five runs. In the third, five singles, two gifts, and some rattlebrain throwing gave Chicago six runs. After that disastrous round Posner resigned and Switzer went in. Switzer is a case. He is twenty hands high and rangy, and has a triple expansion upper and lower case movement, coupled with a hootcheecootchee twist. The crowd laughed at the huge, slabsided fellow, but he did well, although Chicago got some more runs. Briggs' triple, a gift to Dahlen, a wild pitch, and Everitt's hit added a pair in the fifth. McCormick made the round trip in a safe drive. Connor's hit and Vallendorf's fumble, an error, McCormick's slashing triple, and Callahan's amputating drive made the last two in the eighth.

Bitter Talk by the Players.

The game was the twelfth. Chicago has met and vanquished every Southern league club. The preliminaries are over and the club is now straining for the start. The entire crew is angry. Angry to the bone over the recent samples of players' language and a paper requesting them to agree not to use obscene or indecent language. Said one: "This is almost the last straw. It is an insult from a man who is the worst enemy ballplayers have, the owner of the lowest salaried and one of the best paying teams in the league. The stuff sent us is an insult. It is treating us like dogs. Inside of six months we will make those people crawl to us and beg. We have stood them long enough."

The action of Congress today was watched with keen excitement by the Chicago players. Griffith wants the Brush resolution applied to the House.

Chicago.	R	B	P	A	E	Birmingh'm.	R	B	P	A	E
Kilroy, rf.	1	1	0	0	0	Sheehan, cf.	0	1	2	1	0
Isbel, cf.	1	2	4	0	0	Montg'y, 2b.	0	0	4	5	1
Dahlen, ss.	2	2	2	5	0	Vallend'f, rf.	0	0	0	0	1
Everitt, 1b.	0	3	13	0	0	Haller, 1b.	0	0	9	0	2
Woods, lf.	3	1	0	0	0	Knox, lf.	1	2	0	1	0
M'Cor'k, 3b.	4	2	0	2	1	Veitch, 3b.	1	0	3	2	0
Connor, 2b.	1	2	1	4	0	Laporte, c.	0	1	3	0	1
Chance, c.	1	1	6	1	0	Gilligan, ss.	1	1	3	2	0
Briggs, p.	3	2	1	1	0	Posner, p.	0	0	0	1	0
Callahan, p.	0	1	0	2	0	Switzer, p.	0	1	0	2	0
Totals	16	17	27	15	1	Totals	3	6	24	14	5

Chicago	0	5	6	0	2	1	0	2	*	—16
Base hits	2	2	6	0	2	2	1	2	*	—17
Birmingham	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	— 3
Base hits	0	0	1	0	0	1	4	0	0	— 6

Two-base hits—Isbel, Connor, Dahlen, Gilligan, Knox. Three-base hits—Isbel, Briggs. Double play—Callahan-Dahlen-Everitt. Passed balls—Laporte [2]. Wild pitches—Posner, Switzer. Hit by pitched ball—Briggs. Umpire—Lange. Time of game—1:47. Left on bases—Chicago, 6; Birmingham, 2.

PLAYERS MAY BE JUSTIFIED.

Document Which They Are Asked to Sign Is Considered Offensive to Self-Respect.

The Chicago players are likely to get a good deal of sympathy in their refusal to sign the agreement submitted to them at Birmingham. The document is the one drawn up at the St. Louis meeting of the National league, immediately following the adoption of the Brush resolution; in fact, was a part of the resolution. The agreement cites instances of foul language that is sometimes used by certain ball players during the progress of games—usually toward the umpire, although sometimes toward opposing players—and binds the player attaching his name to the agreement not to use any such language during the coming season. Such an agreement has been submitted to the players of all the other league clubs, that being a part of the provisions of the Brush resolution, and the Chicagos appear to be the first who have rebelled against it.

Considering that the player is asked to put his name down to a document whereby he agrees not to use certain expressions that are beneath a self-respecting man, it is not altogether surprising that such men as Clark Griffith, Decker, and others refuse to sign it. The desire of the managers to rid the game of rowdyism has been approved by patrons of the game everywhere, but the question is whether it is treating well behaved ball players considerately to shove such a suggestive and insinuating agreement before them to sign.

President Hart said yesterday that he had understood the papers had not reached Birmingham and he was trying to locate them. They could not be sent through the mails, it being necessary to express them.

Rochester, 5; Cornell, 4.

Ithaca, N. Y., April 13.—[Special.]—Rochester defeated Cornell today by a score of 5 to 4. Hits—Cornell, 8; Rochester, 7. Errors—Cornell, 4; Rochester, 2. Batteries—Rochester, Gunson and Morse; Cornell, White and Young. Umpire—Griffin.

Bay City, 7; Michigan, 3.

Ann Arbor, Mich., April 13.—[Special.]—The varsity lost its game with Bay City, 7 to 3. The playing was erratic throughout.

Other Games.

AT READING.

										R	H	E
Reading	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	—2	7	1
Boston	2	2	2	1	3	0	0	0	*	—11	15	2

Batteries—Woodruff, Connor and Shincel and Hayden; Wilds, Nichols, Stivetts, Hickman and Yeager and Bergen.

AT WASHINGTON.

										R	H	E
Washington	0	0	0	2	1	2	1	0	0	2—8	13	4
Toronto	2	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	0	0—6	10	3

Batteries—Washington, Mercer, Amole, Dineen and Farrell and McGuire; Toronto, Gaston, Johnston and Casey.

AT NEW YORK.

	R	H	E
Montreal	5	7	4
New York	10	18	7

Batteries—Meekin, Doheny and Warner; McFarland and Butler and Jacklitz.

Detroit, Mich., April 13.—[Special.]—Detroit opened its home season by defeating the Abbotts by a score of 17 to 0.

President Johnson's Bulletin.

The following players have been signed by Western league clubs:

St. Paul—Robert Glenalvin, George Cross, Frank Shugart, Roger Denzer. Released to Detroit—Charles Nyce.

Omaha—B. E. McKibben. Accepted terms—Denny Lyons.

Indianapolis—A. Stewart, M. H. Hawley, D. Monroe, T. Fleming, C. Wills, R. Spade, W. C. Phillips, Wiley Davis, M. Kahoe. Claimed—Charles Doom.

The hat that's becoming to one man makes another look like a freak.

That's why we show you the two or three leading shapes—you're sure to find your style.

We offer the added inducement of low prices—Derby or Fedora—$2.50 and $3.50 for hatters' $4 and $5 qualities.

The heads we cover are usually interested in the Rogers, Peet & Co. clothing.

That's a double-acting compliment to the heads and the clothes.

F. M. ATWOOD,
N. W. Cor. Madison and Clark-sts.

Actors

usually carry a wheel with them—they know by experience

Monarch Bicycles

represent quality, style and marvelous mechanical construction.

Built Right—Ride Easy—None Better. Reliable Wheels from $30 up.

RETAIL SALESROOMS, BLISS & LUMSDEN, Mgrs.
122 Dearborn st.—63-69 Ashland av.

THE BIG 4 CYCLES

ORIENT
QUAKER
FANNING
EXCELSIOR

4 STYLES TANDEMS.
JUVENILES, ALL SIZES.
ALSO EVERYTHING FOR CYCLES
CASH OR TIME.

Excelsior Supply Co.
278 Wabash-av., Cor. Van Buren.

The Best Teas of Japan

are the best teas of the world. Carefully grown and prepared by an improved process which insures perfect purity and retains all the strength and flavor of the succulent leaves and buds.

A cup of Japan Tea "*invigorates in the morning and refreshes at night.*"

Every pound critically inspected by the Japanese officials.

All good grocers sell Japan Tea.

There is a Class of People

Who are injured by the use of coffee. Recently there has been placed in all the grocery stores a new preparation called GRAIN-O, made of pure grains, that takes the place of coffee.

The most delicate stomach receives it without distress, and but few can tell it from coffee.

It does not cost over ¼ as much. Children may drink it with great benefit. 15 cents and 25 cents per package. Try it. Ask for GRAIN-O.

Try Grain-O!

Insist that your grocer gives you GRAIN-O
Accept no imitation.

Don't Neglect That Cold

No matter how slight it may seem to you, for Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Influenza and apparently insignificant Chest Pains often lead to Pleurisy, Pneumonia, Consumption and other fatal Lung Diseases if neglected.

Avert All Danger by Promptly Applying a

Benson's Porous Plaster

to the chest (front and back) upon the first appearance of such warning symptoms. It affords prompt prevention against these dangerous complications and sure cure. Always reliable. But only the genuine effective. Price 25 cents. Refuse substitutes.

THE TRIBUNE
PRINTS ALL THE NEWS.

WHEAT TAKES A RISE

July Sells at 5 Cents Above Tuesday's Lowest Price.

CALLS PASS WITH A RUSH.

Record-Breaking Shipments Made by Joseph Leiter.

LITTLE COMFORT FOR BEARS.

War Regarded by Foreigners as a Bullish Factor.

TRADE SENSITIVE TO RUMORS.

July wheat in Chicago sold yesterday five cents above the low price of the previous day. It sold up to 88⅝ cents, from an opening at 85⅝ cents. Tuesday sales were made as low as 85¼ cents. The grain was a bull market without qualification. Calls were passed with a rush early in the day, the reactions after an early dip were unimportant, and closing prices were well up to the top.

The Leiters forced the market with the excellent backing of an enormous cash business. The Leiter shipments from Chicago are record-breaking, and stories of the possibility of wheat listed in Minneapolis failing to pass for delivery were used to alarm shorts. According to Mr. Leiter's own statement his sales or acceptances on offers were the largest for any one day since his campaign in cash wheat began. He sold, to quote George B. French, 772,000 bushels at his limits, and had offers on 250,000 bushels more, only 1½ cents below his asking price.

The picturesque stories of the employment of detectives to look after Mr. Leiter's personal safety are the natural outgrowth of the belief that the tug of war in the greatest wheat deal on record is on. They serve to amuse such of the traders on the Chicago Board of Trade as are in a mood to be amused.

The cables for several days have shown what the foreigners think of the probability of war as a factor in wheat prices, and a majority of traders in the domestic markets seem to have reached the view that war is a bullish consideration. Only a few weeks ago a warlike dispatch from Washington would have knocked "eighths" and "quarters" off wheat quotations, and the grain markets were sympathizing directly with securities. It was argued and logically that the prospect of war is a bullish factor from a foreign standpoint; if from any. So long as the foreign markets were apathetic the local operators felt that they had no call to become excited.

Foreign Markets Advancing.

Within the last two weeks the situation has changed. Foreign markets have been advancing rapidly and foreigners have been liberal buyers of grain in all near-by positions. France has been reported as buying enormously, and the Paris market was up yesterday the equivalent of 2⅝ to 3 cents. Deferred deliveries of flour were up a franc in Paris.

Evidence of an enormous buying demand abroad was sufficient to set the pit afire. The trade has become extremely sensitive to Washington advices. A break in stocks now means a bulge in wheat, whereas two weeks ago it was almost certain to superinduce a decline in wheat. Leiter's cash wheat situation made it an easy matter to terrorize the shorts.

The local cash wheat market conditions were stronger than ever before. Until yesterday millers have contented themselves with picking up odd lots of off-grade wheat and had not touched the No. 1 Northern. On Tuesday they were figuring on contract wheat at Leiter's asking prices. With the off grades more nearly exhausted than ever before in years, and with flour demand improving, they were presented the alternatives of closing down or buying contract wheat.

The millers bought over 100,000 bushels of No. 1 Northern wheat yesterday in the local market. Premiums on low grade wheat were kept right up to the top notch. In short, the domestic situation was as strong as the foreign. Minneapolis reported excellent flour sales and Milwaukee millers bought wheat freely in this market.

Comes Easy for Leiter.

The local speculators are chronic bears, and on every opportunity oversell the market. With his cash trade results Leiter had the greatest possible leverage on them. The first bulge was due to heavy buying by St. Louis. Kaufman was supposed to be taking in more short wheat. He was thought to have done this on Tuesday, but his operations are as hard to follow as those of Pardridge used to be. July wheat sold to 87 cents on a rumor that a cable communication with Havana was broken. This was through calls. The local operators misjudged the tone of the market at this point, and their selling made the next advance which carried July to 88⅝ cents. The first buying was by St. Louis; that on the later bulge was general. Leiter apparently was working at cross purposes through two sets of brokers. He did some sharp margin calling, and is believed to have taken the favorable opportunity to unload a lot of May and July wheat, both in the market and through calls.

May wheat sold on the first bulge to $1.00½ and went no higher. There have been tips that May was to be put to $1.13, and that it was about time to introduce some fireworks. Yesterday's results will give the people who put any stock in "tips" a reason for the faith that is in them.

Views on the outcome may be as diverse as ever, but the bears will have much less confidence than a few days ago. George B. French said last night:

"We have sold 772,000 bushels of cash wheat in various positions abroad. I look for higher prices right along from now on. We have crossed the Rubicon."

The bear view is: Leiter has the shorts intimidated, by his control of the cash wheat he is able to screw up prices of July to suit himself.

W.J. DELAHUNTY UNDER ARREST

Accused of Larceny as Bailee by W. G. Green, Manager of a Collection Agency in Washington.

W. J. Delahunty was arrested at the Palmer House yesterday on a warrant charging him with larceny as bailee. When brought before Justice Everett he gave bonds for his appearance today.

The warrant was sworn out by W. G. Green, who claimes to have followed the accused from Washington, and charges him with illegally withholding a list of 300 subscribers to the National Collection Agency of Washington, D. C., which is carried on under Green's management. It is claimed that until four weeks ago Delahunty was the Western agent for the collection agency, and severed his connection with that company for the purpose of organizing a rival one, known as the Capitol Collection agency of Washington, and when asked by Green for the letters and subscribers of the National company, it is said, Delahunty refused to comply.

The list of subscribers found in Delahunty's room in the Palmer House is said to represent $15,000 of the National company's money.

"This is a case of persecution," said Delahunty last night, "and W. G. Green, who alleges that he is the Vice President of the National company, will be sorry for the manner he has attacked me. I shall immediately begin suit against his company for $50,000. The papers that I had, and which he claims belong to his company, do not represent a penny's worth of value."

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Prescription No. 2,851, put up by Elmer & Amend and sold by Gale & Blockl, 44 Monroe-st. and 34 Washington-st., will relieve those afflicted with rheumatism. Try a bottle.

Dr. Siegert's Angostura Bitters, the celebrated appetizer, exquisite flavor, used all over the world.

"LUCIA" IS TOO HEAVY.

BAGGETTO COMPANY STRUGGLES WITH MEYERBEER'S OPERA.

Orchestra Has Difficulty with the Music and the Singers Fail to Infuse Spirit into the Performance — Good-Natured Audience Applauds Liberally and Gallery Boys Call for "Speech" —"La Boheme" Is Scheduled for Presentation Tonight.

As was expected, "Lucia" proved to be too much for the Baggetto Opera company at the Columbia last night. It is a mistake to include the opera in its répertoire. The first act opened very slowly and the orchestra seemed to be having things its own way. The attacks were always late and the violins rough, but despite all these things and the fact that there seemed to be no spirit in the production the applause was loud and continued and the singers bowed and responded till the occasion took on the appearance of a district school exhibition, where fond parents applaud the speeches of self-conscious urchins. The small boys in the gallery whistled and called "speech," and the stars bowed and smiled blandly as if they understood the joke.

All this had a tendency to rob the production of whatever of dignity belonged to it, and it was not until the last part of the second act that the troupe settled down to earnest work. The climax in this act was truly dramatic; a little too dramatic, in fact, for in the effort to reach the greatest possible fortissimo the voices grew harsh and the painful effort distracted from the otherwise effective situation.

The male chorus was probably one of the best features, and, indeed, the chorus at large was improved. The singers at least kept approximately near the time of the conductor.

A new tenor, Sig. Francisco Collenz, was included in the bill last night. He has a high, robust voice, which he forces beyond control, and this excess is enhanced by the exaggerated stagy mannerisms which he assumes. His voice was most effective, however, in the quartet in the second act, which was probably the most acceptable work of the evening. Not only did the chorus improve toward the last, but the orchestra also fell in line, and gave the audience an opportunity to forget that the instrumentalists were omnipresent.

Undoubtedly the opera presents requirements which the company is unable to meet, yet it was not wholly bad, and some things were very well done, notably the duet of Signora Vicini and Sig. Francisconi.

Tonight "La Bohème" will be given with the same cast as was announced for Monday night.

AMATEURS TO PLAY "THE FAN."

Matinee by the Members of the Dramatic Department of the Chicago Conservatory.

The tenth matinee performance by the members of the dramatic department of the Chicago Conservatory will be given this afternoon at the Grand Opera-House under the direction of Miss Anna Morgan. The play will be "The Fan," a three-act comedy translated from the Italian of Goldoni by Henry B. Fuller. The cast includes:

Signor Evaristo.....Mr. James Carew
Baron del Cedro.....Mr. Harold R. Heaton
Rival lovers.
Coronato, host of the inn.....Mr. Irving K. Pond
Crespino, a shoemaker..Mr. Frederick C. O'Brien
Rival lovers.
Count of Rocco Marina.....Mr. James McKean
Timoteo, an apothecary....Mr. John W. Robbins
Moracchio (called Marco), a peasant.....
.....Mr. James L. Shourds
Scavezzo, servant at the inn....Mr. George Stevens
Limoncino (nick-named Lemonpeel).....
.....Miss Nettie Jackson
Signora Geltrude.....Miss Catherine Chamberlin
Signorina Candida, her niece..Miss Hazel Pugsley
Tony, Geltrude's servant..Miss Josephine Peterson
Susanna, a shopkeeper.....Miss Edith Moulton
Giannina, a peasant.....Miss Katherine Franks
Hunting Dog (Monk of Furnace, 44283)...Drake

Passion Play in Chicago.

The Passion Play, which was produced in Oberammergau in 1890, has been reproduced by means of moving pictures, and will be presented in Kimball Hall for four nights, commencing Saturday, April 16. A descriptive lecture, accompanied by appropriate music, under the supervision of Francis S. Moore, organist First Presbyterian Church, will be given, too. This will be the first production of the Passion Play pictures in Chicago.

HARRY HOLT A CHILKOOT VICTIM

Former Chicagoan, Who Has Many Relatives Here, Buried Yesterday at Tacoma, Wash.

Funeral services were held at Tacoma, Wash., Tuesday afternoon over one of the bodies recovered from the Chilkoot Pass disaster, that of Harry Holt, who had been a Chicagoan and had many Chicago relatives. Mr. Holt was 28 years old and was well known in Tacoma, where he was proprietor of an art store. In company with a party of Tacoma and Chicago prospectors he sailed from Tacoma on Dec. 28, and was pushing his way through the pass when the avalanche came. His relatives in Chicago are Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Tucker, A. J. Tucker, G. R. Tucker, and Mrs. Seymour Morris.

CLARK MORRIS HOLT.

Yield of American Forests.

American forests have produced during the last sixty years $24,000,000,000 feet of lumber, valued at $25,000,000,000.

Maximo Gomez

Is the Father of the Cuban Republic.

OLD UNDEROOF RYE Is the father of many happy moments.

Old—Pure—Rare—Rich in Flavor.

CHAS. A. STEVENS & BROS.

111 TO 115 STATE STREET.

Headquarters for Silks and Silk Goods and Ladies' Ready-to-wear Goods.

SOMETIMES people wonder how it happened that we from a very small beginning have built up the largest silk trade in Chicago. It didn't happen—we earned it. Our great new store enables us to demonstrate our silk strength more forcibly than ever before. If you have not seen the throngs in our new silk aisles the past ten days you should do so to day, for it is universally admitted that such a magnificent and extensive array of beautiful silks was heretofore unknown in Chicago, and the prices make the cutting lively.

Novelty Silks.

Plaids, Checks, Stripes, Bayaderes, Brocades, Ombres, Etc., Etc.

85c fancy two-toned and multicolored Brocades and Fancies at only..... 40c
$1.00 Natte Stripes, Cannelle Stripes and Satin Stripes, in all the bright colors on dark grounds, at only..... 50c
90c Rich Ombre Striped Taffetas, for petticoats and fancy linings..... 50c
$1.00 Fancy Plaid Taffetas, large range of combinations, at only..... 65c
$1.25—a fine lot Barre and Checked Taffetas, made to sell at $1.25, at..... 75c
$1.50 27-inch Fancy Ombre Block Plaids, going very rapidly..... 85c
$1.50 Satin Striped Bayadere Taffetas—very handsome—all the scarce effects, at only..... $1.00

The finest and most extensive lines of Novelties at from $1.25 to $3.50 per yd. ever shown in this market.

Evening Silks.

$1.00 Satin and Pompadour Stripes—embroidered effects—at only..... 50c
$1.50 Real Swivel Pompadour Evening Silks and two-toned Brocade Taffetas—at only..... 75c
Very Special line of extra quality fine white and cream Brocade Satins..... $1.00
And a lot of extra fine Plisse Silks—in newest shades—only..... $1.25

Black Silks.

Our reputation for the best $1.00, $1.25 and $1.50 Black Silks in America will be more than maintained this week. We are also having an enormous business on the following:

50c Black Figured Indias, and 22 inch Black Pongees, 200 pieces more, at only..... 25c
$1.00 28 inch genuine Lyons Dyed Black Habutai Silks, at only..... 50c
$1.50 Imported Black Bayadere Taffetas—exquisite designs, at only..... $1.00
$1.00 Beautiful Fancy Black Silks in Bayaderes and other new effects..... 65c
The finest line of Imported pure dye Black Taffetas for Dress Skirts and Costumes in America and the only good line in Chicago—75c, 85c, $1.00, $1.25, $1.50, $1.75 and..... $2.00
500 pieces extra fine Peau de Soie & Duchesse—real $1.25 and $1.50 grades—at..... $1.00

Colored Taffetas.

500 pieces extra choice Colored and Changeable Taffetas—every scarce shade and combination—at 75c, 85c, $1.00 & $1.25

The reason it requires seven men constantly cutting taffetas here is—we have not only the best lines but very much the best values and plenty of every scarce shade.

We Offer Special To-day.

50 pieces choice new Taffetas—made to sell at 60c—a wonderful bargain at..... 39c

The Famous India Furniture.

This very decorative, though inexpensive, furniture is shown for the first time this season. It is made of bentwood, with woven splint backs and seats, and is very durable. While suited for porch and lawn use it is equally attractive indoors and can be used the year around, as the frames are very smooth and polished, and the woven splint backs and seats are very soft and pliable. It comes in a great variety of colors and combinations. There are green frames with green and red splints, mahogany frames with green and canary splints, blue frames with blue and canary splints, purple frames with purple and canary splints, red frames with green and red splints, canary frames with blue and canary splints, and various other combinations. The woods being dyed, the colors are fast.

The prices range from arm chairs at $3.85 to settees at $7.50. It is very desirable that orders should be placed at once for this furniture, as the success with which it is now meeting in the east indicates that the factory will not be able to supply the demand later.

The Tobey Furniture Co.

It's Good Form

when a friend asks for a chew of tobacco, to offer him a piece of

Boot Jack Plug

Such a combination of the finest Burley leaf and the greatest skill and carefulness never before entered into the making of tobacco.

Mail 36 silver paper strips from 5-cent cuts of Boot Jack to the manufacturers and receive in return a handsome aluminum pocket tobacco case.

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We Can Suit Your Wife in Wall Paper Designs

because we make it a study and a business. We charge nothing to show our latest designs. They cannot be purchased elsewhere. We can satisfy you in price and honest values.

Dainty Chintz, Stripes, Rococo, Damask, and Floral Effects for 10c, 15c, and 20c per roll.

Beautiful Colonial, Empire, Heraldic, Moorish, and Persian designs for 10c, 15c, 25c, and 50c per roll.

Bring us samples of your furnishings and we will not only please you in colors, but will save you from 20 to 50 per cent.

We do all kinds of tinting and decorating. Burlap decorations a specialty. Samples Furnished to Customers.

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Wall Paper. Stained and Leaded Glass.
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Cluett BRAND COLLARS AND CUFFS FOR FINE TRADE

I wonder whether that house is going to rent, what sort of a tenant, how much, etc.

Paint it.

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Oriental Rugs.

This week we will make some interesting inducements to you in antique and modern Turkish, Persian and Indian Rugs. Just received, new Turkish Carpets in great variety.

9x12 size—$75.00 to $140.00

Our large line of selected Cashmere Carpets, 7x9 up to 8x11 feet, are the best to be found—only $50.00 to $85.00—very choice.

New Anatolian Mats—$3.50, $4.50, and $5.50—perfect little gems.

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Domestic Rugs. If you want a genuine bargain—buy a Bromley Smyrna Rug—beautiful and durable.

9 x12	$25.00	3x 6	$3.50
7.6x10.6	$18.50	30x60	$1.75
6 x9	$12.50	26x54	$1.50
4 x7	$6.00	16x30	75c

Straw Mats, suitable for bath-room or bedroom—25c.

Ask to see the new "20th Century" Carpet Sweeper [best made].

Upholstery. This department is resplendent with new things—the wealth of the Orient and the best products of Europe's looms brought to your doors. The stock includes the best patterns in Cretonnes, Dimities and Indian Prints for hangings and coverings, lounging cushions and summer furnishings, including an unusual assortment of Kis Kelim Rugs.

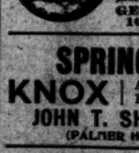
Let us rejuvenate your home—refurnish, reupholster and recover your furniture. We'll do it with taste and skill, promptly, and at the lowest prices consistent with high-class work.

Lace Curtains. Hundreds of pairs to choose from, including a thousand pairs of white and ecru Irish point Curtains—all the new and latest designs—worth up to $8 a pair—which we offer now at $5 per pair.

Special values in Scotch Net; Brussels effect—$3.50 value for $2 per pr.

SPECIAL—350 pairs Ruffled Muslin Curtains for bedroom windows—$1.10 per pair.

Purchases made this month will be held for May delivery if desired.



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We show these adopted styles made up in fabrics which we recommend for excellent service—in a variety of good patterns sufficiently extensive to satisfy all. For those not wishing the entire suit alike, we have the equally proper combination of plain Red or Electric Blue Coat to be worn with light check Knickerbockers having knee-bands to match the coat.

We put the best possible workmanship into these suits; they could not be made with more care as to fit and finish. Nor can any fault be found with our prices.

Men's Cycling or Golfing Suits—$5, $6, $7, $8, $10, $12, $15, $18 & $20
Men's Cycling or Golfing Knickerbockers.....$4, $5, $6, $7 & $8
Youths' Cycling or Golfing Suits....$4.50, $5, $6, $7, $8, $10 & $12

IN BASEMENT DEPT.:
Cycling Suits.....$3.50 to $4.50—Knickerbockers.....$2 to $4.50

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Women's Shoes, $3.75

Regular $5 quality, for

About 1,000 pairs of Women's Fine Black Kid Shoes—on a new half-English last—with light welt soles—in lace and button—with patent leather and kid tips—trimming and workmanship first class—*shoes that we have been selling regularly for $5 per pair*—now $3.75

The manufacturer and ourselves both sacrifice the usual profits to make the above price possible. We intend to use this lot of fine shoes as a "leader" to attract special attention to our department at this time, when we are showing the largest and best assortment of women's shoes ever seen in this store. *Our customers get the direct benefit*—indirectly we profit by the transaction.

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J. W. COLE & SON. Tel. Main 4213. 112 Clark-st.

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BORRLIN CO., LOUIS, 90 Washington-st.
DORSCH, HENRY, scientific optician, 103 Adams.
MANASSE, L., Tribune Building, 88 Madison-st.

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Dr. White's Treatment grows hair on any bald head book on hair free. Laboratory 704 Va.

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PART TWO. Pages 9 to 16.

THURSDAY, APRIL 14, 1898—SIXTEEN PAGES.

DEAL WITH A CRISIS.

Senators Take Action on Cuban Independence and Conflict with Spain.

REPORTS AND SPEECHES.

Resolutions of the Foreign Relations Committee Favoring the Island's Freedom.

ARRAIGNMENT IS SEVERE.

Mr. Foraker's Brilliant Address in Favor of Recognizing the Republic of Cuba.

LODGE AND LINDSAY ALSO SPEAK.

Washington, D. C., April 13.—War between two powerful nations was the sole topic of discussion in the Senate today. Such excitement, suppressed though it was; such a feeling that the country was on the verge of events that would make history for all time to come; such eloquent and impassioned oratory; and such keen and brilliant repartee have not been known in the Senate since the exciting days when the country was convulsed by the greatest war of modern times.

Notwithstanding the throng in the galleries, the great semi-circular chamber was almost as silent as if it were deserted. Conversation was conducted in low whispers, all seeming to feel as if from the very air they breathed that events historic and momentous were about to occur.

A full quarter of an hour before the Senate was to convene Mr. Davis, chairman of the Foreign Relations committee, entered the chamber and quietly went to his seat in the center of the Republican side. He carefully placed on his desk a bulky package, which all intuitively knew to be the fateful resolution and report from his committee, upon which peace or war might hinge.

The chamber filled rapidly, and when the Vice President's gavel fell nearly every Senator was at his desk. Scarcely five minutes had elapsed after the session convened before the Vice President recognized Mr. Davis. An instant hush fell over the chamber. Mr. Davis presented to the Senate the resolutions and report from his committee and requested that they be read. The report was a terrific arraignment of Spain and her policies, yet so eager were all to hear every word that not the slightest demonstration occurred throughout the reading. Mr. Turpie presented a minority report recognizing the republic of Cuba.

Two Great Speeches.

Following the presentation of the report, and after Mr. Hoar [Mass.] had insisted that consideration of the resolution go over until tomorrow on a point of order, came two of the most remarkable speeches yet delivered on the Cuban question. Mr. Foraker [O.] and Mr. Lodge [Mass.], both brilliant and impassioned orators, presented different phases of the Cuban situation. Mr. Foraker advocated the direct recognition of the independence of the Cuban republic, and, with an eloquence and vehemence seldom heard in the Senate, splendidly maintained his position. A sharp colloquy between him and Mr. Elkins [W. Va.] caused excitement.

Mr. Lodge followed with an appeal for action in preservation of the nation's honor and in wiping out the stain of the "atrocious murder" in Havana harbor. His words so reached the heart that the galleries were swept with a tremendous wave of applause.

Mr. Lindsay [Ky.] concluded the discussion for the day with a powerful speech, in which he advocated the recognition of the Cubans and a concert of action between the insurgent army and the United States troops in driving the Spanish forces from the island of Cuba.

Mr. Hoar, in making his point of order that the resolution should go over for one day, said the present question was "one of the few great important questions in American history," and he would insist that its consideration proceed in an orderly manner.

Senator Davis said there was no disposition to unduly press the question, though it would be pressed as rapidly as possible. The speaking would in itself be sufficient to throw the case over until tomorrow.

Senator Hoar's point of order was sustained.

Senator Foraker obtained the floor and proceeded to discuss the whole Cuban situation.

Foraker's Plea for Cuba.

Mr. Foraker said: "The President in his message of the 11th instant has very thoroughly and with striking effect and force reviewed the entire Cuban question. After a thorough discussion of it in all of its features and aspects he announces certain conclusions which he has reached. After stating his conclusions, the President then makes certain recommendations, some in a negative and some in an affirmative form. One of the negative recommendations is that notwithstanding he finds and states to us that the effort of Spain to subdue and conquer the insurgents in Cuba has been futile, we shall continue to deny to the people of Cuba and also to the government established by the insurgents of Cuba a recognition of independence."

Mr. Foraker then quotes portions of the President's recommendations, including that in which he referred to the establishment of a stable government, capable of maintaining its international obligations. He referred to the committee report and complimented Senator Davis upon it, and continued:

"It will be observed, if you compare the recommendations of the President with the recommendations of the committee, that there are some differences of opinion as to what should be done, although we are in accord as to the main great purpose that is to be accomplished. I desire first to speak of the difference between the Executive and the committee, as shown by these recommendations, as to the form and character of intervention. The committee differed with the President in the first place because, in the judgment of the committee, the time had come when no further negotiations were in order. In the language of the President employed in this message the time for action in the judgment of the committee had come and the committee felt that, while they had the matter under consideration, they would provide for action immediately and specifically, and, as they believed, in character and keeping with the desires of the American people in respect to this matter.

"As to the establishment of a stable government by the President of the United States in the Island of Cuba the committee was of the opinion that there might possibly be grave doubt as to the right of Congress to empower the President of the United States or the Congress itself to create and establish a stable government in the Island of Cuba for the benefit of the Cuban people. However that may be, after the committee had declared that the people of the Island of Cuba are and of right ought to be free and independent the proposition that the President of the United States or the Congress of the United States or any other exterior power should establish for the independent people a government stable or otherwise was inconsistent. If a people be free and independent, as we have in this first proposition declared that the people of the Island of Cuba are, they and they alone have the power to establish their government. Independence and sovereignty go hand in hand, and any people who have independence have the capacity and the right to exercise sovereignty. It is a denial of independence to say in the next breath, after you have declared that we will undertake, or we do hereby reserve the right and power to establish, for that independent people a government such as in our judgment and opinion may be stable.

"Whether or not a people who have revolted and rebelled against a sovereign power and are striving for independence are entitled to be recognized as an independent state is always a question of fact as well as a question of law. Before you can tell what law is applicable to any particular case you must ascertain what the facts are. What are the facts with respect to Cuba? Fortunately, in answering that question I need not long or tediously detain the Senate. Not only from the newspapers and other sources of information, but from Presidential messages, from the last one received, and especially and particularly from the very able report of the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, we have been fully advised."

Mr. Foraker then reverted to Cuban conditions and what Spain had done. Continuing, he said:

"Whenever the struggle on the part of the sovereign to recover lost authority and lost sovereignty had ceased to be attended with a reasonable hope or expectation of success then other countries have a right to recognize the independence of the opposing people.

"Intervention goes here according to this resolution as it does noturally hand in hand with independence. When this demand, which we all agree is to be made, that Spain shall withdraw is made upon her that minute she must either abdicate, which would leave the island free and independent, to the satisfaction, I imagine, of the most hostile mind to the recognition of independence, or else if she does not abdicate she must then give battle, declare war; and what American can doubt or does doubt the result of war, if we are so unfortunate as to have war?

Speaks for Cuban Republic.

"Mr. President, I now wish to speak of the resolution which the minority of the committee favors. The minority of the committee is not satisfied simply to recognize the independence of the people of that island. We want to recognize also, and we appeal to Senators in this chamber to stand by us in that proposition, the government set up by the insurgents referred to by the President in his message as the 'so-called' Cuban Republic."

Mr. Foraker then gave a number of reasons why the Cubans should be recognized, giving details as to the character of the government. He said the whole country and whole world knew that for more than three years war had been in progress, and in all that time Spain had been uniformly unsuccessful. Spain could never regain her lost sovereignty.

All the world knew that bloody, cruel, and destructive war was being waged on the island. Diplomacy and autonomy had alike failed to gain Spain's end in the island.

Following diplomacy the Spaniards resorted to the horrible scheme of concentration and starvation, thereby shocking the entire civilized world. Yet all these efforts of Spain had been in vain. While the insurgents were now better equipped and more active than ever before, the Spanish army had dwindled from 250,000 to 60,000 active soldiers and these were kept in garrison, afraid to venture out over night lest old Gomez should capture and carry them off.

Mr. Foraker, in concluding his statement as to the government of Cuba, said:

"Some day when they will be made public, when Cuba has been made free, you will find that in the archives of our country, in the office of our own Secretary of State, are the official communications of the officials of the Republic of Cuba, and they are as credible as any that have ever come from any country on the globe, communications of marked ability.

"We should recognize the existing government, if for nothing else, as a war measure. I do not doubt that intervention by the United States will mean war with Spain. We are bound to assume that it will. That being the case, we should, hand in hand with intervention, adopt this other resolution recognizing not only the people but the government also as independent, to the end that we may strengthen those who are our natural allies and who can do more for us than anybody else.

"Gomez has now in the field, as I said awhile ago, some 35,000 or 40,000 men. He would have many thousand more if he had guns and ammunition for them. The very moment the United States intervenes and recognizes the independence of that republic Gomez can swell that army from 35,000 or 40,000 to 50,000, 60,000, 80,000, or 100,000 men, and all we will have to do will be to put guns and ammunition in their hands and they will speedily evict the Spanish battalions from the Island of Cuba. If we will only with our navy blockade the harbors so that they can take no boats, no provisions in, the Cubans will speedily put an end to the war, and there will be no necessity for this government to expose our troops to the ravages of yellow fever and to other difficulties and disadvantages that will attend a campaign in that island in the rainy season.

May Have to Pay the Debt.

"We have all been told by the newspapers and otherwise—and I have never seen any contradiction of it, and therefore I have assumed that it is true—that the revenues of Cuba have been, by solemn enactment of the Spanish kingdom, pledged to the payment of the principal and interest of $400,000,000 of Spanish Cuban 4 per cent bonds.

"Mr. President, what will be the consequence to this government if we tread down that island, treating them as if in a state of anarchy, turning our back on Gomez and his government, denying that there is any government, banishing Spain from the island, taking possession of the territory, and appropriating the revenues either to ourselves or to a stable government that the United States of America, through the President, is to establish there? What would be the consequences? We would take the rights and privileges and advantages attaching to the territory, and we would take the debt fastened upon it also, just as if you buy a piece of property that is mortgaged you take it subject to the mortgage, and must pay the mortgage or lose your property. That is the legal proposition that I assert. I am not going to stop here to read authorities, but I will do so if it should be challenged."

Mr. Elkins—"If Gomez takes the island what will become of the mortgage?"

Mr. Foraker—"It does not make any difference to us what happens if Gomez takes it, but I will tell you what will happen. If Gomez takes the island by revolution the whole obligation is wiped out, for those who successfully revolutionize start anew, as revolutionists have started anew from the beginning of the world except only as to obligations which they might create.

"I say here, as a principle of international law, if the United States government goes down there and drives Spain out and puts somebody else in, forming a stable government of her making, that stable government will become responsible and the United States will become responsible. If the United States takes that island by intermeddling, as writers on international law call it, with the affairs of another, she, too, will become responsible, and what is the consequence? The United States steps in behind $400,000,000 Spanish-Cuban 4 per cent bonds. I understand they are held largely in Germany, largely in France, and largely in the United States.

Complications in Sight.

"Does anybody imagine, Mr. President, if we should go into Cuba and there establish a stable government for which we would be responsible that the present Emperor of Germany would hesitate one moment to say to the people of the United States, you have taken by conquest revenue that Spain had a right to pledge and did pledge to pay the principal and interest of bonds due to my subjects and I will now look to you. And if Germany and France would make such a demand upon the United States the distinguished Senator from West Virginia, I imagine, would be one of the first to say: 'We ought to pay up rather than have any fighting.'"

Mr. Elkins—"I say to the Senator that I would not. There is no soundness in his proposition. There is no authority in the world and I challenge the Senator to show anything that gives authority to support his proposition in law—any legal authority."

Mr. Foraker quoted from Hall to sustain his contention as follows:

"When a state ceases to exist by absorption in another state the latter in the same way is the inheritor of all local rights, obligations, and property." Mr. Foraker continued:

"Somebody says when you go there, if you recognize the existence of that government you are compelled to report to Gomez and there will be a question at once between General Miles and General Gomez as to who should command. If there be any government in the Island of Cuba today it is either the Spanish government or it is the republic of Cuba, and when Miles goes I would rather have him report to General Gomez than to General Blanco. The trouble has been whether it should be independence and intervention or independence and a declaration of war, and I would be standing here arguing for such a declaration if I were not of the opinion that armed intervention will give us an opportunity to suitably punish Spain for the destruction of the Maine and 266 of our officers and sailors. [Applause in the galleries.] We have been told, Mr. President, that the board of inquiry appointed by our government, by its report, has estopped us from such a declaration. I dispute it. It is true that the board of inquiry found they could not tell what person or persons were responsible for the disaster, but the report shows that in that connection they had reference only to the question what person or persons pressed the button that sent the electric current on its fateful mission, and that, Mr. President, is immaterial in the light of the other facts unequivocally found by that board of inquiry."

Mr. Foraker then went into the facts relating to the Maine and declared that if a gun had been fired upon the Maine it would have been an act of war. In proclaiming it an accident Spain simply proclaimed what was being announced by our own government officials. He then added:

"She finds in that report that the Maine was destroyed not by an external agency but by an accident, by the explosion of one of her magazines.'

Denounces Spain's Falsehoods.

"Mr. President, that report is a lie to the living and a libel upon the dead. It is on its face absolutely and conclusively false. There is one circumstance that will forever keep it branded as such, as it now is, and that is the fact that the keel plates of that ship, after the explosion, were found thirty-four feet above where they should have been found as the ship rests on the bottom of that harbor if there had been no explosion, and the bottom plates of the ship are bent upward like an inverted V.

"Spain recognized that she must make a defense. She chose to call it an accident; she so reported. This one fact absolutely wrecked and destroyed her whole defense as completely as the Maine was destroyed by her submarine mine. What is the result? The result of it is that Spain stands today convicted by her own effort at defense, convicted in the presence of the nations of the earth, of that hideous and cowardly crime.

"What is our duty in view of it? Mr. President, we owe it to the brave men dead to vindicate their reputations from the brutal charge that they died of their own negligence. We owe it, Mr. President, to the splendid record of the American navy to preserve it from the tarnish that is sought to be put upon it. We owe it, Mr. President, to our own good name among the nations of the earth that the perpetrators of such a cruel outrage shall not go unwhipped of justice.

"No nation can afford to pass by such an affront as that in silence. This is not a case for the application of the scriptural injunction about turning of the other cheek, but it is a case, Mr. President, for the application of that other scriptural injunction, 'An eye for an eye, and a tooth for a tooth.'

"It is not morality, it is not Christianity, it is not religion, it is not common decency, it is not common sense, but only a maudlin sentimentality to talk in the presence of such circumstances and facts about the horrors of war. War is horrible, always to be deplored, and ever to be avoided if it can be avoided consistently with the dignity and the honor and the good name of the nation. But, Mr. President, much as war is to be deplored, it is a thousand times better to have it in a case like this than to be written down before all the nations of the earth—pusillanimous—as wanting in pluck and courage.

"Yes, Mr. President, business interests may be interfered with, loss of life may occur, all apprehended evils may result, but no matter what the cost, in the presence of this great commanding duty we must go forward. The time, I repeat, for diplomacy has passed. The time for action has come. Let the doubting, the hesitating, the opposing, go to the rear, while the virile, strong-minded, patriotic, liberty-loving masses of the American people, coming from all sections and all pursuits and vocations of life, rally as one man around our gallant army and navy, and, taking the flag of our country, carry it on to triumphant victory—[applause in the galleries]—a victory, Mr. President, for civilization over barbarism, a victory for the right and capacity of man to govern himself, a victory for the Western Hemisphere, a victory for freedom and liberty and independence, a victory worthy of the descendants of the heroic men who achieved our own independence and worthy of the followers of those heroic men who have since preserved and perpetuated our priceless heritage." [Applause in the galleries.]

Lodge Wants Prompt Action.

Senator Lodge [Mass.] took the floor and made a vigorous speech in favor of "action at once to stop the awful suspense which now horrifies the country."

He said if the United States government was determined to do nothing it should say so at once and wash its hands of the affairs of Cuba.

Senator Lodge said words counted for little in a great crisis like the present. "It matters not whether the resolution we adopt is in the words of the President, or of the House, or of the Senate. Any form of intervention means war.

"Let us not deceive ourselves. We have been led too long on the doubtful paths of diplomacy."

Senator Lodge also declared that Consul General Lee had advised the Foreign Relations committee against recognizing the insurgent government.

"I believe, when we are face to face with a foreign power, that there is one duty that overrides all others, higher than politics and higher than everything else, and that is that the Congress, and the people, and the Executive of the United States should stand absolutely together. And now, Mr. President, when the President comes to Congress and invokes our aid in a controversy with a foreign country and asks us to give him power to intervene, I desire that that great power of war should be given to him in that way.

Against Recognizing the Republic.

"I am against a declaration of war, and I prefer giving the President the power to intervene. I am against recognizing the government of the insurgent republic because the President of the United States, in his high responsibility, has advised Congress against it. The President has nothing to do but to ask Mr. Palma to the White House, and the Cuban republic stands up erect and recognized. We may safely trust that power to the President.

"What kind of government can alone observe international obligations? Only an independent government. If we intervene we do not go there to take Gomez by the throat and make him stop fighting. We go there to put Spain out of that island, for in no other way can we create a government capable of observing its international obligations.

"No one can be more averse to war than I. No one can deprecate more than I any act which will plunge the country into war. If one year ago last January we had recognized their independence they would have established their independence themselves. Both those propositions passed by the Senate were smothered elsewhere, a wisdom which I shall not question. I have also for many years advocated a powerful navy and strong coast defenses. I have advocated them because I believed that in them was the guarantee of peace. If we had today, as we ought to have, twenty battleships and a hundred torpedo boats there never would have been a Cuban question. We are not in this crisis by accident. We have not been brought here by chance and by clamorous politicians, or by yellow journals. We are face to face with Spain today in the fulfillment of a great movement which has run through the centuries. Out of the war which Spain wages and the manner in which she wages it have come starvation and the destruction of the Maine.

"Spain is on her deathbed, buried in debt, bleeding at every vein from the revolutions in her colonies, and her officers and officials rob her, dying as she is in the eyes of the world. We asked General Lee yesterday when he was before us if the $600,000 said to have been appropriated by Spain for the relief of the reconcentrados would reach them or would be spent on the Spanish soldiers, for they are starving, too, and his reply was 'It will never reach either of them; the officials will take it all on the way.' That is what is going on in Spain, just as it was when Gil Blas had his adventures. That is why Cuba has rebelled. The sentiment of the American people, in my judgment, is for peace. We are essentially a peace-loving, peace-cherishing people, but there is a sentiment in the American people that is above and beyond their love of peace. I mean among the great mass of our people, whose eyes are not blinded by the glitter of too much wealth. Among those people there is a strong sentiment for peace always, but it can only be peace with honor. They cherish very deeply the pride in being Americans, and they do not want to see that name tarnished or brought to ignominy or dishonor.

"The sentiment of my own State and my people I have known and know now is for peace. They do not wish to see this country plunged into an unnecessary war; but neither would they see the country degraded. If they cannot have peace with honor, then they will meet a war in a brave and noble spirit, as Massachusetts always has met her trials, from Concord to Baltimore. If war must be—I hope and pray that it may be avoided—no nation ever went to war on higher grounds or from nobler or from more disinterested motives. War is here, if it is here, by the acts of Spain.

Guilt in the Maine Case.

"And now, in conclusion, what of the Maine? I am so merely human that that ship is nearer my heart than anything else. Suppose it had gone down to its death in an English harbor, blown up as it was carrying its men with it, what do you think would have been the voice of England—the land of Nelson? I believe if it had happened in an English port England would have said we regard this with horror; we believe that it must have been an accident, but it happened in our harbor, under our flag. If you think otherwise, name the reparation that you want.

"Such, Mr. President, I believe would have been the reply of England; such I believe would have been our reply or that of any of the great powers. Look now at Spain. She has done nothing but slander the dead officers and the living officers of the Maine. Her Ambassador to Rome said but a week ago to all Europe in a published interview that that ship went down because its Captain neglected it and was not on board.

"We have the evidence of Captain Sigsbee before our committee as to the character of the examination which the Spanish made, trivial, slight, careless, done for a form, to back up a story which they had already made up their minds to stand by and put forth. That has been the attitude of Spain toward an awful disaster happening in her own harbor."

Mr. Frye—"Will the Senator from Massachusetts please add right here that the death of our sailors and the destruction of our ship, according to General Lee's testimony, was celebrated by banquets and champagne by the Spanish officers in Cuba?"

Mr. Lodge—"Mr. President, I thank the Senator from Maine for recalling to me the testimony of General Lee on that point yesterday. They rejoiced in Havana, and they explained the explosion by throwing it upon our officers, slandering their character, and denying their words. We cannot take money for the dead men of the Maine. There is only one reparation. There is only one monument to raise over that grave and that is free Cuba and peace in that island. That is a worthy monument—worthy of men who died under the flag they loved, died, in the cold language of the law, 'in line of duty.'

"We are told that we must not go to war on the narrow ground of revenge. No, not revenge, but we must have reparation for the Maine. We cannot, as a nation, belittle that case or refuse to demand a great and shining reparation for our dead sailors. If we allow that to drop aside, to pass away into an endless tangle of negotiations and law and discussion, we are lost to all sense of brotherhood; we are lost to all love of kith and kin; our uniform will no longer be an honor and protection; it will be a disgrace and danger to wear it. Your men on your ships are sullen today because they think that the government is not behind them. There are mutterings among the men who wear your uniform because they think you have not striven to redress the awful slaughter of their comrades. You must maintain the honor of the uniform under which they died. Surely there is no more righteous cause than this for any nation to ask justice.

"That gigantic murder, the last spasm of a corrupt and dying society, which carried down our ship and our men, cries aloud for justice.

"I care but little what form of words we adopt. I am ready to yield my opinions to those about me in Congress. Still more ready am I to defer to the wishes of the executive, who stands and must stand at our head, but I want now to arm that executive with powers which will enable him, in the good providence of God, to bring peace to Cuba and exact justice for the Maine."

Senator Lindsay's Speech.

Senator Lindsay of Kentucky followed with a strong Cuban speech, opposing the attitude of the administration with respect to intervention and forcing the Cuban army to give up its struggle.

Mr. Hoar inquired whether Mr. Lindsay knew of any person of influence who proposed to place the Cuban people under restraint by our armies.

In reply Mr. Lindsay read from the President's message that paragraph which spoke of placing restraint upon both parties to the conflict in Cuba.

Mr. Hoar said he did not believe ten men in this country held the opinion which Mr. Lindsay had tried to put into the President's mouth. He said that the United States could no more be held responsible for the debts of Cuba on account of interfering than could a fireman be held responsible for the mortgage on a house in which he had endeavored to extinguish a fire. Mr. Lindsay, continuing, held that in proceeding along the lines of intervention we would not be conquering individuals or parties, but a country, and when the United States had conquered the recognized government in Cuba it would have of necessity to set up a government of its own, at least temporarily.

Spain had the right, Mr. Lindsay maintained, to mortgage the revenues of Cuba, and, as a consequence, any nation conquering Spain in Cuba would be responsible for those bonds. The obligation of Spain is direct. In conquering the island the United States would be apparently responsible to the creditors of Spain.

Mr. Carter [Mont.] inquired if the Cuban republic should conquer its own independence and freedom, whether it would be responsible for the Cuban bonds.

Mr. Lindsay maintained that the case of the United States and that of the Cuban republic differed from each other materially in that the very funds derived from the sale of the bonds had been employed to hold the Cubans in subjection. He thought, however, that that was a question in which we were not in the slightest way interested.

Mr. Carter then inquired whether Mr. Lindsay would have this government shirk the ephemeral responsibility of Cuban bonds by falling in behind the Gomez government to escape the legitimate consequences of war.

Mr. Lindsay said in reply that he was not afflicted with the delicate sensibilities of the Senator from Montana, and if the United States should, in waging war against Spain, find another government engaged in the same kind of war he felt that there would be justification in a union of forces. He maintained that it was the duty of the United States to treat with the insurgent government in Cuba so that no man should be unjustly dealt with and no man's property unjustly confiscated.

Mr. Lindsay said in conclusion that the United States was bound to intervene in behalf of the Cubans by all good faith and national honor. The separation of Spain from Cuba was made inexorable by the logic of events—by a dispensation of fate.

Hale Has a Substitute.

Senator Hale of Maine offered a substitute for the report of the resolution of the Committee on Foreign Relations.

It "authorizes, directs, and empowers the President to intervene at once to restore peace and order on the Island of Cuba and establish a stable and independent government."

Mr. Chandler announced that when the Foreign Relations committee resolution was called up tomorrow he would object to the consideration of any other business until the resolution was disposed of.

Mr. Daniel [Va.] offered a resolution requesting the President to transmit to the Senate all diplomatic correspondence between the United States and Spain respecting affairs in Cuba; and also requesting him to inform the Senate whether this government has submitted to Spain the proposition of Cuban independence, and if so, in what form such proposition was made and under what conditions. Without debate the resolution was agreed to.

Mr. Frye [Me.], a member of the Foreign Relations committee, desired, he said, to present a resolution which had been before the committee and which to his mind was responsive in its nature to the desire of the President as expressed in his message. The resolution, he further stated, represented the opinions of certain members of the Foreign Relations committee. In response to a question from Mr. Bacon [Ga.] as to how many members of the Foreign Relations committee were favorable to the resolution presented by Mr. Frye, Mr. Frye replied with asperity: "As the Senator from Maine is at present advised, he will not reply to that question." Being further pressed for information Mr. Frye said that the resolution reported by the Foreign Relations committee this morning had the unanimous approval of the committee. Four members, however, believing that the resolutions ought to recognize the independence of the Cuban republic, had united in a supplemental report embodying the independence feature. When he learned that this supplemental report was to be presented he reserved the right to lay before the Senate the resolution which he had just offered.

The resolution was the same which Mr. Frye introduced several days ago, and which was referred at that time to the Foreign Relations committee.

STRONG ARRAIGNMENT OF SPAIN

Responsible for the Maine Catastrophe and the Barbarous Conditions in the Island of Cuba.

Washington, D. C., April 13.—The report of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations on the Cuban situation was made by Senator Davis, chairman of that committee, and was a thorough review of the entire situation and a strong presentation of the facts which has led the committee to its conclusions. The report takes up the Maine disaster as the leading topic for consideration as follows:

"The destruction of the United States battleship Maine, of two of her officers, and of 264 of her crew in the harbor of Havana on the night of Feb. 15, 1898, excited to an unprecedented degree the compassion and resentment of the American people.

"Manifestations of that resentment were suspended, although the feeling was not allayed, by the self-restraint of our people, who determined to hold their judgment in suspense concerning their ultimate action until an official investigation should disclose the cause of that great disaster and enable them by direct or circumstantial testimony to impute the responsibility therefor.

Spain Charged with the Crime.

"That investigation has been made. It was conducted with judicial thoroughness and deliberation. The difficulty of demonstrating by conclusive proof the personal cause of that sinister event was the usual one of exposing plotted and mysterious crimes. No such difficulty, however, obscures its official and responsible cause."

The committee says that the explosion of the Maine was linked with a series of precedent transactions, "which cannot in reason be disconnected from it."

"With animus by Spain, so plainly apparent that no one can even plausibly deny its existence, it is merely one reason for the conclusion to which the investigating mind must come in considering the entire subject of the relations of the United States with that government. It is the opinion of your committee that the destruction of the Maine was compassed either by the official act of the Spanish authorities or was made possible by a negligence on their part so willing and gross as to be equivalent in culpability to positive criminal action.

"When property and life are destroyed by an act which the exercise of due diligence by the person whose duty it is to use it could have prevented the happening of such an event is sufficient proof that that diligence was not employed.

"The time of the explosions must have been calculated for the moment when the Maine should swing within the destructive radius of the mine."

Concluding this portion of its presentation the committee says:

"The duplicity, perfidy, and cruelty of the Spanish character, as they always have been, are demonstrated.

Legal Aspect of Intervention.

"Conflict of opinion among jurists upon the subject of intervention is very great. Arntz maintains that the right of intervention exists when one State violates or threatens the rights of another State, while, on the other hand, Guizot declares that no State has the right to intervene in another State only when its own safety renders it indispensable. Between these extremities of opinion the views among publicists are various and irreconcilable."

Quoting from Professor Hall and others in support of the right of intervention in cases similar to that of Cuba, the report states as follows:

"If these opinions state the correct rules, as we believe they do, the right of intervention by the United States in the present instance is undoubtable. The balance of power and the Monroe doctrine are both policies of intervention, to be effected in certain contingencies in furtherance of national politics, and to justify which no canon of international law was ever invoked. The former has profoundly affected the relations of the European States and the independence of many of those sovereignties.

"The latter has kept the powers of Europe out of the American continents ever since it was promulgated. It was a distinct announcement that the United States would intervene under certain expressed circumstances in the affairs of every Central American and South American State. The United States did intervene by threat and show of force in the affairs of Mexico and France and compelled the evacuation of that republic by a European power, whose own prior intervention in Mexican affairs had overthrown a republic and established a monarchy upon the ruins. No publicist has ever asserted that either of these policies is part of the law of nations.

"Further justification for intervention in the present case is found in the fact that it is the only means of extirpating an otherwise incurable, and dangerous evil.

Intervention in Turkish Affairs.

"The conduct of the European powers respecting Turkey has been pursuant to the policy which impels one nation to intervene in the affairs of another state to stop cruelty and massacre, and, if necessary, to depose it from sovereignty. The fact that Spain is a Christian State does not give her greater warrant to exterminte her subjects than Mohammedan Turkey possessed to extirpate hers.

"The recent interventions of the European powers in favor of Turkey and against Greece in her endeavor to assist the Cretan insurgents is familiar history. So also, is the intervention of the same powers which checked the advance of the armies of Turkey into Greece."

The committee then quotes from the messages of President Cleveland of Dec. 17, 1896, and President McKinley of Dec. 6, 1897, in support of the committee's contention that the attitude of the United States toward the present question has been based upon the right of intervention and the intention to exercise it in certain contingencies. "These declarations," the committee says in conclusion, "more than implied that this government would interpose in the event

(Continued on tenth page.)

MORE CASH FOR GUNS

Contract Amounting to $675,000 About to Be Let.

NO PRACTICE POWDER.

Dock Situation Is Causing All Kinds of Trouble.

WOMEN OFFER TO BUY A SHIP

Preparations Are Made for an Ambulance Service on the Sea.

WORK FOR RETIRED OFFICERS.

Washington, D. C., April 13.—[Special.]—The army ordnance office will award a contract amounting to $675,000 to the Driggs-Seabury Gun and Ammunition company of New York and Darby, Conn. This is the largest single contract which has been given out in either the army or the navy ordnance office and will go to a compartively new concern, in which two naval officers are indirectly interested—Commander W. Driggs, on duty in the naval intelligence office, and Lieutenant Samuel Seabury, who is on the retired list and who lives at Bayonne, N. J. These gentlemen are the inventors of the gun which is manufactured by this company. The contract calls for eighty fifteen-pounders, an entirely new gun for either the army or navy, and twenty six-pounders. Each gun will have 300 rounds of ammunition. The fifteen-pounders will correspond in caliber to three-inch guns and will be capable of firing fifteen shots a minute.

Orders have been issued in the War department prohibiting the further use of ammunition by light batteries of artillery in field guns for the instruction of troops. The order has significance in the fact that the time has arrived when powder and projectiles must be saved.

Exasperating Lack of Docks.

There is a report that the dry dock at Port Royal is destined to be disabled. The marine worm of the locality is again accomplishing the ravages of his species and there is promise that this structure, upon which the Navy department is depending so much, may be rendered useless for the docking of the largest ships of the navy. The dock situation, which has given the authorities a good deal of trouble in the last four or five years, promises to be the most exasperating feature in the whole war scheme.

The Navy department received today an interesting proposition from Mrs. Walworth, Regent of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and a committee of women, of whom Mrs. Russell Sage is one, offering a large fund which should be used in purchasing, equipping, and maintaining another ambulance ship. The offer was received with much pleasure, but the department finds that the Solace will probably meet all the needs of the service in this respect. The patriotic women were advised of this circumstance and were told that their fund could be expended to an admirable purpose in behalf of the sick and wounded and the purchase of luxuries for those ill and disabled, and for which delicacies there is no appropriation available.

The contractors at Newport News have been directed to hasten work on the ambulance ship Solace and it is expected that this vessel will be ready for service in two weeks. While the Solace is not a hospital ship in any sense, it is of kindred nature and utility. The department has detailed Commander G. C. Reiter to command the Solace. The vessel will give help equally to the injured Americans and Spanish and will convey the wounded to the nearest shore hospital. The ship will be equipped with boats which will be available for saving officers and men from drowning, which is another feature in the beneficent offices of the Solace. The ship will furnish water transportation to the wounded of the army. Should there be military occupation of Cuba there will of course be the necessity for bringing the disabled back to this country.

Status of Women Nurses.

There is no aversion to women nurses in either the army or navy, but it is impossible to enlist women in this service for hospital work. The army and navy will be glad of the services of women nurses at the hospitals, but it will be impossible to take them on board the ambulance ship.

Admiral John G. Walker has been detailed as a member of the war board of the Navy department. Admiral Walker is on the retired list, and hurried back from Nicaragua where he was on board the Newport as President of the Nicaraguan Canal commission. Admiral Walker was formerly chief of the Bureau of Navigation, and the report has been that in the event of hostilities he will be detailed again to this duty, which would place him as the direct adviser of the Secretary on matters of personnel and strategy.

Retired Officers to Be Utilized.

The War department has prepared a plan for utilizing the services of army officers on the retired list. Many of these will perform duties in the bureaus in Washington and the work as recruiting officers will be intrusted entirely to their charge. The department authorities find that most of the officers on the retired list are available for this work. Nearly all the retired Quartermasters, subsistence officers, and medical officers will be able to attend to shipments and purchases of material. They will be available for board duty, and it is possible acting officers will be appointed from civil life or from among those who formerly served in the army.

The nine enlisted men of the army who have passed the examination for commissions as Second Lieutenants, and who have been waiting for more than a year for appointment, will be nominated for commissions, and it has been arranged that they shall be assigned to infantry and artillery regiments.

The navy has already started in to establish its volunteer force of line officers. For the present available people are being appointed mates, to which grade volunteers may be appointed under the existing laws.

JEWISH ORPHANS' HOME PLANS.

Simeon B. Eisendrath's Design Accepted and Work to Be Begun at Once.

The plans of Simeon B. Eisendrath have been accepted for the new Chicago Home for Jewish Orphans, to be built at the southwest corner of Drexel avenue and Sixty-second street.

The home at present occupies a dwelling-house at 3653 Vernon avenue. Work will be begun on the new building at once. Its cost will be $60,000. It will be in two divisions—one for girls and the other for boys. Pressed brick and rough Bedford stone will be used in the exterior construction. Room will be provided for 175 children. The site is 370x207 feet, directly opposite the Home for Aged Jews. One of the unusual features will be a natatorium.

The property of James Stinson in Forty-fifth street, extending from Drexel boulevard to Cottage Grove avenue, was sold yesterday morning at the auction rooms of the Real Estate board for $148,739 to J. Twing Brooks and Harry Darlington, trustees for the estate of J. C. McCulloch of Pittsburg. This sale was in pursuance of a decree in favor of the McCulloch estate.

Lincoln Bartlett Co., 43 Jackson Boulevard, makers of men's fancy and white shirts. Quality guaranteed; superior to most, and as fine as the finest French and English shirtings; cuffs attached. Price $15 per half dozen.

MEN AND WOMEN WHO ARE BEING TALKED ABOUT—AND WHY.

MARQUIS DE HOYOS. [The Spanish diplomat who was reported as saying Spain would incite our Southern States to revolt if we intervened in Cuba.]

KUANG HSU. [Emperor of China, who has discovered a court plot to assassinate him and other high officials.]

JULIA ARTHUR. [Actress whose marriage to Millionaire Cheney of Boston last November has just been made public.]

SIG. FERDINAND MARTINI. [Author-journalist, who is adding to his laurels by a successful administration as Governor of Italian possessions in Africa.]

COMMANDER JAMES M. FORSYTH. [Commandant of Key West navy yard, and a busy man these days.]

BUYS UP TWO RIVALS

Cigaret Trust Said to Have Secured Plug Factories.

BOTH AT LOUISVILLE, KY.

Absorption of St. Louis Plants Considered Certain.

MORE STOCK MAY BE ISSUED.

Deals Will End Competition That Cost Millions.

RETAIL PRICES MAY BE RAISED.

Information reached the trade in this city yesterday that the American Tobacco company, otherwise the cigaret trust, had bought two of its large competitors in the plug tobacco business at Louisville. This and the strong probability that the long pending negotiations for the purchase of the Drummond and Liggett & Meyers plants of St. Louis would culminate in a few days were given as an explanation of the strong rise that has taken place in tobacco stock since Monday. When the Drummond and Liggett-Meyers plants are bought, as the insiders assert they are certain to be, the trust will have disposed of outside competition, for the absorption of the remaining plug tobacco plants is regarded by them as easy.

The present negotiations have extended over several years. When the cigaret trust suddenly announced its purpose to go into the manufacture of plug tobacco the makers of the latter retaliated by beginning the manufacture of cigarets. In the trade war that followed cigarets by the million were given away and the price of plug tobacco was cut below the cost of production. The fight cost millions of dollars.

Overtures Are Refused.

The trust a year or more ago began making overtures for the purchase of the Drummond and Liggett & Meyers plants. It encountered an immovable obstacle in the shape of J. Drummond, President, and Mr. Liggett. Both refused to listen to any proposition. The negotiations appeared to be at a standstill, when first Mr. Liggett and a few months later Mr. Drummond died. Negotiations have been carried on with their heirs and with such effect that it is asserted the deal will be closed, that it is only a matter of time.

No difficulty is anticipated by the trust in securing the Sorg plant at Middletown, O., or the Lorillard plant at Jersey City, and with these and the others named in its control the grip of the trust on the plug tobacco business will be complete.

Millions of dollars are involved in the transaction. The trust had a surplus at the time of its last report of $7,000,000. It has usually been its policy to retain this sum in cash or immediately convertible shape for the varied uses of the trust, which include the care of Legislatures and city councils bent on enacting adverse laws, and also for the purposes it terms "promoting the business."

May Issue More Stock.

It is said in well-informed quarters an extra issue of stock may be made to provide funds, but that this will not be done until the Spanish situation clears up. Chicago interests are concerned in the deal to the extent of several hundred thousand dollars in the capacity of underwriters in whatever form of obligation is decided on.

An immediate result of the absorption, if made, will be the absolute disappearance of rival brands of cigarets from the market. In fact, their sales have not amounted to much for a long time. Whether the laboring man, who consumes millions of dollars' worth of plug tobacco yearly, will have to pay more for it, the future will develop. Insiders make no very strong predictions that prices will not be raised.

H. I. Drummond Non-Committal.

St. Louis, Mo., April 13.—[Special.]—Harrison I. Drummond, President of the Drummond Tobacco company, says he has said all he has to say regarding the rumored sale of his huge plant to the American Tobacco company, better known as the cigaret trust. He has denied that the sale has actually taken place, but refuses to answer the direct question whether his company is not considering an offer from the trust.

KILLED BY NITROGLYCERIN.

Terrible Explosion of a Magazine Near Mannington Oil Field Costs at Least Two Lives.

Bellaire, O., April 13.—[Special.]—At 1:30 o'clock this afternoon a terrific explosion took place at a magazine containing nitroglycerin on Whetstone Creek, southwest of the Mannington (W. Va.) oil field. Odus Sykes and Daniel Rice, teamsters, were killed outright and Edward Vincent, pumper, was probably fatally injured. They were all employed by the Hartman Oil company. The teamsters, Sykes and Rice, had just arrived with two wagons loaded with the explosive and had backed their wagons up to the magazine houses, when from some unknown cause the whole lot of it let go.

The wreck caused by the explosion was terrible. The fences were set on fire, which communicated to the woods near by, and a heavy fire is raging there also. The derrick was wrecked, and the 600-barrel tank, filled with oil, was also fired. There were several buildings demolished and the loss will be heavy.

All three of the men were married.

BAYVIEW DAMAGED BY FIRE.

Seven Cottages Burn and the Northern Chautauqua Has a Narrow Escape from Destruction.

Petoskey, Mich., April 13.—[Special.]—Bayview, the northern Chautauqua, had a narrow escape from destruction today. Fire from burning leaves caught in the cottages, and it required the utmost efforts of a hundred volunteers from this city to check the flames, after seven cottages were destroyed.

The resort is supplied with water works, but they are not in operation during the winter season.

The owners are not residents and the names are as follows: The Rev. Dr. Edwards, editor Northwestern Advocate; A. G. Hill and Horace Hitchcock, Detroit; Mr. M. L. Watt, Lima, O.; H. Burton, Cleveland, O.; E. J. McNaughton, Coopersville; C. E. Blakeley, Mancelona.

THREE MORE DEAD ARE FOUND.

Fifty Firemen from Evansville Will Today Assist in the Search at Shawneetown.

Shawneetown, Ill., April 13.—[Special.]—The bodies of Dora and Mary Galloway, daughters of Sheriff Galloway, and Mrs. Edward Fleck were found today. The Mayor and Council of Evansville, Ind., visited this city today and will tomorrow send fifty firemen to join in the search for the dead. The water is falling rapidly. Inspection was made of the levee today, and it was found a total wreck. It will require $100,000 to put it in condition. Four thousand dollars was received today from different sources.

Boy Killed by a Car.

Four-year-old Anton Levinski was killed by an electric car yesterday in front of his father's house, 142 East Fullerton avenue. His body was crushed and his skull fractured.

The area covered by the Chicago Telephone Exchange is nearly double that of any other exchange in this country, covering a district sixteen miles long by seven miles wide. A subscriber to the exchange is given the opportunity of talking an unlimited number of times with any of the 15,000 telephones in this district.

BAN ON LOOP TO STAND.

JUDGE BRENTANO MAKES TROLLEY INJUNCTION PERMANENT.

City Railway at Once Applies to Mayor Harrison for a Permit to String Wires in State Street North of Van Buren—Request Is Denied — Montgomery Ward May Next Attack the Cable in Michigan Avenue—No Objection to Storage Batteries.

Defeated yesterday in Judge Brentano's court, where it unsuccessfully attempted to secure a dissolution of the injunction restraining it from stringing trolley wires in Michigan avenue between Madison and Randolph streets, the Chicago City railway company attempted to secure from the Mayor permission to string a temporary trolley wire in State street north of Van Buren, so as to bring its Clark street cars down that thoroughfare and around its State street loop. Mayor Harrison refused the permission.

It is said that an attempt will be made now to secure a permit from the city and from the North Chicago Street railroad company to use the North Side tracks in Washington and Clark streets to complete the proposed loop.

Montgomery Ward, who secured the injunction, said last night the solution of the trouble lay in the use of storage battery motors, already in successful operation in certain parts of Chicago. He would not object to such a system, as it would not require wires. However, from the views of Attorney Merrick, representing the firm, it is possible that active measures against the cable line may ultimately be taken.

Judge Brentano, in refusing to dissolve the injunction, did not submit a written opinion, but contented himself with the statement that, in view of his knowledge that in any event an appeal would be taken to the Appellate Court, he would simply decide that the injunction should continue.

Lets the Injunction Stand.

"I refuse," he said, "to interfere with the injunction. I shall let it stand and it can be carried to the Appellate Court and a decision secured there on its own merits."

The street car company sought only the temporary use of the street, claiming that when its Wentworth avenue and South Halsted electric cars were able to run down Clark street again it would abandon the loop. Montgomery Ward & Co. viewed the promises of the railway people with suspicion, and when the erection of poles began the conclusion was reached by the firm's representatives that the construction was intended for more than temporary use. Judge Brentano, whose ruling compelled the demolition of Battery D and its companion buildings, was asked to give the injunction, and did so.

Though the attorneys of the street car company, E. R. Bliss and J. B. Barton, said that they had suffered no defeat and that the issue was as open as ever, George P. Merrick, attorney for Montgomery Ward & Co., said that the decision was a decided victory in the first legal round.

May Attack the Cable.

Mr. Merrick made no secret of the intention of the firm to proceed against the cable loop itself in the event of a favorable decision by the Appellate Court upon the pending trolley injunction. He said that the battle was for a street free from every encroaching individual or collection of individuals, and that there would be no rest for those he styled as "interlopers."

In his opinion, he said, there was no doubt the Supreme Court decision handed down last fall meant that the avenue should be as free as the park itself, and that eventually every street car track would have to be removed.

Superintendent Nagle made the application to the Mayor for permission to string trolley wires on State street between Van Buren and Randolph streets to complete the company's temporary down-town trolley loop. The Mayor refused the application. He said under no circumstances would he allow the erection of trolley wires on State street north of Van Buren street.

MANY GREEN HANDS HAUL MAIL.

Only Four Old Drivers Remain in the Employ of E. J. Travis & Co., Contractors.

The ranks of the striking drivers of E. J. Travis & Co., who have the contract for transporting the mails from the Postoffice to the different railway stations, were considerably augmented yesterday morning; by noon only four of the old men remained at work. The places of the strikers were readily filled and the postal authorities say there were few delays or blunders as the result of the changes of the drivers. The strikers say two or three mails were missed and more or less delays occasioned owing to the mistakes of the new men. W. E. Travis said the strikers resorted to threats of violence in their efforts to induce several of the new men to quit work, but the strikers denied this. President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor is expected to arrive in the city tomorrow, and it is said the old grievance of the federation against the firm because of its employment of non-union horseshoers will be taken up.

Verdict for Frank Hall.

Frank Hall, formerly manager of the Winter Circus in Wabash avenue, was given a verdict yesterday in Judge Gary's court of $1,962 against Byron L. Smith, the owner of the building in which the show was given. Hall testified that Smith had agreed to accept a percentage of the receipts for rent, but ejected him in November, 1895, on the ground that the receipts were too small. Hall sued for $5,000 damages.

LAKE SHIPPING NEWS.

Calumet as Far as Detroit.

DETROIT, Mich., April 13.—The revenue cutter Calumet, en route from Chicago to New York to join the navy, arrived at Detroit at noon today.

Freights and Charters.

CHICAGO—Two more cargoes of Leiter wheat were placed for shipment yesterday. They were for 200,000 bushels. The rate was 1¾ cents to Buffalo. For corn 1¼ cents was offered and 1½ asked. No charters were closed. Four wheat charters were reported, two of them made some days ago. Charters: To Buffalo—Nicholas, Bangor, Spokane, Parnell, wheat.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Grain receipts run very heavy since the opening of navigation. They exceed a million bushels a day, and some days the total goes far ahead of this amount.

Vessel Movements.

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Cleared—City of Genoa, Buffalo.

CLEVELAND, O.—Arrived—George Williams, Iosco, Moravia.

TOLEDO, O.—Cleared—coal—Fontana, Katahdin, Milwaukee.

SOUTH CHICAGO—Cleared—Hadley, Buffalo; Norwalk, Cleveland.

GLADSTONE, Mich.—Cleared—Swain, Appomattox, Lake Erie.

ESCANABA, Mich.—Arrived—Maryland, Massachusetts, Merrimac, Berlin, E. A. Shores.

PORT HURON, Mich.—Cleared—W. K. Moore, Sachem, Merrick, Rooth, Stewart and barges.

STURGEON BAY, Wis.—Down—Adella Shores, 6 a. m.; Merchant, 7; Dahlia, 7 p. m. Up—Shores, 7:30 a. m.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Arrived—Morley, Whitaker, Hesper, Adriatic, D. F. Rhodes, Servia, Kwen, Neosho. Cleared—light—Hesper, Northern Light, H. A. Tuttle, S. Mitchell, Nimick, Adriatic, Polynesia, Duluth; Crescent City, Edwards, Morley, Tom Adams, Charles Foster, Golden Age, Chicago; Nebraska, Gladstone; Doty, Jeannette, Cleveland.

MACKINAW CITY, Mich.—Up—Berlin, 12:20 a. m.; Hope and consort, 9:50; Pahlow, Delta, 10:40; McWilliams, 10:50; Marquette, 1:30 p. m. Down—Bermuda, 9 last night; unknown steamer and consort, 9:20; Venezuela and consort, 9:50; Sitka, 10; Plankinton, 3:40 a. m.; Helena, 4; Venice, 4:30; Rome, 5; Waldo, 6; Schuck, 7:40; Queen of the West, 8; Penobscot, 7:30 p. m. Wind northeast, fresh, cloudy.

DETROIT, Mich.—Up—Bangor, 10 last night; Flower, 10:30; Majestic, midnight; Juno, 2:30 a. m.; Wolf, Macy and barge, 3:40; Ionia, 6:20; Spokane, 8:30; Maumee Valley, 9:10; London, 11:10; Maytham, noon; Tampa, 2 p. m.; Ogleboy, 6:20. Down—Ossoko, towing Philip Minch, 1 a. m.; Preston and barge, 3:40; Nyanza, 5:30; Mecosta, 6:30; Madagascar and consorts, 6:50; Bulgaria, Australasia, 1; Mariposa, Magna, 11; Maricopa, Martha, 11:10; Thomson, whaleback, 11:40; Marina, Marcia, 1:20 p. m.; Nicaragua, Paisley, 1:30; Iron King and consorts, 3; Schlesinger, 6.

Port of Chicago.

Arrived—Lumber—R. C. Wente, Manistee; Dan Hayes, Onekama; M. Dall, Wilson Bay. Coal—Ramapo, Buffalo; Uganda, Erie. Light—Escanaba, Port Huron.

Cleared—Grain—Lagonda, F. Mercur, Yuma, Starrucca, W. Vail, Buffalo; Argo, Kingston; E. B. Maxwell, Port Huron; Mahoning, Thomas Davidson, Erie. Light—Evaline, Marinette; Guido, Pierport; Resumption, Ford River; R. C. Wente, Manistee.

HENRY W. KING DIES.

Old Chicago Merchant Found Lifeless in His Bed.

END WITHOUT WARNING.

Disbursed $5,000,000 Relief Fund After Great Fire.

LEADER IN MANY AFFAIRS.

Henry W. King, who, as President of the Chicago Relief and Aid society, distributed more than $5,000,000 in money and supplies to the thousands left homeless and penniless by the great Chicago fire, and who had built up the largest clothing business in the United States, was found dead in his bed at his residence, 151 Rush street, at 6:45 o'clock yesterday morning. He had retired at his usual hour, 10 o'clock, on Tuesday night. He had complained of a slight indisposition and the family physician, Dr. H. B. Favill, was called. Dr. Favill found him suffering from an attack of indigestion, which was not regarded as at all dangerous.

He usually breakfasted at 7 o'clock. Mrs. King called at his door at 6:45 o'clock yesterday morning and, when there was no response, entered and found her husband apparently asleep. His failure to answer her inquiry as to how he felt alarmed her and she touched his face and found it cold. Dr. Favill was called at once, but he said life had been extinct several hours.

Shock to His Friends.

Mr. King's death was a surprise and shock to all his friends. He had been in constant attendance at his office, hopeful and full of plans for the summer. On Tuesday he went to his summer home at Elmhurst to make preparations for the stay of the family there during the sultry months. On his return to his home he chatted with his wife and other members of the family at dinner. Shortly afterward he and Henry J. Willing went to call upon Cyrus H. McCormick, whose residence is only a stone's throw away, Mr. McCormick being confined to the house by illness.

The news of the death was quickly circulated and scores of intimate friends of the family thronged the house of mourning. Only a few were admitted to see Mrs. King, who for some time has been in poor health and who was greatly shocked by the sudden death of her husband. Franklin H. Head, who was an almost lifelong friend, James H. Eckels, W. J. Chalmers, Cyrus H. McCormick, and Henry J. Willing were among the earliest callers.

Funeral Friday at 2 P. M.

The funeral will be held on Friday at 2 p. m. in the Fourth Presbyterian Church. The Rev. Dr. Stryker, formerly pastor of the church and now President of Hamilton College, will officiate. Last night word was received from Dr. Stryker that his duties would permit him to come for this purpose.

Interment will be in Graceland.

Henry W. King was born in Martinsburg, Lewis County, N. Y., on Dec. 18, 1828. He received his early education in the schools and was later graduated from an academy at Lowville. After leaving the academy at the age of 17 he entered his father's store at Martinsburg, where he remained for nine years.

He came to Chicago in 1854 and became a member of the wholesale clothing house of Soranus L. Barnett & Co. Later the firm name was changed to Barrett, King & Co., Charles P. Kellogg being the other partner. The firm was located at 189 South Water street until 1857, when it removed to 205-207 South Water street, and again in 1860 to 22 Lake street. Mr. Barrett sold out in 1863. The firm then became King, Kellogg & Co. It was dissolved by mutual consent in 1868 and two new stablishments took its place, Henry W. King & Co. and C. P. Kellogg & Co. Mr. King's associates at this time were W. C. Browning and Edward W. Dewey of New York. The first location of the firm of Henry W. King & Co. was at Lake street and Michigan avenue.

In the Great Fire.

The house sustained a loss of $550,000 in the great Chicago fire. The courtesy of Wirt Dexter, then Solicitor of the Michigan Central railway company, who secured for the firm a train of freight cars, enabled it to save $100,000 worth of goods by shipping them to Michigan City. While the ruins were still smoldering a new location was secured at Canal and Washington streets and business was resumed with the stock stored in Michigan City and a trainload of goods brought from the factory of the firm in New York. In 1872 the firm removed to the Farwell Block, in Market street, and continued there until 1875, when another removal was made to Madison and Franklin streets. The location was later changed to Adams and Market streets.

The business methods which were grounded in Henry W. King in his boyhood were never departed from. He carefully kept his business free from every element of speculation and owed his success to his energy, boldness, and commercial shrewdness. The business grew rapidly and steadily until the firm is now recognized as the largest clothing house in the country. Retail houses under the name of Browning, King & Co. have been established in fifteen large cities, as follows:

Chicago,	Omaha,
New York,	St. Paul,
Brooklyn,	Minneapolis,
Philadelphia,	Milwaukee,
Cincinnati,	Boston,
Cleveland,	Lincoln, Neb.,
St. Louis,	Providence, R. I.
Kansas City,	

The annual business of the wholesale and retail establishments has for years aggregated over $5,000,000. Barrett, King & Co. transacted $150,000 worth of business in 1854.

Mr. King's Public Interests.

Mr. King's interest in business was no greater than in public-spirited and charitable enterprises. He was President of the Chicago Relief and Aid society in 1870, 1871, 1872, 1873, 1897, and 1898. By common consent all the funds contributed for the relief of the fire sufferers were turned over to this society for distribution. A large depot was established in the West Side Rink and supplies of every character were given out. Mr. King gave the work close personal attention.

Mr. King was also a director in the Chicago Nursery and Half Orphan Asylum, a director of the Old People's Home, a director of the Graceland Cemetery association, elder in the Fourth Presbyterian Church, member of the Chicago Historical society, chairman of the Board of Trustees of McCormick Theological Seminary, member of the Chicago club, and a director of the Commercial National Bank. He was also President of the Commercial club in 1896.

The work of the Fourth Presbyterian Church employed a great deal of Mr. King's energy and time. He was a member of the pulpit supply committee, and recently received the telegram from the Rev. Dr. Mackay of Newark, N. J., declining the tender of the pulpit of the church. The failure to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of the Rev. Thomas C. Hall was a great disappointment to Mr. King.

In politics Mr. King was a Republican. He never held public office.

Mr. King married Miss Aurelia Case, daughter of John R. Case of Chicago, in 1858. She survives him. One son died in Omaha in 1888. Another, Francis King, is a member of the firm of Henry W. King & Co. The daughters are Elizabeth, the wife of Cyrus Bentley, a lawyer of this city, and Christine, the wife of S. H. Pomeroy of Pittsfield, Mass.

Franklin H. Head spoke of Mr. King's death with unfeigned sorrow, saying:

"His death is a great loss to this city. Chicago cannot afford to lose many such men."

For Judge Goggins' Place.

Governor Tanner has not yet made the appointment to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Judge James Goggin. Seth R. Crews, John Mayo Palmer, and J. M. Longenecker, who were in Springfield yesterday, are said to be willing to take the vacant seat.

The "Koh-I-Noor" lead pencil will outlast three others. Try it.

NEWS OF THE RAILWAYS.

SPECULATION AS TO THE SUCCESSOR OF MR. CALLAWAY.

Truesdale of the Rock Island and Harahan of the Illinois Central Not Being in a Position to Accept Gossip Turns to Others—E. W. Winter and M. E. Ingalls Now Considered as Likely to Be Chosen — Interchangeable Ticket Infringes Patent.

Much speculation prevails in railroad circles as to who will succeed Mr. Callaway as President of the Lake Shore and Nickel-Plate roads. Among those lately mentioned for the position were Vice President Truesdale of the Rock Island, Vice President Harahan of the Illinois Central, Vice President Earling of the Milwaukee and St. Paul, and Vice President Harris of the Burlington. But, as has been pointed out, none of these gentlemen could afford to accept the position if it were offered him. The general opinion now is that the place will go to some one who has been or is now prominently connected with one of the roads in the Vanderbilt system. No one would be greatly surprised if E. W. Winter, late President of the Northern Pacific and formerly General Manager of the Northwestern's Omaha line, should be elected President of the Lake Shore road. It is believed by some that President M. E. Ingalls of the Big Four road will be given the place.

Mileage Ticket Infringement.

Central Passenger association lines are placed in an unpleasant position by the decision of Judge Showalter of the United States Circuit Court that their interchangeable mileage ticket is an infringement of William Thrall's patent. Unless the decision is reversed the association's lines will not only have to adopt a new form of mileage ticket, but will be compelled to pay a large sum for royalty to Mr. Thrall, unless he compromises the matter upon the railroads adopting his form of ticket. Should the Central Passenger association decide to adopt the Thrall ticket a union with the Northern Mileage bureau may be effected.

Representatives of the General Passenger departments of the Chicago-St. Paul roads yesterday discussed the passenger rate situation between the two terminals. It was deemed advisable to defer definite action until the result of the New York conference on Canadian Pacific rates is learned. So far no conclusion has been reached by the New York meeting, the Canadian Pacific still insisting upon the guarantee of differential rates before entering into peace negotiations.

Reduced Rates Granted.

Reduced rates at a fare and one-third for the round trip have been granted by the Central Passenger association lines for the following occasions: Women's Baptist Foreign Missionary society of the West, Waterloo, Ia., April 20 to 21, from all Central association points; Illinois State Dental society, annual meeting, Springfield, Ill., May 10 to 13, from points in Illinois and from St. Louis, Mo.

Freight rates from Missouri River points to the East are not maintained, although strict orders have been issued by all the roads that rate cutting must not be indulged in. It was stated yesterday that packing-house product was taken from Missouri River points to New York at 26 cents less than regular tariff, which would leave only 18 cents for the hauling of the freight. Equally low rates, it is said, are being made on other articles of freight. Most of the business is going by way of St. Louis. The rates give the Kansas City packers an enormous advantage and the Chicago packers are unable to compete with them.

H. G. Burt, President of the Union Pacific, has been elected President of the Pacific Express company in place of E. M. Morsman, resigned. George P. Stebbins has been appointed acting manager of the Pacific Express.

FUNERAL OF DUDLEY WINSTON.

Services in St. James' Episcopal Church at 2 P. M.—Interment Will Be at Graceland.

The remains of Dudley Winston, the late President of the Civil Service commission, will arrive in Chicago at 9 a. m. today, and the funeral will be held at St. James' Episcopal Church at 2 p. m. The following employes of the Civil Service commission will be the pallbearers from the railway station to the residence, 99 Pearson street:

T. J. Corcoran,	George Otto,
George Bersick,	W. C. Gamble,
Albert Webster,	Arthur James.

The active pallbearers from the residence to the church and cemetery will be:

Carter H. Harrison,	Peter Dudley,
Charles M. Walker,	Silas H. Strawn,
William E. Kent,	Hempstead Washburne,
Hugh J. McBirney,	F. R. Babcock.

The ushers at the church are to be:

Samuel Walker,	James G. Dudley,
George H. Sheehan,	T. J. Corcoran.
George H. Jenney.	

The Rev. James S. Stone, rector, will officiate. Only the members of the family will accompany the body to Graceland and the interment will be private.

The Real Estate board met yesterday and adopted resolutions reported by F. R. Chandler, William D. Kerfoot, and W. W. Baird. The Council held a special meeting at which a committee of seven was appointed to draft suitable resolutions. The City Hall will be closed today and many of Mr. Winston's friends in the city's employ will attend the funeral.

At a special meeting of the Lincoln Park Commissioners, held during the afternoon, resolutions referring to the death of Mr. Winston were adopted.

PLEA FOR THE MEADOWCROFTS.

Attorney Darrow Asks Clemency for the Convicted Bankers from the State Board of Pardons.

Clarence S. Darrow of this city appeared before the State Board of Pardons in Springfield yesterday in behalf of Frank R. and Charles J. Meadowcroft, the Chicago bankers who were convicted of receiving deposits when their private bank was insolvent. The case was taken under advisement by the board. Meadowcroft Bros., because of a run on the bank, were forced to close in June, 1893. The specific charge against them was the receipt of $200 after they knew the bank was insolvent. They were sentenced to the penitentiary for one year, but the sentence was commuted by Governor Altgeld to two months in the County Jail.

The plea by Mr. Darrow was made to save the brothers from the stigma of having to go to jail. The case has been pending in the Supreme Court, where the question of the constitutionality of the statute upon which they were convicted is being tested. The attorneys for the bankers probably will ask that the case in the Supreme Court be dismissed and rely upon the Board of Pardons to save the Meadowcrofts from imprisonment.

Mr. Darrow said that the two men had been convicted on a technicality and contended that the bank was not insolvent. The transactions of the bank on the day of the failure were reviewed and it was stated that on that day $20,000 in deposits were received, $38,000 in checks paid out through the Clearing-House, and $13,000 in cash paid out. These figures were introduced to show that if the bank was insolvent it was not known to the bankers.

Charles Pick Discharged.

When the evidence of the prosecution in the case of Albert Pick, Charles Pick, and Henry Schwarz was all in yesterday Judge Chetlain discharged Charles Pick. The defendants were accused of subornation of perjury. A motion asking for the discharge of the two other defendants was overruled. Attorney Kickham Scanlan, who heard the statement of John Anderson, the man alleged to have been suborned, testified that Anderson confessed that he had carried glassware from the store of Pick, Bloch & Joel to Arthur Schiller and to two other competitors. The evidence will all be in today.

Judge C. F. Wheat Is Dead.

Macomb, Ill., April 13.—[Special.]—Judge Crosby F. Wheat of the McDonough County Court died this morning, aged 63 years. The last year he had been the one of two Judges in all the State to be called to Chicago to sit on the Cook County bench. Death was caused by an affection of the throat.

DEAL WITH A CRISIS.

Senators Take Action on Cuban Independence.

REPORTS AND SPEECHES.

Resolutions of the Committee on Foreign Relations.

SPAIN SEVERELY ARRAIGNED

(Continued from ninth page.)

of failure within a reasonable time to conquer the insurgents or to induce them by concessions of home rule to lay down their arms. They have not been subdued. The autonomy proffered was specious and illusory. It has been rejected by the insurgents not because it was specious and illusory, but because they will accept nothing short of complete national independence. The suggestion of a more complete autonomy has also been rejected by them. They declare to the United States and Spain alike that no terms short of independence which those powers may attempt to prescribe to them will be accepted. Spain refuses to grant independence.

"The war, then, must go on, and the misery which has shocked the civilized world must continue and increase unless it is terminated by the triumph of Cuba or Spain or by the interposition of the United States.

"It is the opinion of this committe that the time to interpose has arrived; that intervention which will stop the war and secure the national independence of Cuba should at once take place. If under all the circumstances Spain shall choose to regard such action by this government as a cause for war, that consequence, however deplorable, will be accepted by the American people with all the fortitude that confidence in the justice of their action can inspire.

Summary of Reasons.

"Such intervention is justifiable and necessary for the following reasons: The present situation in Cuba has become a menace to the peace of the world, and especially to the peace and safety of the United States. Spain has bid for European intervention, thus far apparently without success, but the conditions which make such intervention possible should be removed at once.

"For nearly three years the hostilities in Cuba and the Spanish administration of that island have involved this government in perilous relations with Spain and raised questions of right and responsibility of which no prospect of settlement is apparent. So long as these conditions are allowed to remain unsettled they will increase an irritation which has already become intolerable, and which will inevitably ultimately require adjustment by measures much more vigorous than now seem adequate to compose existing difficulties.

"Spain has failed to perform her treaty obligations and other international duties toward the United States. To give a minute specification of these derelictions would unnecessarily extend this paper. They are the familiar matters of current history. American citizens have been seized and imprisoned without shadow of proof, and have been proceeded against by violent and irregular forms in violation of treaty regulations.

"The assassination of Ruiz, an American citizen, was the act of the Spanish officials, who held him in a custody unwarranted by his treaty rights. No reparation has been made for this act, although it has been demanded by this government.

"A jutifiable cause for intervention has been afforded by the barbarity with which Spain has conducted her military operations; by her slaughter of captured insurgent soldiers, and by her extermination of not less than 200,000 of her own non-combatant subjects—men, women, and children—by driving them from their homes into places of concentration, and there suffering them to die of starvation and disease.

"In 1893 there were $50,000,000 of property in the Island of Cuba belonging to the citizens of the United States. Much of this has been destroyed, and much of that destruction has been by the acts of Spain. The destruction of the remainder she has been unable or unwilling to prevent. The claims on file in the Department of State against Spain for indemnity for this destroyed property are about $16,000,000 in amount. The military officers have levied contributions upon American planters as the price for the preservation of their estates and the continuance of their agricultural operations.

"In 1893 the commerce of the United States with Cuba had reached the annual sum of nearly $100,000,000. Since that time it has been substantially annihilated by the methods of Spanish military and civil maladministration."

Minority Report.

Senator Turpie presented the report of the minority of the committee, as follows:

"The undersigned members of the Committee on Foreign Relations cordially concur in the report made upon the Cuban resolutions, but we favor the immediate recognition of the Republic of Cuba, as organized in that island, as a free, independent, and sovereign power among the nations of the world."

It is signed by Turpie, Mills, Daniel, and Foraker.

NOTED PEOPLE IN THE GALLERY

Diplomats and Fashionable Women Witness the Proceedings of the Day in the Senate.

Washington, D. C., April 13.—[Special.]—There was no crowding in the Senate gallery today. There was scarcely more than the usual attendance. A lively debate upon civil service reform or an appropriation bill has often drawn a larger crowd. There was but one difference. As the day grew so also grew the attendance in the diplomatic and the reserve galleries. There were many vacant seats in the gallery reserved for the families of Senators, even after the Vice President had rapped the Senate to order and the Chaplain, the Rev. Mr. Milburn, had offered the opening prayer.

Mrs. Foraker, the wife of the senior Senator from Ohio, and her two daughters, who, by the way, are exceedingly attractive girls, were among the first to arrive, and, although they had the choice of seats in the reserve gallery, they contented themselves with the end seats of the third row, and left the choice ones for those who arrived later. Among the other wives of Senators were Mrs. Frank J. Cannon of Utah, Mrs. George Gray of Delaware, Mrs. William E. Mason of Illinois, Mrs. Nelson W. Aldrich of Rhode Island, Mrs. William E. Chandler of New Hampshire, Mrs. Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts, and Mrs. Cushman K. Davis of Minnesota. Mrs. and the Misses Wetmore of Rhode Island probably attracted more attention than any other women in this gallery. Both of Mrs. Wetmore's daughters are noted for their fashionable and stunning appearance. The elder today was gowned in a rich tailor-made suit of soft gray cloth, with just a suggestion of garniture of soft, creamy lace. The hat, which was in perfect keeping with the gown, was of gray felt, with an abundance of lace and gray ostrich plumes. Her sister was also gowned in a tailor-made suit, and, while her appearance was exceedingly natty, her costume was not as elaborate as that of Miss Wetmore.

Another person who attracted considerable attention in this gallery was Vice Consul Springer, who returned from Havana with Consul General Lee. Mr. Springer was the guest of Vice President Hobart. A new rule has been put into operation in the family gallery, and no one is permitted to pass the portals unless accompanied by a Senator or a member of his family. The Vice President, alone, has the right of introducing a guest through his clerk.

Diplomats Are Tardy.

When the Senate opened at noon today there were but five seats occupied in the diplomatic gallery, and, although the diplomats wandered in singly and in pairs, for some time it looked as though the interest of the powers in our Cuban complications was flagging. There was one, however, who displayed sufficient interest for the entire diplomatic corps. He was the Chinese Minister, Wu Ting Fang. He occupied a seat on the first row and was the observed of all observers. He outrivaled the famous Solomon in his robings, which were of rich silks and satins. The outer coat or vest was of a deep peacock green and was made of satin. Through this the sleeves of the undergarment, which was of silk of a shade of blue peculiar to that same bird, showed, and assisted in making a color study perfect in contrast and tone. The Minister wore his black silk hat, surmounted by the scarlet button of his rank.

Senator Quay, with his usual regularity, asked the consent of the chamber to dispense with the reading of the journal, and the Senate was hurried forward in the routine work, which must be transacted before the consideration of the report of the Foreign Relations committee, for which the audience was patiently waiting. Just before Senator Cushman K. Davis, the chairman of that committee, presented the report Mrs. Hobart, the wife of the Vice President, and a party of six filed into the bench reserved for them in the family gallery. Mrs. Cushman K. Davis also arrived just in time to hear the opening words of the report. Every one in the gallery was interested, and so intent were they that silence reigned supreme, but this was not the case on the floor. Senators Spooner, Allison, and Aldrich were holding a conference in the back of the chamber during the greater part of the reading of the report. Senator Foraker was preparing his papers for the speech he was to make as soon as the reading was concluded. Mark Hanna was lounging back in his chair and listening with ill-concealed interest. Senator Hale was preparing for a move of some kind, and during a greater part of the time was conferring with Senator Hoar, who, as usual, was disturbing the peace with side remarks and with the jangling of a bunch of keys.

When the reading of the report was concluded the audience realized what had been doing on the floor, for while Senator Foraker was endeavoring to gain recognition Senator Hoar, prompted by his neighbor, Senator Hale, was endeavoring to gain delay. Senator Hoar rose to a point of order and demanded that action upon the report be laid over till tomorrow.

Notable People Present.

By this time the galleries had gained the appearance of being inhabited. The diplomats had arrived. Count Vinci, Chargé d'Affaires of the Italian Embassy, was accompanied by Sig. Camillo Romano, the Second Secretary of that embassy. The French Embassy was represented by Henry Outrey, attaché. Maurice Jostens, Counselor of the Belgian Legation, Tam E Ye, the Secretary of the Corean Legation, Sig. Augusto Pulido, attaché of the Venezuelan Legation, had arrived by this time, and Robert Bromley, honorary attaché of the British Embassy, and Miss Leiter had taken seats on the second row. They were joined a few moments later by Reginald Towers, the Second Secretary of that embassy. The British Ambassador, Sir Julian Pauncefote, was not present during the reading of the report, and, in fact, did not arrive until late in the afternoon. The Swiss Minister and Mme. Pioda, the Haytian Minister and Mme. Leger, the Portuguese Minister and the Viscountess de Santo Phyrso were also present. During every part of the transaction of Senate business today there were no more intent listeners than those in the diplomatic gallery. For five hours they listened to reports, addresses, and discussions and took mental notes of our strength and our weakness. When Senator Foraker presented the picture of Spanish crime they were the first to acknowledge his claims, and when he said that the Spanish army was afraid to go out beyond the walls of the cities for fear that old Gomez would capture them and take them off to his camp, they were the first to show signs of approval. When Senator Elkins tried to embarrass the Ohioan with trap questions their interest, if possible, increased, and their approval was strong when Foraker turned the laugh upon the "peace-at-any-price" Senator.

Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts had their attention from his introductory remarks to his final words, when he urged war "to bring freedom to Cuba and justice to America," but the climax was reached when Senator Lindsay of Kentucky commenced his admirable address upon the international laws supporting the recognition of the government of Cuba. Sir Julian moved down to a front seat. Count Vinci came over and sat beside him. The Venezuelan attaché leaned with elbows upon the gallery rail, and every diplomat present listened to the questions propounded by Senators Hoar, Carter, and Caffrey and answered by the Kentuckian. The debate in the Senate was long but never tedious, and, while there was plenty of patriotic enthusiasm, it was evidently tempered by a proper sense of the solemnity of the awful act of declaring war.

LEE BEFORE THE WAR BOARD.

Gives Valuable Information Concerning the Spanish Arms and Plans in Cuba—Cable to Be Cut.

Washington, D. C., April 13.—[Special.]—Consul General Lee appeared before the War board today and gave valuable testimony which was intently listened to by the naval authorities. He described the conditions prevailing in Cuba and furnished a great deal of definite data in regard to the forces of the insurgents and the Spanish on the island. During his administration at Havana he was able to gather an immense amount of information concerning the guns of the fortifications; numerical and strategic strength of the land and water forces; extent and value of the sources of supply; means of recuperation and a great deal in relation to the possible plans of the Spanish officials. His testimony was such as the War board greatly needed, especially in its deliberations today, which mapped out the opening operations of the war which cannot now be avoided.

One interesting feature of the conference was the agreement that it would be necessary to interrupt the cable from Santiago. The importance of this was suggested this morning when the Western Union telegraph authorities reported to the departmental officials that the cable operations between this country and Havana had been interrupted for several hours. It was suspected that the cable had been cut, although no one was able to tell just why this should be done at a time when there was no special need of interrupting telegraphic communication with this country.

It is proposed to send a ship to the southeastern waters of Cuba, and at the outbreak of hostilities drag for and cut the cable at Santiago. The project was proposed by Assistant Secretary Roosevelt and met with immediate approbation. The conference was continued at luncheon at the Metropolitan club, where Mr. Roosevelt, General Lee, and Admiral Walker repaired.

Late in the day Mr. Roosevelt communicated to the President the information given by General Lee and the plans outlined by the War board during a long drive in the Presidential carriage. The members of the board are reticent and General Lee refused to share with outsiders the information he had imparted to the War board. After the session at the Navy department General Lee jocularly remarked that his next appearance in Cuba he hoped would be in a more aggressive capacity than as a diplomat and with a commission which permitted the wearing of a uniform.

CULLOM REVIEWS THE CRISIS.

Says the Country Will Be in the Midst of Conflict Probably in a Week.

Galesburg, Ill., April 13.—[Special.]—A friend received today a letter from Senator S. M. Cullom. Regarding the war situation the Senator says:

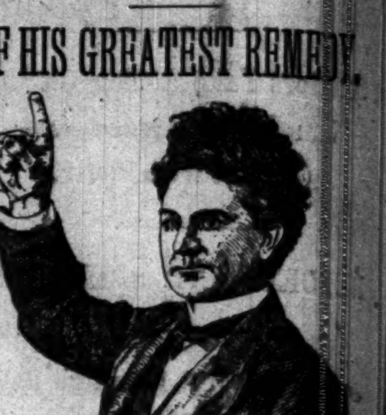
"We are on the verge of war and will be in the midst of it probably in another week. It is a serious thing to contemplate, as it will be a war on the sea, instead of the land, largely, and we do not know much about sea warfare of late years. Whether our ships will prove to be as good as those of other nations is to be tested, and whether our navy is as well posted in naval warfare as those of other countries also remains a question.

"So I shall feel exceedingly uneasy until we get by the first round, at least, and see how we fare. If it were a fight upon the land and a foreign foe were coming to our shore I would have no concern as to the result, as they would be driven into the sea very quickly."

Chocolate as Currency.

Chocolate is still used in the interior of South America for a currency, as are cocoanuts and eggs.

MUNYON'S FREE DISTRIBUTION OF HIS GREATEST REMEDY.



I will guarantee that this tablet will cure any case of headache or indigestion in a few minutes. MUNYON.

Thousands of People Calling for Free Samples.

Hundreds of Persons Receiving Free Medical Advice.

MANY CURES REPORTED.

Scores of People Declared They Were Made Free from All Pain by the Use of One Tablet Before They Left the Office.

NOT A CURE-ALL

But a Medicine That Should Be in Every Home, in Everybody's Vest Pocket and in Every Traveler's Gripsack.

RELIEVES ALMOST INSTANTLY

It Is the Only Remedy on the Market That Cures Headache, Corrects Indigestion, Stimulates the Nerves and Strengthens the Heart's Action.

EXAMINATION FREE. DOCTOR'S SERVICES FREE. HEADACHE AND INDIGESTION TABLETS FREE.

The points claimed for this remedy are:

First—That it cures every form of headache, no matetr what the cause, whether from Indigestion, Nervousness, Torpid Liver, Constipation, Colds, or Catarrhal Troubles, Overwork or Overindulgence, either of eating or drinking. It has proven universally successful in all acute and depressing headaches where other remedies have failed.

Second—It leaves no injurious effects in the wake.

Third—It is a most excellent stomach tonic.

Fourth—It is a powerful nerve stimulant.

The above bold declaration is based on the fact that this remedy has been tested in thousands of cases, with the most satisfactory results.

Those who suffer with headache from late suppers or immoderate eating or drinking will find in these tablets immediate relief and a grateful tonic to the overworked stomach and jaded nerves.

MUNYON'S HOMEOPATHIC REMEDIES.

I will guarantee that my Rheumatism Cure will cure rheumatism in a few hours; that my Dyspepsia Cure will cure any case of indigestion or stomach trouble; that 90 per cent of kidney complaints, including Bright's Disease, can be cured with my Kidney Cure; that my Catarrh Cure will cure catarrh of the head, throat, and stomach, no matter how chronic or long-standing; that nervous affections and diseases of the heart are controlled and cured by my Nerve and Heart Cure; that my Cold Cure will break up any form of cold in a few hours.

My electrical machines are the best in the world. Swollen and stiff joints, paralysis, pains in the back or any part of the body, neuralgia, and female troubles relieved in a few moments. They are at your service. If you have catarrh, asthma, bronchitis or any throat or lung trouble come and sit ten minutes in my Life Chamber. It is at your service free.

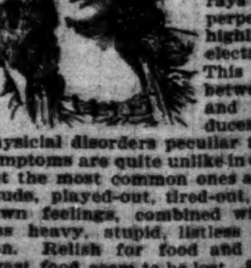
This is the best equipped medical institution in the world. A staff of skilled physicians on duty day and evening. Full examination and advice without costing you a penny. No matter what your disease, Munyon has a specific cure for it—57 cures for 57 ills. At all druggists; 25c a vial.

MUNYON'S H. H. R. CO., ATWOOD BUILDING, CLARK AND MADISON-STS.

CATARRH POSITIVELY CURED.

EVERY SPRING

The System Needs Renovating and Purifying.



As spring approaches, the pole becomes tilted towards the sun, which brings the sun more nearly overhead. The rays become perpendicular, highly charged electrical ... This new ... between the ... and the ... duces a ... physical disorders peculiar to spring. These symptoms are quite unlike in different ..., but the most common ones are general lassitude, played-out, tired-out, used-up, down feelings, combined with a ... less heavy, stupid, listless mental condition. Relish for food and the ability to digest food seem to be lost. Skin eruptions, sallow complexion, biliousness, coated tongue, fitful, irregular sleep, help to complete the picture which is so common at this season. Life is a burden, business a drudgery, pleasure a mockery, friends a bore, social privileges a tedious round, ... agreeable tasks. Pe-ru-na so exactly meets all these conditions that the demand is great for this remedy at this season of the year that it is nearly impossible to ... Carloads of Pe-ru-na are shipped ... south, east, and west to meet the increasing demand of the people. ... never fails to bring immediate relief. B. A. Harrison, Hison, Ark., says: ... ing too good can be said of your ... They are better than you represent ...

Send to The Pe-ru-na Drug Manufacturing Company, Columbus, Ohio, for ... catarrh book written by Dr. Hartman.

The Pe-ru-na Drug Manufacturing Co., Columbus, Ohio.

UNYON'S
FREE
TRIBUTION
GREATEST REMEDY.

...tes that this tablet will cure any case
indigestion in a few minutes.
MUNYON.

...nds of People Calling
... Free Samples.

...s of Persons Receiving
...ee Medical Advice.

...CURES REPORTED.

...eople Declared They Were Made
...n All Pain by the Use of One
...Before They Left the Office.

A CURE-ALL

...icine That Should Be in Every
...Everybody's Vest Pocket and
...ery Traveler's Gripsack.

...ES ALMOST INSTANTLY

...Remedy on the Market That Cures
... Corrects Indigestion, Stimu-
...the Nerves and Strengthens
... the Heart's Action.

... FREE. DOCTOR'S SERVICES FREE.
...E AND INDIGESTION TABLETS FREE.

...s claimed for this remedy are:
...at it cures every form of head-
...atetr what the cause, whether
...estion, Nervousness, Torpid Liver,
...Colds, or Catarrhal Troubles,
...or Overindulgence, either of eat-
...king. It has proven universally
...in all acute and depressing head-
...e other remedies have failed.
...It leaves no injurious effects in...
...is a most excellent stomach tonic.
...It is a most powerful nerve stimulant.
...he bold declaration is based on the
...this remedy has been tested in
... of cases, with the most satis-
...sults.
...ho suffer with headache from late
...immoderate eating or drinking
...these tablets immediate relief and
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...YON'S HOMEOPATHIC
REMEDIES.

...rantee that my Rheumatism Cure
...heumatism in a few hours; that my
...Cure will cure any case of indi-
...stomach trouble; that 90 per cent
...complaints, including Bright's Dis-
...be cured with my Kidney Cure;
...atarrh Cure will cure catarrh of
... throat, and stomach, no matter
...ic or long-standing; that nervous
...and diseases of the heart are con-
...d cured by my Nerve and Heart
... my Cold Cure will break up any
...d in a few hours.
...rical machines are the best in the
...ollen and stiff joints, paralysis,
... back or any part of the body,
...and female troubles relieved in a
...ts. They are at your service free.
... catarrh, asthma, bronchitis, or
...n my Life Chamber. It is at your
...e.
...s best equipped medical institu-
... world. A staff of skilled physi-
...aty day and evening. Fullest ex-
...and advice without costing you a
... matter what your disease. Mun-
...specific cure for it—57 cures for 57
...druggists; 25c a vial.

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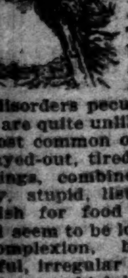
Purifying.



As spring approaches, the north pole becomes more tilted towards the sun, which brings the sun more directly overhead. The rays becoming more perpendicular, are highly charged with electrical power. This new relation between the earth and the sun produces a class of ...disorders peculiar to spring. The... are quite unlike in different cases, ...st common ones are general las... ...ayed-out, tired-out, used-up, ...ings, combined with a more or ... stupid, listless mental condi... ...ish for food and the ability to ... seem to be lost. Skin eruptions ...omplexion, biliousness, coated ...ful, irregular sleep, help to com... ...icture which is so common at this ... life is a burden, business a dread, ... mockery, friends a bore, and ...ileges a tedious round of dis... ...tasks. Pe-ru-na so exactly meets ...conditions that the demand for it ...this remedy at this season of the ... is nearly impossible to supply it. ...of Pe-ru-na are shipped north, ...st, and west to meet the ... demand of the people for it. ... to bring immediate relief. "Ni... ...rison, Rison, Ark., says: "Noth... ...ed can be said of your medicine ...better than you represent the... The Pe-ru-na Drug Manufac... ...any, Columbus, Ohio, for a ... ...ok written by Dr. Hartman.

...Pe-ru-na Drug
...anufacturing Co.
Columbus, Ohio.

VOTE TO ADD WATER

North Chicago Directors Increase Stock One-fifth.

DEAL PAYS OFF DEBTS.

Bonus in Difference Between Par and Market Prices.

STREET THINKS IT IS EASY.

American Biscuit Company Adopts a Specialty Cracker.

STOCKS ARE OFF ON WAR AT HAND.

The North Chicago Street railroad company directors, at a meeting held yesterday afternoon, took favorable and final action on the proposed plan of increasing the capital stock of that company 20 per cent and of allowing stockholders of record on April 25 to subscribe for the new stock at par.

The following resolutions, which were passed, present the official details of the important scheme:

Whereas, This company expended about $2,500,000 in extension of tracks and changing of horse car road into electric tramway, building power stations, and other appurtenances; and

Whereas, These improvements were partly paid for by an issue of bonds and an issue of $1,100,000 of the stock of this company, which left a balance still due, which is now standing on the books of the company; and

Whereas, There are $500,000 of debenture bonds which are now payable, and it is considered to the best interests of the company that the debenture bonds should be paid and cancelled as opportunity presents itself, and that the outstanding indebtedness should be liquidated; therefore,

Resolved, That an issue of 20 per cent of the capital stock now outstanding be made—which would amount to $1,320,000—and that stockholders of record April 25, at 3 o'clock p. m., be given the right to subscribe to 20 per cent of their holdings at par, payments to be made as follows:

One-half to be paid on the 24 day of May, 1898, and one-half on the 15th day of June, 1898.

Resolved, That the books of the company be closed at 3 o'clock p. m. on the 25th day of April, 1898, and reopened on the second day of May following.

Receipts will be issued for the first payment, and said receipts will be changed for certificates of stock when the second payment is made.

Stockholders wishing to pay both installments on the 2d of May may do so. In all cases where the second installment is paid prior to the 15th of June interest will be allowed at the rate of 6 per cent.

Certificates for fractional amounts will be issued, the same to be transferred into full shares. Dividends will be paid on full shares only.

It is probable that the new stock will quickly be gobbled up, as there will be a clear bonus between the market and par values of the stock. As North Chicago is selling between 215 and 220, the profits would be considerable. Until April 25 there will doubtless be some appreciation in the stock. After the new stock is on the market the price will likely be depressed again. The company last year earned 14.47 per cent on the capital stock, and paid dividends of 12 per cent. Earnings this year have shown continued increases, so that there is probably no reason to believe that the stock cannot be kept on a 12 per cent basis, despite the increase in the issue.

To Have a Specialty Cracker.

Attorney A. W. Green of the National Biscuit company arrived in this city yesterday after several weeks' visiting among the new plants in the East. Mr. Green is confident that war with Spain would favorably affect the business of the company, as government orders would be increased and the consumption of crackers would become greater owing to the traveling of more people from place to place—crackers being especially a traveler's diet. The company is preparing to come out with a great deal of advertising and active sample work over a specialty in milk biscuit, which is now prepared by the New Haven bakery at New Haven, Conn., one of the newly acquired plants. This cracker, which is called "the favorite," contains no lard, and the American biscuit people have concluded that it is the very best they make, and will have rare selling qualities if properly advertised. An extensive campaign is, therefore, to be made in introducing this cracker through the State of Connecticut, and if it is found to be popular with the people of the Nutmeg State, it will then become the chief specialty of the company and be made by all its best plants. The legend on which the directors intend to make it famous is: "Cheaper than meat, cake already baked, bread and butter pure and simple," which will be painted on country barns and fences throughout Connecticut. A large force of special traveling men will carry free samples into every village of that State.

Bulls Stop Talking; Bears Sell.

Operators in stocks yesterday thought it was expedient from the money saving standpoint to become convinced that after all there will be war. The bulls stopped talking for a while, and the bears did what was louder than words—put out more short lines. The result was that prices dropped several points all around, but there was no panic in evidence, and no signs of forced liquidation. The belief seems to be that the bears should now control the market for a few days, or until people who have believed in peace become fully undeceived and the market has a chance to get back to the prices of several weeks ago. A New York message said:

Those traders who have clung persistently to the hope for peace abandoned their position today. The armistice attitude of foreign powers and all that pertained thereto was lost sight of on reading the report of the Senate Foreign Relations committee and opinion is almost unanimous that hostilities will begin in a few days.

The only question now considered is what effect actual war will have on prices. Bulls claim that it has been discounted, but a majority of good opinions lean to lower prices. Rallies may come during the debate, but bears will be aggressive and we think prices will work lower. Fortunately, the short interest is large and the street has had timely warning of the worst.

A significant ticker message said: "Reports current of efforts by bear interests to borrow government bonds presumably with a view to raiding those securities. Dealers in government bonds thoroughly understand the situation and are understood to have uniformly refused to lend them."

La Salle street was considerably shocked yesterday to learn of the sudden death of Colonel J. C. Hitchcock, who was one of the best known and most popular members of the local financial fraternity. He was probably the largest trader in unlisted securities on the street, and was a director of the Masonic Temple association.

The death of Henry W. King creates a vacancy in the directory of the Commercial National Bank. President Eckels and other associates of the deceased were greatly grieved yesterday over the sad event.

Local stocks were weak and dull. Sales were:

TILL NOON.

10 West Chicago..	89¼	50 Nat Bis.......	22⅝
150 do	89	695 do	22½
5 do	88⅝	200 do pfd.......	79¼
15 North Chicago.	216	50 do pfd.......	79½
45 Lake St. L....	10⅛	50 do pfd.......	79¾
80 do	10⅛	695 do pfd.......	22½
10 Chi Pack......	32	50 do pfd.......	79¾
45 Chi Brew......	6	110 do pfd.......	79
100 Nat Bis cash..	23	60 do pfd.......	78⅝
100 do	22¾	105 do pfd.......	78¾
50 do cash....	22⅝	5 do pfd.......	78⅝
150 do	22⅝	50 do pfd.......	79
50 do	22¼	50 do pfd.......	78⅝

BONDS.

$2000 Union Loop 5s..............................100

AFTER NOON.

100 South Side L...	61	150 Nat Bis........	23
50 West Chi acct.	90¼	50 do	22¾
50 do acct....	90¼	200 do	23
50 do acct....	90⅛	200 do	22⅞
250 Nat Biscuit....	22½	50 do	79
20 do	22⅝	50 do pfd.......	78⅝
50 do	22¼		

BONDS.

$2000 Ogden 6s..............................100⅛

Clearings at the leading cities yesterday and a week ago were:

	April 12.	April 6.
New York	$108,856,800	$103,788,784
Chicago	16,616,934	20,792,110
Boston	16,916,146	14,490,288
Philadelphia	10,756,853	11,169,686
St. Louis	5,670,366	5,112,897
Baltimore	2,903,414	2,913,151
New Orleans	1,298,386	1,375,415

New York exchange sold yesterday as follows: Chicago, 80c discount; St. Louis, 60c discount bid, 40c discount asked.

IN THE NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

Closing Quotations on Cash and Securities in Wall Street.

NEW YORK, April 13.—Net losses ranging from 3 to 5 points in the active leaders of speculation, an animated close to the day's trading at almost the bottom level of the day, and heavy blocks of securities offering for sale were the features of today's market and showed clearly that recent optimistic predictions that the Cuban imbroglio would be settled without resort to arms have been abandoned by operators in securities. The point of order in the Senate which sent the consideration of the Cuban resolution over a day rallied the market slightly, indicating that the recent firmness in prices was based on the chance that delayed action by Congress might still give opportunity for a peaceful adjustment of the trouble.

But all reports received from Washington were taken to mean that, though there might be delay, there was little doubt that the ultimate action of Congress would be such as would necessarily constitute casus belli by repudiating Spanish sovereignty in Cuba. Reflections of the same conviction came not only from Washington but from all the foreign stock exchanges. The Spanish 4 per cent bonds were without support at any of the European centers, and the heavy tone of Americans reflected the growing belief in war.

The early weakness on the local exchange was due in great part to liquidation of foreign account in American securities. Sales of all the international stocks for London account were more urgent than at any time since the Cuban question has been an issue. There was not much added pressure of local liquidation in the early trading, local operators still clinging apparently to the belief that war measures would be successfully opposed or obstructed in Congress. It is not improbable that the large selling for London account was influenced in some part by the money market's condition in London. The open market rate for call money there has been raised to about the bank rate of 4 per cent. Berlin discount has also risen to 3½ per cent, compared with the bank rate of 4 per cent, and money hardened appreciably in Paris today. With call money in the local market responding with a rise to 4 per cent there is no diminution in the pressure on foreign centers for gold to ship to New York.

It is the expectation in Wall street that the Bank of England will raise the rate of its discount to 6 per cent should war be declared between the United States and Spain. With large stocks of exchange in New York still to be drawn upon this condition of affairs might easily have been the impelling cause for London selling of American securities in an effort to ameliorate the exchange condition. Today's movement of prices compelled a revision of the opinion held by some observers that the market had already amply discounted the event of war, the increasing pressure to sell with the news developments of the day showing that a large volume of liquidation is still to be completed. There were some very heavy holdings thrown over in the final dealings, and no confident support was manifest anywhere in the list.

The bond market displayed an increasing pressure of liquidation as the day progressed, and especially in the speculative issues, and losses are general throughout. Total sales, $1,375,000.

United States 2s declined 2, the new 4s 1¼, and the old 4s, registered, and the 5s ¼ per cent in the bid price.

Total sales of stocks today, 325,400 shares, including 3,205 Atchison pfd, 40,154 Burlington, 12,510 L. & N., 17,816 Manhattan, 9,940 Metropolitan, 5,250 New York Central, 4,755 Northern Pacific, 9,402 do pfd, 3,770 Reading, 7,795 Rock Island, 38,330 St. Paul, 37,595 Union Pacific pfd, 20,473 Tobacco, 6,884 People's Gas, 71,686 Sugar.

Money on call firm, 3@4 per cent; last loan 4 per cent. Prime mercantile paper, 5½@6 per cent. Sterling exchange steady, with actual business in bankers' bills at 483¼@483¾ for demand and 480 @480¼ for 60 days. Posted rates 480¾@481 and 484@484½. Commercial bills 479¼.

Silver certificates 56@56⅝. Bar silver, 56¼.

Mexican dollars, 45¼.

Government bonds steady. State bonds dull. Railway bonds weak.

NEW YORK STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Closing— Ap.13.	Ap.12.
Amn. Sugar	72,300	118⅝	115¼	116⅛	119
Do pfd	200	107¼	107	107	....
Amn. Tobacco	19,700	109	107¼	108	109¼
Do pfd	50	117	117	117	....
Amn. Cotton Oil	20	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¼
Do pfd	100	67¼	67¼	67¼	....
Adams Express	10	101¼	101¼	101¼	....
Atchison	200	11¼	11¼	11¼	11½
Do pfd	2,800	25¼	24¾	24¾	26¼
Ann Arb. Ry. pfd	134	34¼	34¼	34¼	....
Amn. Spirits Co	1,800	9	8⅝	8⅝	....
Do pfd	300	21	21	21	....
Bkln. Rap. Tran.	8,700	37⅝	36⅞	36⅞	38¼
Bay State Gas	2,000	3¼	3	3	2⅞
Bkln. Un. Gas	200	111	110⅜	110⅜	....
Chgo. Term	100	8	8	8	....
C., B. & Q.	38,700	92⅝	90⅝	91¼	93⅝
C. & N. W.	3,200	118⅝	117	117¾	119⅝
C., M. & St. P.	38,100	89⅝	87	87¼	89⅝
Do pfd	30	143¼	143¼	143¼	143⅝
C., R. I. & P.	7,400	85¾	84¼	84¼	86¼
Canada So.	300	47	46¼	46¼	....
Ches. & Ohio	1,400	19	18⅝	18⅝	19
C., C., C. & St. L.	100	28	28	28	28¾
Cen. R.R. of N. J.	400	92	91¼	91¼	93
C. & E. I.	200	50¼	50	50	....
Canadian Pac.	100	80⅝	80⅝	80⅝	81
Con. Gas [N. Y.]	1,000	178⅝	175½	177	180¼
Col. & H. C. & I.	100	5	5	5	....
C. L. W.	1,000	11⅝	11¼	11¼	11⅝
Con. Ice	150	29⅞	29¾	29¾	29⅝
Chicago Gt. W.	1,100	10⅝	10¼	10⅝	11¼
Detroit Gas	300	60	60	60	60½
Erie	300	12⅝	12	12	12½
Do 1st pfd	500	32¼	32	32¼	33
E. & T. H. pfd	38	37	37	37	....
H. C. & S.	100	22	22	22	....
General Electric	1,500	31¾	31¼	31¼	....
Ill. Central	300	99¾	99	99¼	100
K. C., P. & G.	200	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	....
Lake Shore	500	180	179⅝	179⅝	180
Louisv. & Nash	11,500	49¼	47⅝	47⅝	50¼
L. E. & W.	200	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	....
Laclede Gas	800	41	39¼	39¼	42
Manhattan	17,000	97¼	94⅝	94⅞	98
M., K. & T.	600	10⅛	10	10	11⅛
Do pfd	1,200	32⅝	31	31⅜	32½
Met. Traction	9,600	139⅝	136⅝	136⅝	140¼
Missouri Pac	2,700	26⅝	25¾	25¾	27⅝
Minn. Iron	100	59¼	59¼	59¼	....
Minn. & St. Louis	100	24¼	24¼	24¼	....
Nor. Pac.	3,800	23	22	22⅝	23¼
Do pfd	9,000	61⅞	60¼	60¼	62⅝
N. Y. Central	4,600	111	109¾	109¾	112
Norf. & W. pfd	800	45	44¼	45	....
N. Y., Ont. & W.	600	14¼	14¼	14¼	....
National Lead	700	30	29¾	29¾	....
N. Y., C. & St. L.	50	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	....
People's Gas	6,500	91⅛	89¾	90	92¼
Penna. R. R.	800	113¼	112⅝	112⅝	....
Pacific Mail	700	23⅝	23½	23⅝	24¼
Pullman	200	172	172	172	174
P., C., C. & St. L.	100	43¼	43¼	43¼	....
Reading	3,700	16⅝	15⅞	15⅞	17
Do 1st pfd	1,300	38⅝	38	38	39¼
Do 2d pfd	700	20⅝	19¼	19⅛	....
Southern Ry.	500	8	7⅞	7⅞	8
Do pfd	1,600	26⅛	25¼	25⅛	26¼
St. J. & G. I. 1st pfd	33	47¼	47¼	47¼	....
Do 2d pfd	100	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	....
Southern Pac.	900	8	8	8	13¼
St. L. & S. W.	100	4¼	4¼	4¼	....
Do pfd	200	9	9	9	....
St. P., M. & M.	100	130¼	130¼	130¼	....
Texas Pac	600	10	9¾	9⅞	....
Tenn. Coal & Iron	2,600	20¼	19⅞	19⅞	20¼
Union Pac	1,800	19	19	19	19½
Do pfd	15,400	52⅞	51	51⅛	53⅛
U. S. Rubber	200	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	....
Do pfd	150	65⅜	65⅜	65⅜	67
U. S. Leather pfd	400	57⅞	56⅞	56⅞	....
U. S. Express	120	35¼	35¼	35¼	....
U. P., D. & G.	1,800	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	6⅝
Wabash pfd	600	15⅞	15¼	15¼	....
Western Union	1,800	86	85¼	85¼	87

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	100	United States	38
American	120	Fargo	115

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

U. S. new 4s, reg.	120¼@121¼
U. S. new 4s, coup.	120¼@121¼
U. S. 4s	108¼@109¼
U. S. 4s, coup.	110 @111
U. S. 4s, 2s	95
U. S. 5s, reg.	111¼@112¾
U. S. 5s, coup.	111½@112½
District 3.65s	114

BOND SALES AND QUOTATIONS—10 A. M. TO 3 P. M.

179000 Atch gen 4s ....87¼@88	3000 Met El 1st....115¼
268000 do adjmt 4s ....57¼@58⅜	5000 Mo Pac 3d..103¼
4000 Ann Arbor 4s 83⅜	5000 do con 6s....95¼
1000 CR-N 1st....106	7000 NYC 1st....115
21000 BRT 5s....92¼@½	5000 MK-E 1st....93⅝
2000 BRP gm 5s....105	5000 NYC deb 5s..107¼
7000 Can So 2d....106	48000 NP gen lien 3s ....59@¼
8000 Cent Ga 2d inc ....11½@12	8000 do prior 4s inc 93
5000 Col & 9th Av cons 117¾	2000 OR-N 4s.... 92
1000 CGL-CCo 5s.104	5000 OSL con 5s.. 99
64000 CRI-P ex 5s..106¼	7000 OSL inc A.... 62
10000 do deb 5s....105¼	57000 Rdg gen 4s.80@⅝
2000 CNJ gm 5s....112½	1000 RGW 1st 4s.. 81
5000 Chi Ter 4s....81½	18000 St L-I M gen 5s ....87@¼
5000 C-O gen 4½s ....76¼@77½	12000 St L-S F 4s.72@¼
1000 do con 5s....113	22000 So Ry 5s..89@90
3000 CB-Q con 7s.114	10000 S A-A P 4s ....58⅝@⅝
1000 Col Mid 1st tr 62	10000 So Pac Ariz 1st 104
500 D-RG imp 5s 89	5000 SR-T in.11¼@12
8000 Erie gen lien 3s 69	10000 So P Cala 5s.. 96
2000 do prior 4s....87¼	6000 Tex P 1st 5s ....99@100
1000 E-TH gm 5s. 82	10000 T C-I 6s B div 82
4000 I-GtN 2d.... 81	3000 Third Av 1st 5s 123
1000 L-N coll tr 5s 102¼	11000 T-NO 1st 5s. 98¼
8000 do unf 4s.... 86	218000 U P 4s....90@91¼
10000 Lex Av-P F 1st 117¾	51000 U P D-G 1st tr ....52½@54
24000 Mex-Int cons ....73½@¾	2000 U S 4s reg new 121½
8000 M-St P C-PW 5s 115	1000 Ulst-Del 1st..100
83000 M K-T 1st 4s ....86¼@¼	7000 Wab 1st 5s....107
47000 do 2d....59¼@60	7000 do 2d.... 76¼
8000 Man El 4s.... 92½	25000 Wis C 1st tr. 37¼
	2000 W S gtd 4s..107
	20000 do reg.......106

IN THE BOSTON MONEY MARKET.

Closing Quotations on Cash and Securities at the Hub.

BOSTON, Mass., April 13.—[Special.]—The volume of local trading improved considerably today at the expense of price. Sugar fell 3⅜, Montana 3¼, Bell Telephone 3, Chicago, Burlington and Quincy 2¼, Union Pacific preferred 1¼, and Old Dominion 1 point. The market was generally weak, and barring the free selling, on the whole dull. Montana, Butte, Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, Union Pacific preferred, and Sugar called for the principal attention. Call loans, 4@5. Time money, 5@6. Commercial paper, 6@7.

Description.	Sales.	Op'g.	High.	Low.	Close.
American Sugar	8,000	118¼	118¼	116	116⅛
Do pfd	50	107½	107½	107½	107½
Arnold	400	11	11	11	11
Atchison	250	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
Do pfd	5,700	25⅜	25⅜	24⅞	24⅞
Bay State Gas	550	1½	1½	1⅝	1⅝
Bell Telephone	75	253	253	250	250
C. B. & Q.	5,000	92⅝	92⅝	90⅝	90⅝
Chi. Junc. Ry.	25	109½	109½	109	109
Erie Telephone	50	63	63	63	63
General Electric	250	32	32	31¼	31¼
Mex. Central	750	4¾	4¾	4⅝	4⅝
Pullman	50	172	172	172	172
Union Pacific	350	20	20	19	19
West End R. R.	350	81	81	80½	80⅝

BONDS.

$2000 Atch 4s...... 87¼	$ 1000 Atch adj..... 58
2000 Mex 4s...... 61½	10000 K C Ft S-M
5000 W C 5s...... 38	100

IN THE FOREIGN MONEY MARKET.

Quotations on Cash and Securities at London, Paris, and Berlin.

NEW YORK, April 13.—The Evening Post's London financial cablegram says: "The stock markets here remained stagnant today, being disorganized by war rumors. The settlement was a small affair, and was soon arranged, but contangoes were higher because of dearer money, those on Americans being 5 to 5¾ per cent.

"Americans appeared steady, and continued so until there was a sharp fall in Spanish 4s, which was connected with selling from Spain. Americans gave way in sympathy, and all the markets became dull, closing only a fraction above the lowest.

"There were wild rumors at the close, including a report that the cable between Havana and Key West had been cut. Consols and other gilt-edged stocks continue to fall on dear money.

"There is no likelihood of a further rise in the Bank of England rate tomorrow unless war should be declared or New York should engage a very heavy account of gold. At the moment the demand for gold for export is less keen at 77s 11d. The bank has raised the buying price of German coin to 76s 5d.

"The Paris Bourse was demoralized by the fall in Spanish 4s. The Berlin market was quiet. It is believed that gold may go from Berlin to London in connection with the payment of installments on the new Chinese loan. Gold left Paris today for New York."

LONDON, April 13.—The optimism which has hitherto prevailed on the Stock Exchange here is disappearing. There was no great pressure to sell today, but there was a fall in prices all around. Spanish 4s found a particularly bad market.

During the day a wild rumor was circulated to the effect that war between the United States and Spain had been declared, which was accompanied by the report that Paris was selling Spanish 4s.

Prices recovered somewhat at the close of the market, but afterwards the lowest prices of the day were quoted on the street.

In the event of war between the United States and Spain it is expected the Bank of England will raise its rate of discount to 6 per cent.

India council bills were allotted today at 1s 2 29-32d. Gold is quoted at Buenos Ayres today at 164.60.

Closing: Consols for money, 110⅝; do for the account, 110 13-16; Canadian Pacific, 82⅝; Erie, 12⅝; Erie seconds, 33¼; Illinois Central, 102½; Mexican ordinary, 19; St. Paul common, 91¼; New York Central, 114¼; Pennsylvania, 58⅝; Reading, 8⅝; Mexican Central new 4s, 65⅝; Atchison, 11½; Louisville and Nashville, 50; Grand Trunk, 7⅛. Bar silver steady, 26d per ounce; money, 2⅞ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for short bills was 3⅝ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills, 3⅝ per cent.

PARIS, April 13.—Three per cent rentes, 102f 85c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 33½c for checks. After the closing of the bourse 3 per cent rentes eased off to 102f 75c.

Business on the bourse was undecided and heavy during the greater part of the day, although belief in a peaceful solution of the Cuban crisis prevailed. Operators were apprehensive of the attitude of the United States. Spanish 4s, at the last hour, were sharply attacked, on the news that it was probable Congress would pass a joint resolution of a warlike nature, and the whole list weakened. After business hours the fall in prices continued. Spanish 4s fluctuated quickly from 45¼ to 46¼, and then to 45⅞.

BERLIN, April 13.—Business on the boerse today continued dull, being weighted by the uncertainty of the situation, and during the course of the day prices weakened owing to the decline in the price of Spanish 4s on the western bourses. Industrial securities were firm and active.

MADRID, April 13.—Spanish 4s closed today at 68.75.

IN THE MINING STOCK EXCHANGES.

Closing Quotations at New York, Boston, and San Francisco.

NEW YORK, April 13.—Following were the closing quotations on the Mining Stock Exchange here today:

Chollar	30	Ontario	250
Crown Point	20	Ophir	60
Con. Cal. & Va.	50	Plymouth	12
Deadwood	75	Quicksilver	100
Gould & Currie	12	Do pfd	200
Hale & Norcross	80	Sierra Nevada	80
Homestake	3700	Standard	165
Iron Silver	34	Union Con	35
Mexican	20	Yellow Jacket	16

BOSTON, Mass., April 13.—Following were the closing quotations on the Mining Stock Exchange here today:

Allouez Mining Co.	1½	Franklin	10
Atlantic	28½	Osceola	39
Boston & Montana	171	Quincy	106
Butte & Boston	24	Tamarack	142
Calumet & Hecla	515	Wolverines	19⅝
Centennial	12¼	Parrott	22

San Francisco, Cal., April 13.—The offical closing quotations for mining stocks today were as follows:

Alta	26	Kentuck Con	1
Andes	12	Mexican	23
Belcher	14	Occidental Con	280
Best & Belcher	33	Ophir	56
Bullion	4	Overman	6
Caledonia	21	Potosi	29
Challenge Con	19	Savage	11
Chollar	28	Scorpion	4
Con. Cala. and Va.	75	Sierra Nevada	73
Con. Imperial	1	Union Con	22
Crown Point	13	Utah Con	3
Gould & Currie	11	Yellow Jacket	11
Hale & Norcross	73	Standard	160
Justice	16		

IN THE FOREIGN PRODUCE MARKET.

Closing Quotations on Cotton, Wheat, and Corn at Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, April 13.—Cotton—Spot, fair demand; prices favor buyers; American middling, 3 7-16d. The sales of the day were 10,000 bales, of which 1,000 were for speculation and export, and included 9,500 American. Receipts, 31,000 bales, including 28,400 American. Futures opened with a moderate demand and closed barely steady; American middling l. m. c. April 3 22-64@3 23-64d sellers; April and May, 3 22-64@3 23-64d sellers; May and June, 3 22-64@3 23-64d buyers; June and July, 3 23-64d sellers; July and August, 3 23-64d sellers; August and September, 3 22-64@3 23-64d sellers; September and October, 3 21-64@3 22-64d buyers; October and November, 3 20-64@3 21-64d buyers; November and December, 3 20-64d buyers; December and January, 3 20-64d value; January and February, 3 20-64d buyers.

Wheat—Spot No. 2 red Western winter, firm, 7s 10d; spot No. 1 red Northern spring, firm, 8s 1d. Corn, April, steady, 3s 3½d; May, steady, 3s 4d; July, steady, 3s 4⅛d.

IN THE LOCAL LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Receipts and Shipments of Cattle, Hogs, and Sheep.

Chicago receipts and shipments of live stock for dates mentioned:

Receipts—	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, April 11	19,254	150	35,787	23,744
Tuesday, April 12	2,085	2,641	17,124	11,249
Wednesday, April 13	16,500	500	30,000	16,000
Totals	37,839	3,291	83,911	51,093
Same period last wk	33,345	3,017	75,897	52,421
Same period 1897	28,403	2,745	62,138	45,045
Shipments—				
Monday, April 11	5,474	13	4,553	2,009
Tuesday, April 12	1,338	71	3,337	2,151
Wednesday, April 13	4,000	....	2,500	2,500
Totals	10,812	84	11,890	6,660
Same period last wk	9,468	11	14,186	7,627
Same period 1897	7,106	86	16,830	10,043

Today's receipts are estimated at [illegible] cattle, 27,000 hogs, and 14,000 sheep, against [illegible] cattle, 27,958 hogs, and 15,833 sheep a week [illegible] cattle, 21,714 hogs, and 11,819 [illegible] corresponding Thursday a year ago.

Droves of packing hogs av[illegible] 220@287 lbs cost $3.90@3.93½, and 172[illegible] lbs $3.84@3.86. Armour bought 4,500; Anglo-American, 3,500; Boyd & Lunham, 1,500; Chicago, 3,300; Continental, 3,400; Hammond, 900; International, 4,500; Lipton, 1,200; Morris, 800; and Swift, 3,200.

The first half of this week Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, and St. Louis received 159,000 hogs and 73,000 cattle, against 134,000 hogs and 66,000 cattle a week ago and 130,000 hogs and 65,000 cattle a year ago.

Cattle—Most grades of steers declined 5@10c, making 15@25c decline since last Friday. Native butcher stock opened strong, but closed 5@10c lower than Tuesday. The general trade was rather slow and some steers remained unsold. Heavy cattle declined the most. Exporters purchased rather indifferently, and shipping orders were smaller than usual for the middle of the week. Native steers averaging 808@1,610 lbs sold at $4.00@5.25, bulk $4.40@4.90; fed Western steers, $4.10@4.80; Missouri and Illinois fed Texas, averaging 920@1,160 lbs, sold at $4.30@4.60; native cows, $2.25@4.20; heifers, $3.25@4.60; bulls, $2.75@3.75; oxen, $2.90@3.70; stags, $3.25@4.15; veal calves, $4.00@5.90, and stockers and feeders, $4.00@4.90.

Hogs—Prices declined 5@10c, with the decline mostly on heavyweights. Receipts rather exceeded expectations, and the quality was good, with the proportion of heavyweights larger. Trade was slow early and quite active later. The market finished comparatively steady, with 3,000 left in the pens. Heavy sold at $3.70@3.97½, bulk $3.90@3.95; light, $3.70@3.90, bulk $3.82½@3.87½; mixed, $3.75@3.95, bulk $3.85@3.90; pigs, $3.00@3.80, bulk $3.40@3.70.

Sheep—Trade was active, and prices ruled steady to a shade higher. Lambs sold at $4.65@5.65, bulk $5.60@5.65 for 66@82-lb Colorados. Shorn lambs sold at $4.15@5.00; native sheep, $4.10@4.75, with shorn stock at $3.50@4.55; Western sheep sold at $4.00@4.55 for shorn stock.

LIVE STOCK ELSEWHERE.

NEW YORK, April 13.—Beeves—Receipts, 2,076; slow; steers, 5@10c lower; bulls and cows, steady; steers, poor to choice, $4.40@5.40; oxen and stags, $3.65@4.50; bulls, $3.25@3.75; cows, $2.00@3.90. Cables firmer; live cattle, 9¼@10¼c, and live sheep 9¼@10¼c, dressed weight; refrigerator beef, 7¾@8¼c per lb. Exports today, 3,764 qrs of beef; tomorrow, 328 cattle. Calves—Receipts, 3,479; slow; prime grades steady, others 25c lower; veals, poor to prime, $3.75@6.25; extra lots, $6.30@6.50. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 7,890; slow; wooled stock 10c lower; clipped barely steady; spring lambs lower; wooled sheep, $4.00@4.90; clipped do, $3.75@4.35; unshorn lambs, $6.00; clipped do, $4.75@5.30; Southern spring lambs, $3.00@4.75 each; State do, $2.00@5.00. Hogs—Receipts, 6,467; dull; pigs 10@15c lower; whole range, $3.85@4.20; Western pigs, $3.85@4.00.

SOUTH OMAHA, Neb., April 13.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,500; market shade lower; native steers, $4.00@5.00; Western steers, $3.80@4.70; Texas steers, $3.25@4.25; cows and heifers, $3.30@4.30; canners, $2.25@3.25; stockers and feeders, $3.80@5.10; bulls, stags, etc., $2.50@3.75. Hogs—Receipts, 5,500; market 5c lower; heavy, $3.65@3.75; mixed, $3.65@3.67½; light, $3.65@3.67½; bulk sales, $3.65@3.67. Sheep—Receipts, 1,900; market strong; fair to choice natives, $3.80@4.80; fair to choice Westerns, $3.60@4.70; common and stock sheep, $3.00@4.00; lambs, $4.25@5.70.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 13.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,500, including 800 Texans; native steady; Texans slow to 10c lower; native shipping steers, $4.35@5.60; light to dressed beef and butcher steers, $3.75@5.05; stockers and feeders, $3.25@4.65; cows and heifers, $2.00@4.85; Texas and Indian steers, $3.75@4.60; cows and heifers, $3.10@3.50. Hogs—Receipts, 6,000; market 5c lower; Yorkers, $3.60@3.70; packers, $3.50@3.55; butchers, $3.75@3.85. Sheep—Receipts, 5,000; market strong; native muttons, $4.25@4.75; lambs, $5.00@5.75.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 13.—Cattle—Receipts, 6,000; market weak to 10c lower; Texas steers, $3.50@4.50; Texas cows, $3.30@4.30; native steers, $3.25@5.10; native cows and heifers, $2.15@4.75; stockers and feeders, $3.25@5.35; bulls, $2.75@3.75. Hogs—Receipts, 14,000; market steady; bulk of sales, $3.55@3.70; heavies, $3.60@3.80; mixed and packers, $3.50@3.75; lights, $3.50@3.62½; Yorkers, $3.60@3.62½; pigs, $3.25@3.57½. Sheep—Receipts, 2,000; market steady; lambs, $4.35@5.40; muttons, $3.00@5.00.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., April 13.—Cattle—Steady; extra, $5.10@5.15; prime, $5.00@5.10; common, $3.90@4.20. Hogs—Lower; prime mediums, $3.90@3.95; best heavy Yorkers, $3.85@3.90; light Yorkers, $3.70@3.80; heavy hogs, $3.90@3.95; common to best pigs, $3.40@3.65; roughs, $2.50@3.50. Sheep—Steady; choice clipped, $4.25@4.30; common, $3.15@3.65; choice clipped lambs, $4.85@5.00; common to good, $4.25@4.80; spring lambs, $6.00@8.00; veal calves, $4.50@5.00.

Oil and Oil Certificates.

OIL CITY, Pa., April 13.—Credit balances, 75c. Certificates opened 75c bid for cash; highest, 75¼c bid for cash. No sales during the day and no quotations at the close. Shipments, 58,869 brls; runs, 97,668 brls.

Will Build Isaiah Temple.

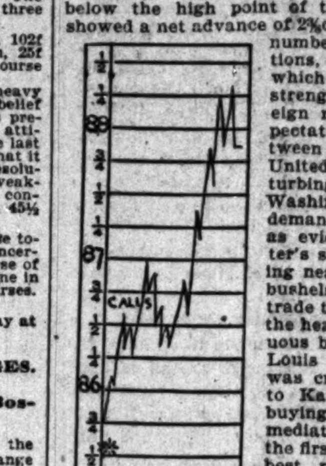
The Construction committee of the Isaiah Temple has made final arrangements for the building of a new house of worship at Vincennes avenue and Forty-fifth street, where a site was purchased some time ago. It is estimated that the new temple will cost not less than $45,000.

ADVANCES FIVE CENTS.

WIDE RANGE IN JULY WHEAT ESTABLISHED IN TWO DAYS.

St. Louis Buys Freely and Continuously — Strong Foreign Markets and War Prospects Stampede Shorts—Leiter's Acceptances of Wheat the Largest for Any Single Day—Millers Take Contract Wheat in This Market—Good Trade in Corn.

There was a decided boom in wheat yesterday. The calls were passed early in the session, and at one time the July delivery was nearly 5c above the low price of the previous day. The closing price, 87⅝c, was 1½c below the high point of the session and showed a net advance of 2⅜c. There were a number of considerations, the chief of which were the strength in the foreign markets on expectation of war between Spain and the United States, disturbing advices from Washington, and cash demand, particularly as evidenced by Leiter's sales, aggregating nearly a million bushels. In the pit trade the feature was the heavy and continuous buying for St. Louis account. It was credited in part to Kaufman. This buying was the immediate occasion of the first advance. The best price on that swell for July was 87c, and was made on the report from Washington that the cable connection with Havana had been destroyed. This rumor was denied later on, but before the close July wheat had sold 1⅜c above the top price on the early advance. The French cables had to do with the later strength. Liverpool showed an advance at the close of 1⅛@1¾d for futures and an advance of 1d for spot wheat. The opening of the Liverpool market showed only a fractional gain over night, but prices were steadily advanced. The Liverpool strength did not, however, compare with that displayed in the continental markets.



July wheat range.

Sensational Advance in Paris.

Paris was up 40 centimes on nearby deliveries of flour and a franc on the deferred futures. The advance in wheat was equivalent to 2¾@3c a bu. Antwerp was up 25@37½ centimes. All this was in line with the news of French buying and uneasiness abroad, which caused the change in tone Tuesday. The Leiter acceptances of wheat in various positions were heavier than for any single day since his cash wheat campaign began. The local cash wheat market conditions were stronger than ever, and early in the day sales of 90,000 bu of No. 1 Northern to millers were reported. No. 3 spring wheat sold at 93c to 95c for Nebraska and 96c to $1.01 for No. 1 Northern. The Northwestern market had 142 cars, against 53 a week ago and 203 a year ago. California reported further damage early, but late in the session there were dispatches telling of heavy rain. Local receipts were 71 cars, but the out inspection was unusually heavy at 461,000 bu. Leiter loaded four cargoes Tuesday, and the wheat is going out without friction regarding the inspection. The contract wheat additions to local stocks yesterday were about 118,000 bu, making something like 372,000 bu so far this week. The big buying early was by commission houses with St. Louis connections. It was met by selling through houses more or less closely identified with Leiter's business. Early in the day this selling was conspicuous between 86½c and 86⅝c for July. New York was relatively stronger than Chicago early, but the reverse was true later in the session. May wheat sold at $1.09½, as against a close Tuesday of $1.07. Leiter was credited with not only selling July freely, but with selling a great deal of May down as low as $1.08. The closing price for May was $1.08½. On the later advance shorts became panicky and the buying was much more general and harder to trace than on the first bulge. Clearances were equivalent to 256,000 bu, as against 233,000 bu received at primary markets. New York reported a new export business of 55 loads.

There was some disappointment in corn early on account of the lack of response to cables, war news, and strength in wheat. This induced considerable realizing by local scalpers who had profits in corn bought the previous day. Acceptances from the country were only moderate, but the receivers are talking more liberal receipts in the near future and receivers had some selling to do in the pit. There was a great deal of evening up and prices during the first half of the session kept within a narrow range. During the last hour May corn advanced to 30⅜c and July to 31⅝c on the same influences as governed wheat. The closing prices showed a concession of ¼c from the top, but were ⅝c higher for May and a shade more for July than at the previous close. A number of shippers were figuring on cash lots of corn with good prospects of business, but the scarcity of vessel room is interfering with trade. Most of the sales of sample corn on local account showed a gain of ¼c, although the market was nominally a full half-cent up at the close of the day. There was good demand on local corn, while the trade on through billed was rather slow. The lake and rail rates on grain to go East went into effect yesterday on the last of the corn-hauling roads not having such rates already in force. Local receipts were 130 cars, with 167,000 bu inspected out of store. The estimate for today is 190 cars. Samples on track and f. o. b. sold as follows: No. 4 at 27c; No. 3 at 30¼c; No. 2 yellow at 31¼c; No. 3 white at 29⅞c; No. 2 white at 31@31¼c. Billed through: No. 4 at 27@27½c; No. 3 at 28c; No. 3 yellow at 28@29c.

May Oats Ahead of July.

Oats were strong in sympathy with other markets, but without any distinctive features. The low prices of the day were just a shade above the closing figures of Wednesday. May sold up to 26½c and closed at 26¼c. The net result of the day's trade was a gain of ½c on May and ¾c on July. The same tendency of May to draw away from July was shown as on the previous day. New York houses were fairly good buyers of oats. Receipts were 126 cars, with 200 estimated for today. Oats by sample were ¼@½c higher. On track and f. o. b. sales were as follows: No. 4 white, 28¼@28½c; No. 3, 26⅝c; No. 3 white, 28½@29½c; No. 2, 26½@26¾c. Billed through: No. 4, 25c; No. 4 white, 27⅛@27¾c; No. 3, 25@25¼c; No. 3 white, 27⅞@28¼c.

Provisions were easy early but developed considerable strength later on. Liberal receipts of hogs here and throughout the West caused the early weakness. The International and Cudahy Packing companies were sellers. Seven markets had 9,000 hogs more than a year ago, and the local market was off 5@10c on the receipt of 30,000. The Chicago Packing company was a fair buyer. The reports of cash business helped in the late rally, but it was as much a matter of sympathy with wheat as anything else. The speculative trade was not heavy, although slightly freer in volume than on the previous day.

Rye continued its upward advance, being stimulated by the rise in wheat and a strong export demand. Buyers were in the majority, and there was an inclination toward speculative buying. Cash was in demand, but buyers were discouraged by the continued premium of 1c over May demanded by the elevators. Rye to the extent of 40,000 bu was taken for Baltimore. May opened at 52c, went up ¾c, and closed with that figure bid and 52⅝c asked. No. 2 cash held at 52¾c, and No. 3 at 1c under. July was quoted at ¾c over May. Receipts were 4,900 bu and shipments 2,066 bu. There was little change in the barley situation from the conditions that prevailed on Monday. A small amount of feed was sold at 35¼c, while the market for malting was nominal and firm with a good demand. Prices were the same that have maintained for several days, ranging from 36c to 45c. There was practically no malting offered, but it would have sold well if it had been. Receipts were reported of 37,500 bu and shipments of 114,-968 bu. Flax was quiet, traders seeming to prefer to wait for war news. May sold at $1.25. There was light trading in September at $1.13, closing with that figure bid and ¼c higher asked. Clover remained unchanged with the nominal price of April at about $4.70. Timothy rallied somewhat, cash lots bringing about 5c higher than on Monday. For April $2.80 was bid with no offers. September was $2.75 bid, with sellers at 5c increase. August sold at $2.90 and country lots brought from $2.25 to $2.70.

Trade Gossip on 'Change.

Estimated receipts were 72 cars of wheat, 190 cars of corn, 200 cars of oats, and 28,000 hogs.

Broomhall cabled as follows, confirming his advices of the previous day: "Continent still buying wheat freely. Spain bought 28,000 packages American winter patents here, and buying elsewhere. India again offering wheat cheaply."

It was reported yesterday that one local packing-house company has purchased 1,700,000 lbs of loose lard, to be delivered as made, to supply its foreign trade in pure lard. Armour is said to have paid May price for all the choice lard in tierces that he can get hold of. The freight rates are favoring export business. "The demand has never been so good for meats in the South at this season as at the present time," says a prominent local packer. "In addition to this, it may be said that demand for fresh meats was never better than right now."

Raymond-Pynchon had the following dispatch from Minneapolis: "Millers report best flour business in a month. One concern tells me that if market holds up today they will sell 50,000 brls, which is about three full days' run."

St. Louis reported continental bids for wheat for July shipment at 4c over the Tuesday price. It is claimed that the entire stock of oats there has been bought by Haarstick.

The feeling on the curb was firmer than on Monday, but nothing of special moment marked the trading. Privileges in July wheat were:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Puts	86¾	86⅜	86¼	86¼
Calls	89⅜	90⅛	89¼	90¼

For corn the following prices prevailed:

May.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Puts	30	30	29¾	29¾
Calls	30¼	30⅜	30¼	30⅜
July.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Puts	31¼	31¼	31¼	31¼
Calls	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞

GRAIN INSPECTION.

	No. 2 and better.	No. 3.	Low grades.	Total.
Hard winter wheat	..	..	..	..
Red Spring wheat	47	9	..	56
Spring wheat	2	12	1	15
Corn	30	94	6	130
Oats	20	91	15	126
Rye	3	2	..	5
Barley	..	2	14	16
Totals	102	210	36	348

Inspected out—461,200 bu wheat, 167,400 bu corn, 115,600 bu oats, 2,800 bu rye, 6,000 bu barley. Additional—48 cars wheat, 2 cars corn, 4 cars oats. Inspected in by lake—22,500 bu corn.

WHEAT.

	Closed Tuesday.	Price range yesterday.	Closed yesterday.	Closed Ap.14, 1897.
April	....	....@....	....	68¼
May	1.07	1.07¼@ 1.09½	1.08¼	68¼
July	85¼	85⅛@ 88⅝	87⅝	67⅝
September	77½	77⅛@ 79¾	79⅛	65⅝

CORN.

April	29⅛	....@....	29⅜	23¼
May	29⅝	29⅝@ 30⅜	30¼	23⅝
July	30⅞	31¼@ 31⅞	31⅝	25¼
September	32⅛	32⅛@ 32⅞	32⅝	26¼

OATS.

April	25	....@....	26¼	16
May	25⅝	25⅝@ 26⅛	26¼	16¼
July	23	23⅛@ 23⅞	23⅝	17⅝
September	21⅝	21⅝@ 21⅞	21⅞	18⅛

MESS PORK.

April	9.75	....@....	9.90	8.25
May	9.77½	9.72½@ 9.92½	9.90	8.27½
July	9.85	9.92 @10.02½	10.00	8.37½

LARD—PER 100 LBS.

April	5.12½	....@....	5.15	4.15
May	5.15	5.12½@ 5.17½	5.17½	4.17½
July	5.22½	5.17½@ 5.25	5.22½	4.27½

RIBS—BOXED 25C MORE THAN LOOSE.

April	5.15	....@....	5.17½	4.60
May	5.15	5.12½@ 5.17½	5.17½	4.62½
July	5.22½	5.20 @ 5.25	5.25	4.62½

STRAWBERRIES COME IN BETTER.

They Are Riper and Easier in Price—Vegetables Still Scarce.

Receipts of fruits and vegetables in South Water street continue light, and prices for some of the produce show an upward tendency in consideration of the slightly increasing demand that the warmer weather is responsible for. Strawberries came in from Louisiana in better quantities yesterday, seven cars all told being required to bring the supply to market. The improvement that has been noticed lately in regard to the quality of the berries continues until they are beginning to boast the red, rich color tradition ascribes to them. Fancy berries sold at $1.75 a crate, with common to good quoted at from $1.25 to $1.50. Florida berries were scarce, and brought 25c a qt retail for fancy stock. Pieplant is showing up poorly in quality, due to the recent cold weather in Southern Illinois that has retarded its development. The best was sold at $1.75 a box. Tomatoes held about the same in quality at $2.00 to $2.75 a box. Green onions continued scarce and high, being held at $2.25 a box for the best grade, with $1.50 asked for fair stock. Head lettuce was quoted at from $4.00 to $4.50 a brl, and cucumbers were high with meager offerings. They brought $1.25 a doz. It was an off day for raddishes. New potatoes showed improvement in regard to size, and were quoted at from $2.25 to $2.50 a bu. Green peppers were cheaper, the fanciest grades going at 50c a basket retail with $2.50 asked per case. Hothouse tomatoes from Pennsylvania were offered at retail in improved quality and increased quantity, the price holding about the same, 35c per lb. Jamaica pineapples have arrived in the market, and bring $4.00 a doz, or 35c each at retail.

The following prices on produce are quoted in wholesale lots from store:

Butter—Creamery: Extras, 19c; firsts, 17@18c; seconds, 15@16c. Dairies: Extras, 18c; firsts, 14@16c; seconds, 11@12c.

Cheese—Family, full cream cheddars, 7¼@7¾c; twin, 8¼@8½c; Young Americas, 8¼@8¾c.

Dressed poultry—Turkeys, 12@12½c; chickens, 8½c; ducks, 8@8½c; geese, 7@8c; broilers, 11@13c.

Eggs—Firsts, cases included, at mark, 9c; cases returned, 8¾c.

Game—Brant, 15@20c each; dough birds, $4.00 per doz; jacksnipes, $1.50 per doz; golden plover, $1.50 per doz; mallard ducks, $2.75@3.00 per doz; redheads, $2.75@3.00 per doz; teal, $1.75 per doz; canvasbacks, $3.00@4.00; geese, 30@50c each.

Green fruits—Apples, common to good, $1.50@2.35 per brl; choice, $2.40@2.75 per brl; fancy, $3.00@3.25 per brl; cranberries, $3.00@3.25 per bu box, $9.00@9.50 per brl; grape fruit, California, $2.25@4.00; lemons, California, $1.75@2.10 per box; Messina, $2.50@3.00 per box; oranges, California seedlings, $1.60@2.00; Malta blood, $1.75@2.75 per box; Mediterranean sweets, $1.75@2.10 per box; navels, $2.00@2.75; tangerines, $1.25@2.00 per ½ box; pineapples, $1.50@2.50 per doz; strawberries, Louisiana, 24 qt case, $3.00@4.00; Mississippi, $2.00@3.50 per case; Florida, 18@30c per qt.

Live poultry—Turkeys, 9@10c per lb; chickens, 8@8½c; broilers, 10@11c; ducks, 8@8½c; geese, $3.50@4.00 per doz.

Potatoes—Burbanks, 59@61c per bu; Hebrons, 53@55c; Peerless and Kings, 50@56c; mixed, 43@48c; sweet, Illinois, $3.00@3.25 per brl; common to fair, $2.00@2.75 per brl.

Vegetables—Asparagus, Mississippi, $2.50@4.00 1-3 bu box; beets, $3.00@3.50 per brl; cabbage, home grown, $8.00@10.00 per ton; New York Danish, $12.00@15.00 per ton; cabbage, new, $1.50@2.25 per crate; California celery, 40@50c per doz; home grown, good, 15@20c per doz; carrots, new, $2.50@3.50 per brl; cucumbers, Illinois, $1.00@1.10 per doz; New Orleans, 50c@$1.00 per doz; green peas, 90c@$1.00 per bu; onions, red and yellow, bulk, 90c@$1.00 per bu; Bermudas, $2.40@2.50 per box; lettuce, home grown, 60@65c per case; Louisiana, $2.50@3.50 per brl; mushrooms, 40@60c per lb; radishes, Louisiana, 90c@$1.15 per bu; home grown, 35c per doz; peppers, green, $1.25@1.50 per 6-basket chate; pieplant, Louisiana, $1.40@1.75 per box; Michigan, 25@35c per doz; Louisiana parsley, $1.50@1.75 per brl; home grown, 15@20c per doz; spinach, Baltimore, 50@55c; Illinois and Kentucky, 60@75c per bu; summer squash, $1.25@1.50 per box; string beans, Florida wax, $2.25@2.50 per bu box; green, Florida, $2.00@2.25 bu; tomatoes, Florida, $2.00@2.50 per 6-basket crate; watercress, 10@15c per doz; turnips, new, $1.00@1.75 per brl.

PRODUCE MARKETS EAST AND WEST

Closing Quotations at the Leading Exchanges of the Country.

NEW YORK, April 13.—Flour—Receipts, 17,810 brls; exports, 6,965 brls; firm and more active; winter straights, $4.55@4.65; Minnesota patent, $5.15@5.50.

The strong hold on wheat prices which the bulls secured this morning was not shaken off all day, prices making a clear gain of 3c on July and closing after a slight setback in the last ten minutes at 1¾@2¾c net advance, July showing the greatest amount of strength. The principal features attending the rise today were strong on high cables, an abundance of war talk, and export transactions reaching 55 loads at all seaboard points. There was also further talk of crop damage in California. July ranged from 89⅜c to 92¼c, closing at 91⅛c. The final price of Tuesday was 89⅛c.

Wheat—Receipts, 61,975 bu; spot strong; No. 2 red, $1.08@1.08¼ f. o. b. afloat spot. Options were strong all day, attended most of the time by active covering, based on strong cables, war news, and a big export demand. Realizing produced a slight closing setback, but final prices were 1¾@2¾c net higher. No. 2 red May, $1.03¾@1.05¼, closed at $1.05¼.

Corn—Receipts, 277,875 bu; exports, 17,036 bu. Spot firm; No. 2, 36⅛c. Options opened steady and advanced moderately during the day on fair export buying and the jump in wheat, closing ⅝c net higher. May, 34¾@35 1-16c, closed 35c.

Oats—Receipts, 202,800 bu; exports, 480 bu. Spot dull; No. 2, 30¼c; No. 2 white, 32½c. Options moderately active and strong with corn, closing ⅝c net higher. May, 29⅝@30¼c, closed 30¼c.

Hay dull. Hops steady. Hides steady. Leather firm. Wool quiet. Beef firm. Cut meats steady. Lard steady; Western steamed, $5.47½; refined steady. Tallow steady. Petroleum dull. Resin steady. Turpentine weak. Rice steady. Molasses firm.

Cotton seed oil quiet but steady; prime crude, 19½c; prime crude f. o. b. mills, 14⅜@15¾c; butter oil, 25@27c.

The feeling in the metal market was mixed today, and while some departments exhibited decided strength others were weak and neglected. At the close the Metal Exchange called pig iron warrants unchanged, with $6.65 bid and $6.85 asked. Lake copper unchanged and firm, with buyers at $12.00. Tin dull, with $14.35 bid and $14.45 asked. Spelter unchanged and firm, $4.25 bid and $4.35 asked. Lead weak, with $3.60 bid and $3.62½ asked. No change was made in the price of lead by the firm fixing the settling price for miners and smelters in the West, $3.50 being still the quotation.

Coffee—Options opened steady, with prices unchanged to 5 points higher; became firmer and steadily advanced all day on local covering and moderate buying for account of spot coffee firms started by warlike news from Washington and the feverish condition of the other markets. Closed steady, with prices 10@25 points net higher. Sales, 12,500 bags, including May, 5.60@5.85c. Spot coffee—Rio firm, No. 7 invoice, 6⅝c; No. 7 jobbing, 7c; mild firm; Cordova, 8½@15c; sales, 900 bags Maracaibo p. t., 200 bags Savanilla p. t., 100 bags Mexican p. t.

Sugar—Raw steady; fair refining, 3⅝c; centrifugal, 96 test, 4¼c; refined steady.

The market for cotton futures was dominated today by the character of advices from Washington. A fairly steady feeling prevailed around the opening, in sympathy with favorable accounts from the English market and on light foreign buying. Weakness developed later in the forenoon, however, and by midday a net decline of 5@6 points was in evidence. The bear crowd was aggressive and succeeded in dislodging several lines of old long cotton. Speculation fell off to an exceptional degree in the afternoon, and attention was given over almost entirely to the doings of Congress. The close was quiet at about a net loss of 4 points.

Butter—Receipts, 6,520 pkgs; steady, unchanged. Elgins, 21c; factory, 12½@16c.

Cheese—Receipts, 498 pkgs; steady, unchanged.

Eggs—Receipts, 9,981 pkgs; steady, unchanged.

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 13.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, $1.09¾ bid; No. 2 winter, $1.00. Corn—No. 2, 34½c. Oats—No. 2 white, 31½c. Barley—Good demand and strong. Rye—No. 2 on track, 58c asked.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., April 13.—The wheat peg was advanced to a point that made shorts extremely nervous. May reached 99c in Minneapolis shortly after noon. The last hour was very strong, although the top price of the morning was not passed. The close was at the top, however, and the bull element appeared in the ascendancy. May opened ⅝c higher, at 97⅛c, advanced to 99c, and closed at 98⅝c. July opened at 97c and closed at 97⅝c. September closed at 77⅝c. Cash wheat—The market was firm, and, while trading did not have much snap, there was sufficient demand to absorb offerings. Spot No. 1 Northern sold at a premium of 2c over and to arrive at the same difference. No. 2 Northern was ½@1c under May and No. 3 at 3½@4c under May. Flour—Higher; first patents, $4.90@5.10; second patents, $4.95@5.05; first clear, $3.80@4.00; second clear, $2.80@3.00. Bran—In bulk, $8.25@8.50; sacked, $9.25@9.50.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 13.—Closing—Wheat—Higher; No. 2 red, cash, elevator, 99c; track, $1.00½@1.01½; April, 99½c; May, $1.02 asked; July, 87½c asked; September, 77¼c; No. 2 hard, 94c. Corn—Higher—No. 2, cash, 28c bid; April, 28c; May, 29¼c asked; July, 30¼c. Oats—Higher; No. 1, cash, 26¾c; track, 27½c; April, 27c; May, 27½c asked; July, 23¾c bid; No. 2 white, 29½c. Rye—Strong, 52c. Flaxseed—Nominal, $1.20. Pork—Higher; standard mess jobbing, $9.87. Lard—Firm; prime steam, $5.00; choice, $5.10. Lead—Steady, $3.45. Spelter—Nominal, $4.05. Poultry—Firm; chickens, 7c; ducks, 6@6½c; geese, 3@3½c; turkeys, 9c. Butter—Unchanged. Eggs—Higher; choice, 8¼c.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 13.—Wheat—Irregularly higher; No. 1 hard, 92c; No. 2, 90@92c; No. 3, 90@91c; No. 1 red, 95@96c; No. 2, 94@95c; No. 3, 91@93c; No. 2 spring, 87@89½c; No. 3, 85@87c. Corn—Active, higher; No. 2 mixed, 27¼@27¾c. Oats—Active, higher; No. 2 white, 27⅜@28c. Rye—Higher; No. 2, 49c. Hay—Active, firm; choice timothy, $9.50; choice prairie, $7.50. Butter—Active; supply light; creamery, 18@19c; dairy, 13@15c. Eggs—Active; fresh, 8c.

WEST SUPERIOR, Wis., April 13.—Close—Cash, No. 1 hard, $1.03@1.03¾; No. 1 Northern, $1.02¾; No. 2 Northern, 95c bid. To arrive: No. 1 hard, $1.04¾; No. 1 Northern, 1.03¾. Oats—No. 2 white, 29c. Rye—No. 2, to arrive, 53¼c. Flax—Cash, $1.24½, nominal. The receipts of wheat were 25,220 bu.

DULUTH, Minn., April 13.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, cash, $1.02¾; May, $1.03; July, 98¾c. Oats—29@27c. Rye—53¼c. Barley—31½c. Flax—$1.24½. Corn—29¾c. Receipts—Wheat, 56,815 bu; corn, 3,953 bu; oats, 85,833 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 1,443 bu.

PEORIA, Ill., April 13.—Corn—Firm, higher; No. 2, 29¼c. Oats—Firm, higher; No. 2 white, 27½c. Rye—Scarce, nominal. Whisky—High-proof spirits, $1.19½.

TOLEDO, O., April 13.—Wheat closed active and 3c higher for cash and 2½c for May. Corn active, higher for futures, dull for cash; No. 2 mixed, 31c. Oats steady, unchanged.

CHARLESTON, S. C., April 13.—Turpentine—Market firm, 26½c. Resin—Firm, unchanged.

NEWS OF THE COURTS.

Superior and Circuit Court Judgments.

Judge Payne—3880—Model Heating Co. vs. Caroline McCaffrey; on verd., $91.65.—7556—Celia W. Wallace vs. Samuel Willard; by deflt., $4,909.83.—5770—Rosa Weisman vs. West Chicago St. R. R. Co.; on findg., $250 and sat.

Judge Stein—260—Emma Angel, admr., vs. Frank M. Brown, Fred A. Lindquist, and Daniel W. Ryan; on findg., $100 and sat.

Judge Gibbons—24537—Frank T. Kinnare, admr. of the estate of Martin Deanovic, vs. Illinois Steel Co.; on findg., $1,000 and sat.—12621—Gustaf C. Smith vs. William J. Reynolds; on findg., $2,000 and sat.

Judge Clifford—22636—Illinois Malleable Iron Co. vs. John Sweeney and John Vogt.; by deflt. $605.68.—5785—Israel Rosenbaum vs. West Chicago St. R. R. Co.; on findg., $250 and sat.

Judge Tuthill—9821—Georgia H. Dayton vs. James W. Kie and George E. Chappell; on findg., $1,000 and sat.

Decrees.

Judge Dunne—11513—Ayer vs. Leininger; dec.—11596—Carter vs. Perry; def. dec.—3652—Billings vs. Smith; def. dec.—180282—Bertha from Augustus Arend; div.

Judge Burke—167825—Stockmas Bldg. Assn. vs. Oertel; dec.—10337—Tempel vs. Wolfson; def. dec.

Judge Smith—167510—William H. from Lucinda Parker; dec. for divorce.

Judge Tuley—8544—Uttych vs. Sharp; dec. sale.—183262—In re petn. of Robinson; dec. of adoption.—1911—Guske vs. Lau; dec.—9856—Menzel vs. Turley; def. dec.

Judge Ball—3970—Shuman vs. Stewart; dec. sale.—3637—Frank vs. Johnson; dec. sale.—156496—Brand vs. Krupp; def. dec. Divorce—189865—Nellie B. from Charles J. Keegan.—189585—Gertrude from Paul Engle.

Judge Brentano—180864—Jiri Washington B. & L. Assn. vs. Nehs; dec. sale.—121876—Alexander vs. Waldron; dec.—3019—Johnston vs. Wright; def. dec.

Court Calls for Today.

Judge Dunne—4127, 4467, 1562, 7157, 9621, 8894, 97, 5059, 8178, 6259, 1942 on trial.

Judge Burke—10440, 9154 on hearing. 3 p. m.—Scott vs. Scott.

Judge Tuley—7495, 2711, 1446, 2230, 1900, 8397.

Judge Ball—521 on hearing.

Judge Brentano—2473 on hearing.

Judge Hanecy—No court.

Judge Payne—5857, 4004, 4142, 8935, 4148, 4151, 2314, 3994 on trial.

Judge Stough—5991, 6094, 6098, 6100, 6105, 6196, 6209, 6210, 6301, 6304, 4942, 5779.

Judge Gibbons—21942, 7356, 12761, 12791, 12883, 12892, 8021, 3038, 12166 on trial. 3 p. m., 16008.

Judge Stein—2275, 2264, 2390, 2392, 5842, 2396, 2544, 2551, 2553, 2564, 2565, 2003, 2566, 2860, 2052, 1635, 2783, 2787, 2844, 2848.

Judge Tuthill—8989, 11116, 8949, 8275, 18171, 9208, 132002, 23880, 8637, 8575, 8716, 6942, 8510.

Judge Hutchinson—7299, 7302, 7406, 7411, 6242, 7195, 3480, 7504, 6778, 7505, 7508, 7510, 7513, 7608, 7611, 8142, 7293, 6984 on trial.

Judge Bishop—9333 on trial. Trial call—11190, 12182, 7951, 12832, 24616, 12721, 12022, 12696, 12761.

Judge Clifford—5766, 972, 5933, 5973, 5976, 5282, 6292, 9436, 5754, 1516, 1504, 5413, 5683, 6001, 4305 on trial.

Judge Neely—7860, 7880, 7921, 7926, 7950, 7955, 7964, 7973½, 7981, 7982, 7855 on trial.

Judge Smith—7703, 7709, 7721, 7731, 7752, 7776, 7791, 7809, 12995, 7864, 7871, 7884.

Judge Gary—6547, 6548, 6549, 6550, 6554, 6555, 6646, 6652, 6654, 6655, 6656, 2700.

Judge Fuller—8440, 181189, 24034, 5906, 5911, 2157 on trial.

Judge Carter—County Court—9:30 a. m.—Motions of course. 10 a. m.—17153, 16686, 16811.

Judge Hodson—County Court, Room 411 Chicago Opera-House Building—9:30 a. m.—All cases undisposed of, City Special Assessment Calendar, 60.

Judge Jones—County Court—Insane cases at Detention Hospital.

Judge Kohlsaat—Probate Court—General business.

Judge Waterman—Criminal Court, Branch No. 3—3396, 3397, 2959, 2568, 3551, 3543, 3537, 3559, 3560.

Judge Ewing—Criminal Court, Branch No. 4—3569, 3336, 3287, 3490, 3191, 3297, 3325, 3363, 3368.

Judge Chetlain—Criminal Court, Branch No. 5—2534 on trial.

Judge Baker—Criminal Court, Branch No. 6—2873, 3609, 3610, 3611, 3612, 3613, 3614, 3623, 3624, 3625, 3626, 3627, 3615, 3608, 3596, 3582.

Judge Woods—United States Circuit Court—In chambers.

Judge Showalter—United States Circuit Court—In chambers.

Judge Grosscup—United States Circuit Court—Set hearing.

Illinois Supreme Court Decisions.

Springfield, Ill., April 13.—[Special.]—Proceedings in the Supreme Court today were as follows:

People vs. Loeffler; motion by Attorney General for leave to amend petition.

People vs. Martin; notice by Attorney General for leave to amend petition.

Waller vs. People; motion by Attorney General for time to file briefs; allowed.

Cuppy vs. Allen; motion by appellee for time to file briefs.

Reynolds vs. Handol; motion for leave to file certified copy of Appellate Court brief.

Walker vs. Warner; motion by appellee for time to file briefs and for continuance.

Burns vs. Burns; dismissed.

Adjourned to tomorrow.

United States Supreme Court.

Washington, D. C., April 13.—[Special.]—Supreme Court of the United States, Wednesday, April 13:

196—William L. Ledbetter, plaintiff in error, vs. The United States; leave granted to file an additional brief for defendant in error on motion of Mr. Assistant Attorney General Boyd for the defendant in error.

197—William Dugald Stuart, plaintiff in error, vs. The City of Easton et al.; argument continued by Mr. Edward J. Fox for the defendants in error and concluded by Mr. A. T. Freedley for the plaintiff in error.

198—William Wheeler Hubbell, appellant, vs. The United States; argument commenced by Mr. F. P. Dewees for the appellant and continued by Mr. C. C. Binney for the appellee.

Adjourned until tomorrow at 12 o'clock.

The day call for tomorrow, Thursday, April 14, will be as follows: 198, 199, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, and 211.

INSURANCE AFFAIRS.

At the quarterly meeting of the Chicago Underwriters' association yesterday Superintendent of Ratings Bowden advised the members to increase rates on buildings where tanks are placed on the roofs in such a way as to be liable in case of fire to crash through the floors. Some of the tanks rest on thin wooden supports, which burn through at the start of a fire, plunge through the floors, carrying the blaze with them and spreading it to the entire building. While admitting the hazard of this, the members decided that the matter was too large for the board to go into. The reports of the Warehouse and Stock-Yards subcommittees were not read, but were ordered printed and circulated among the members. Secretary Trimingham, Manager Glidden, and Superintendent of Ratings Bowden were reëlected to the places they have held for many years. J. L. Whitlock, Harry Dana, and L. D. Hammond were elected members of the Executive committee, to serve one year. The rate on the Art Institute was reduced, 20 cents being given on the building, and 50 cents on contents. Business that the meeting failed to reach in the regular order will be taken up at the adjourned gathering next Wednesday.

The monthly meeting and banquet of the Life Underwriters' association of Chicago will be held at the Union League club this evening, at 5:30 o'clock. The Presidents of the Connecticut Mutual, the Pacific Mutual, and the Iowa Life will make addresses. The Rev. Dr. P. S. Henson and William H. Busbey will also be heard.

The Large Cities committee of the union held its initial meeting yesterday to consider the important measures referred to it at the St. Louis gathering. R. H. Garrigue, manager of the Merchants' of Newark, and B. W. French, general agent of the Orient, are the new members appointed to fill the vacancies created by the resignations of P. D. McGregor of the Connecticut, and George W. Hayes of the Western and British America.

James W. Adams, who has been connected with E. B. Case & Co., has become associated with the firm of C. M. Nichols & Co.

Joliet, Ill., April 13.—[Special.]—A case that is of interest in fraternal insurance societies was decided in Judge Dibell's court today. Michael Fitz was insured in Court 119, Catholic Order Foresters, Joliet. He died, and the society refused to pay the widow $1,000 insurance, saying he had been suspended for a year. The jury gave Mrs. Fitz a verdict for the amount claimed, citing an article in the bylaws that a member could not be dropped when he was sick and unable to pay dues. The society will appeal.

TRIBUNE TRADE REVIEW.

WHOLESALE GROCERY CONDITIONS SLIGHTLY UNSETTLED.

Sentiment Divided as to the Effect of War Upon Wholesale Grocery Trade—Coffee Continues Its Rise in Price While the Sugar Situation Shows Little Change—No Relief in Sight in Dried Fruits—Tobacco Inclined to Follow Coffee Upwards.

General trade conditions among the local wholesale grocery houses are somewhat unsettled as the result of doubt in regard to the outcome of the Spanish imbroglio, although this uncertainty is not so marked as to seriously retard or harm business. Among the wholesalers themselves opinion is divided as to the effect war would have upon their interests, and the confidence of the hopeful ones has helped to keep the market firm and reasonably confident with business normal. While some are of the opinion war would work harm to their business, others see a distinct advantage arising as the result of hostilities. In general prices have been going higher in many directions and an increased volume of business is looked for.

The coffee market continues to attract considerable attention on the part of the trade. Coffee has been extremely active during the last week and has been subjected to an unprecedented demand. During the last fortnight there has been an advance of 1c per lb, applying mainly to the lower grades. This rise in price has been caused by the fear of export duties by Brazil and import duties by this country for the purpose of raising a war revenue. There does not seem to be anything to warrant higher prices in coffee, and, in fact, the price ought to recede, as the present supply and prospective crop are both large. With the assurance of peace this state of things can be predicted.

There is little, if any, change in the sugar situation. As the result of the going out of the market of the New Orleans sugars prices have slightly increased in the East, although the situation there is easy. The production of sugar in Cuba is beginning to decrease, while the markets of Europe continue to fluctuate without showing any decided tendency in any direction. Local dealers continue to handle sugar with little or no profit.

The dried fruit conditions continue active, while reports from California show no relief in the crop prospects there. Added to this the word that has been received from Baltimore predicting a loss of 50 per cent of the peach crop of Delaware as the result of adverse weather and conditions seem worse than ever. Prices for apricots have advanced about ½c during the last few days, with prospects for further increases. The coast market for apricots is about cleaned up, with what is left being largely held by speculators. Peaches on the coast have not been so severely damaged by frost as apricots, but the crop will be short. Prunes are in good demand, with dealers turning their attention to the middle grades, owing to the shortness in the small and large grades. Pears, plums, etc., have practically been cleaned up in the local market. Almonds are higher, with reports of heavy frosts from Spain and resulting damage to the crop there. The demand for raisins has been quiet. The most of the crop remaining on the coast is of low grade and will probably be used by the wineries. Tea has been active of late, and rice continues strong at the recent advance of from 5 to 10 per cent. Lately the call has been for low grade rice, of which the supply in the South is small. The demand for flour continues light, although there is a little better feeling in the market. Tobacco is imitating coffee and shows an upward tendency in price, caused by the fear of an increased duty for war purposes.

In the New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, April 13.—There is no change in the situation in dry goods. The market is unqualifiedly dull and in most instances is very small. The demand for nearly all lines of seasonable goods is small. Much of this is attributed to war feeling. The dullness in print cloths and their weakness has much to do with the general inactivity in all lines of cotton goods. The quotation on 64 square extras is still 2c, at which price 30,000 pieces have changed hands. Odd goods are fairly active at low prices.

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ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of Rand, McNally & Company will be held at the office of the company, 166-168 Adams street, Chicago, on Monday, May 2d, 1898, at 2 o'clock p. m., for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting. [illegible], Secretary.

The Tribune.

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Note—The laws of the Postoffice department are strict, and newspapers insufficiently prepaid cannot be forwarded.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

BLAIR LODGE 393, A. F. & A. M.—Emergent communication 12 m., Friday, April 15, to attend funeral of Brother James McCullough from 51 Edgewood-av. to Rosehill. By order
A. SEMRAD, W. M.
M. H. BUZZELL, Secretary.

THURSDAY, APRIL 14, 1898.

PRINCIPLES OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY

[From the National Republican platform adopted at St. Louis June 18, 1896, nearly two years ago.]

From the hour of achieving their own independence the people of the United States have regarded with sympathy the struggles of other American people to free themselves from European domination. We watch with deep and abiding interest the heroic battle of the Cuban patriots against cruelty and oppression, and our best hopes go out for the full success of their determined contest for liberty.

The government of Spain having lost control of Cuba and being unable to protect the property or lives of resident American citizens, or to comply with its treaty obligations, we believe that the government of the United States should actively use its influence and good offices to restore peace and give independence to the island.

IF there hasn't been a war in Cuba what occasion is there for the Spanish authorities to declare a "suspension of hostilities"?

PRESIDENT E. B. ANDREWS' advice to young men to keep out of journalism is good if they have any inclination to go into the 16 to 1 free silver journalism which he affects.

JUDGED by the reports from Madrid President McKinley's message appears to give as little satisfaction to the Spanish Cabinet and nation as it has given to the "insurgents" in Congress.

IT seems incredible that a City Council having any respect for itself, to say nothing of regard for the rights of its constituents, should allow a man of the record and reputation of Alderman Powers to dictate its policy.

IT seems to afford the malignant Spanish soldiery in Cuba great enjoyment to be able to hurl such epithets as "Yankee pigs" at Americans. The time may come, however—and that not far distant—when they will be begging for bread at the hands of the objects of their hate.

THERE is no intimation that Spain's "armistice" order extends to the Philippine Islands. On the contrary, there are indications that there are matters going on there that will keep its armies actively employed, and a little "suspension of hostilities" in Cuba may come in very conveniently just now.

SPANIARDS in Cuba are indignant against their home government for offering to submit the Maine affair to arbitration with an agreement to pay damages if the crime is proved against Spain. They may bottle up their ire for future use. The United States will do its own arbitrating and assessing of damages.

THE Spanish malignants who have been plotting Consul General Lee's assassination in Havana for months past will, no doubt, be greatly disgusted with the honors with which he has been received in this country. They can take revenge, however, in denouncing Americans as "Yankee pigs," showing the low level of their imaginations, as well as their impotent hate.

THE proposition of the Natal colony to furnish the British navy with 12,000 tons of coal annually is no doubt a very patriotic thing, but "Uncle Sam" has no need to go abroad for his coal unless he has a little brush in the neighborhood of the Philippines, in which case he can, no doubt, get all he wants from the hospitable Emperor of China.

THE announcement of the sudden death of Henry W. King, one of the oldest and best known of Chicago's merchants, will be received with sadness not alone by the circle of friends and personal acquaintances of the deceased but by the public at large. Mr. King had been in the wholesale clothing business in this city for more than thirty years, and the firms with which he was connected have branches in other cities of the United States which hold a high position in the mercantile world. In the operation of this large business Mr. King had amassed a handsome fortune and had also made for himself an enviable reputation as one of the leading merchants of the West. As a citizen he stood for all that was best in municipal progress, and his name for years had been identified with many of our leading institutions, particularly those of a literary, musical, and artistic character. His name was also identified with every prominent charitable organization in the city, and as the President for many years of the Chicago Relief and Aid society he had been a power for good. With whatever was good and true and for the interests of humanity he was in close sympathy. By his death the world of trade has lost one of its foremost representatives and Chicago one of its best and most useful citizens.

THE Charleston (S. C.) News and Courier, which probably undertakes to speak from experience, advises Spain, if it determines to go to war for the maintenance of its sovereignty over Cuba, to put up the best fight it knows how. Then, although it may be whipped, it intimates that it may do something to preserve "the honor and glory of the Spanish nation"—and there will be all the greater glory for American arms in achieving a victory over such resistance. This may be the way the average Spaniard will look at it, but if Spain had been seeking glory and honor by legitimate methods it might have found them by giving to the Cubans freedom instead of violating its pledges and starving helpless non-combatants to death. The Spanish government has brought dishonor upon itself and the Spanish nation by breaking faith with its subjects in the Spanish colonies and by its course of cruelty, oppression, and robbery in its efforts to maintain authority over them, and it is difficult to see how it can win either "honor" or "glory" even by maintaining the most stubborn though losing struggle to perpetuate its power. Still, it may seek to follow the advice of the Charleston paper, though it is not likely to find either glory, honor, or prosperity in that direction.

CONGRESS IN ACTION.

In his recent message the President said: "The issue is now with the Congress. I have exhausted every effort to relieve the intolerable condition of affairs which is at our doors. Prepared to execute every obligation imposed upon me by the constitution and the law, I await your action." The President will not have to wait long. He has asked for the authority to intervene. He will be directed to intervene at once.

The majority of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations presented its resolutions to that body yesterday. After a preamble setting forth the conditions in Cuba, which the President says cannot longer be endured, and referring to the destruction of the Maine, the resolutions declare in favor of the independence of the Cubans, demand of the government of Spain to relinquish its authority and government in Cuba at once, and withdraw its land and naval forces from Cuba and Cuban waters, and direct the President to use the entire land and naval forces of the United States and call into service the militia of the States to such extent as may be necessary to carry these resolutions into effect. The report accompanying the resolutions of the majority is strong and convincing, especially in regard to the Maine explosion, which is referred to in the following significant language: "The difficulty of demonstrating by conclusive proof the efficient personal cause of that sinister event was the usual one of exposing plotted and mysterious crimes. No such difficulty, however, obscures its official and responsible cause."

The minority resolution, signed by Senators Turpie, Mills, Daniel, and Foraker, cordially concurs in the majority resolutions, but goes still further by favoring "the immediate recognition of the republic of Cuba, as organized in that island, as a free, independent, and sovereign power among the nations of the world." The consideration of the resolutions and report, upon a point of order by Senator Hoar, went over under the rules, and they will come up for action today, with the probability that the Senate may not reach a vote until tomorrow.

Majority and minority resolutions of an almost similar nature to those of the Senate were presented in the House. After a short debate and considerable time wasted in a riotous outbreak, which was as unnecessary as it was childish, the minority resolution was rejected by a vote of 190 to 147. It recognized the existing government of the republic of Cuba, directed immediate intervention, and authorized the President to extend immediate relief to the starving people of the island. The majority resolution was subsequently passed by a vote of 322 to 19. It is as follows:

> Whereas, The government of Spain for three years past has been waging war on the island of Cuba against a revolution by the inhabitants thereof without making any substantial progress toward the suppression of said revolution, and has conducted the warfare in a manner contrary to the laws of nations, by methods inhuman and uncivilized, causing the death by starvation of more than 200,000 innocent non-combatants, the victims being for the most part helpless women and children; inflicting intolerable injury to the commercial interests of the United States, involving the destruction of the lives and property of many of our citizens, entailing the expenditure of millions of dollars in patrolling our coasts and policing the high seas in order to maintain our neutrality; and,
>
> Whereas, This long series of losses, injuries, and burdens for which Spain is responsible has culminated in the destruction of the United States battleship Maine in the harbor of Havana and in the death of 266 of our seamen.
>
> Resolved, etc., That the President is hereby authorized and directed to intervene at once to stop the war in Cuba to the end and with the purpose of securing permanent peace and order there and establishing by the free action of the people thereof a stable and independent government of their own in the island of Cuba, and the President is hereby authorized and empowered to use the land and naval forces of the United States to execute the purpose of this resolution.

The House has done its duty, and its prompt action will satisfy the demand of the people. It has acted wisely in not recognizing the present government of "the republic of Cuba." It has ordered immediate intervention to stop the war, to secure peace and order, and to allow the people of Cuba to establish a free and stable government of their own. To stop this war it will be necessary to evict Spain, if its resists, and the President is authorized to use the land and naval forces for that purpose, and is directed to use them at once.

It now remains for the Senate also to do its duty. In the absence of any rules governing debate it has well-nigh unlimited possibilities for securing delay. It is to be hoped, however, these possibilities will not be utilized. It may be there are some Senators who desire to make speeches in order to display their patriotism and statesmanship, and, possibly, their lack of both these qualities, but the people are in no mood to endure the display. The time for action has come, and the time for talking has passed. Every day wasted in superfluous debate is a day gained by Spain, and time is the all-important factor in its calculations. The people now look to the Senate for expedition. Time enough has been wasted, and worse than wasted. Every day's delay in this crisis will be not only costly, but criminal. What is wanted now is action, ACTION, ACTION. The Senate should pass its resolutions promptly, and as in some respects they are better worded and more to the point, even, than those passed by the House, the latter body will undoubtedly accept them, and thus practically declare war. THE TRIBUNE is confident that the vote in the Senate will be quite as emphatic as that in the House. There need be no doubt that the President, who has acted conscientiously up to the present time in seeking to settle the Cuban question by pacific measures, will act energetically and vigorously when the time comes for the forcible eviction of Spain from Cuba. Now let the Senate act without any unnecessary delay.

SPAIN ON THE MESSAGE.

The Spanish government gives no indications of a readiness to withdraw peacefully from Cuba. Its reply to the statements made in the President's message concerning intervention in Cuba to restore peace there and to establish a stable government is that—

> The doctrines contained in the message are incompatible with the sovereignty and rights of the nation and are an interference in the internal affairs of this country.

This is a declaration that Cuba is as much a part of Spain as Castile or Leon is, and that the Spanish government looks on the proposed intervention to put an end to the atrocities in Cuba as it would on a proposition to intervene to put down riots in the streets of Madrid or Barcelona. The Spanish government will not admit that the United States has any right to take a deeper interest in Cuba than if that island were within gunshot of the shores of Spain.

The official manifesto made public yesterday declares also that the Spanish government will "defend energetically the sacred interests which are the patrimony of the Spanish race." Those "sacred interests" are the right to squeeze out of Cuba every cent of revenue which it can be made to yield, to rule the island exclusively for the benefit of Spain, and to deal with all protesting Cubans after the fashion favored by Weyler.

The Spanish government cannot give much stronger assurance than it does of an unalterable determination that Cuba shall not be free, and, what is even more to the purpose, it is making further preparations for war. It is purchasing all the military supplies it can get for cash or on credit. Its fleet is preparing for action. General Blanco is undoubtedly doing all in his power to strengthen himself. He will call to arms every man whom he feels he can trust.

All these preparations will be futile. When armed intervention is finally resorted to by the United States it will not take long to drive the Spaniards out of Cuba. But it is evident that the Spaniards do not mean to go until they are driven out. No threats will cause them to leave. When Congress votes that the President must intervene at once the Spaniards will continue to declare that they will not give up their "sacred patrimony."

Therefore, since the Spaniards will not go until they are forced to, no time should be lost in putting the American fleets and armies in motion. To postpone that is to enable Spain to strengthen itself a little and add a little to the time which it will take to carry the war to a victorious close.

GENERAL LEE'S POPULAR OVATION.

Consul General Fitzhugh Lee's journey from Key West to Washington was in the nature of a triumphal procession. The insistent roar of popular shoutings, the tumult of brass bands, and the fraternal mingling of the strains of "Dixie" and of the "Star Spangled Banner" assailed him in a joyous welcome all along the road. Nor was there any diminution of these demonstrations after he emerged from the South, for which he once fought. His reception at Washington can be described as nothing short of an ovation. And if he had had need of traveling through New York or Boston or Chicago his welcome would have been equally warm and hearty.

Aside from being a deserved and pleasing tribute to the man who did his duty in a difficult position this lionizing of General Lee has an important significance in two ways. It shows the present temper of both North and South on the subject of punishing Spain, and it shows that the sectional animosities left by our civil war have melted away. North and South will enter a Spanish war hand in hand, and when the united forces of the whole nation have been crowned with victory the last trace of the old antagonism will have been relegated to oblivion.

General Lee has not forgotten how Chicago led the way in the noble work of healing the last of the old sectional wounds, when it erected the monument to the Confederate dead in Oakwoods Cemetery a few years ago. Today the East has reached the same state of mind. There is a deep and welcome meaning in the simple words addressed by General Lee to the huzzaing crowds in front of the Shoreham at Washington:

> I have not come to talk of war, but if war comes in a few days or in a few years the present crisis has proved that it will find us a united people and the only contest will be as to who can carry the flag farthest and fastest.
>
> There is one thing in conclusion. I want to thank my good New York friends who have come so promptly to the front tonight. It is only another evidence that New York is ready, as she has been in the past, to stand by Virginia, and if the trial comes I can assure you that Virginia will be found standing shoulder to shoulder with New York.

If anything were needed to give the lie to the Spanish jingo assertion that Spain would have a divided American people to fight it would be found in General Lee's words and in the ovation tendered him by North and South alike.

This popular lionizing of General Lee is not caused by any single brilliant achievement of his. As he himself has said, he only did his duty as an American citizen where circumstances had placed him. Perhaps it is not even this that has made him a sort of popular hero. Resentment against the official insult he suffered at the hands of Captain General Blanco played a part in those popular shoutings. And still more deeply was the American pulse stirred by General Lee's final salute to Spanish insults as the Fern steamed away from the dock at Havana: "When I return it will be to see another flag flying over Morro."

In that sentence General Lee spoke with the spirit of the whole American people, and in that fact may be found the chief cause of the enthusiasm of his triumphal homecoming. There is cause for congratulation in the fact that he happens to stand for a united people, but still more significant is the fact that he has been loaded with honors as a representative of a people united for the final expulsion of Spanish treachery and tyranny from the Western hemisphere.

RAISING WAR FUNDS.

The plan for raising the additional revenue which will be needed in the event of a war with Spain has been worked out by the Republican members of the Committee on Ways and Means, and can be submitted to the House whenever necessary.

It is proposed to increase the revenues by nearly 110 millions a year. Of this, the increased beer tax of a dollar a barrel will furnish one-third, while additional taxes on tobacco will contribute 15 millions, and it is estimated that a two-cent stamp tax on bank checks, drafts, etc., will produce about 30 millions. This estimate probably is not far out of the way. It is known what that tax produced thirty years ago when the volume of banking business done was so much smaller than it is now.

And finally it is proposed to impose a duty of three cents a pound on coffee and 10 cents a pound on tea, and also to levy an internal tax on the stocks of those two articles now in the country. The supply of coffee on hand is believed to be quite large. That of tea probably is not.

This simple expedient will make it unprofitable for importers to endeavor to rush in cargoes of tea and coffee in anticipation of the enactment of a law making them dutiable. The first thing the owners of stocks of goods on hand do when duties are raised is to put up prices. Thus the consumer pays duties on these stocks, but pays them to the merchants and not to the government. Under the plan of the Ways and Means committee the tea and coffee actually in the country will pay duties to the government.

It is stated that the committee has agreed to authorize the funding of bonds to the amount of 500 millions. Some of them are to be $50 bonds, and are to be offered for sale at the postoffices throughout the country. In this way the government will be able to get at the small savings of the people.

There is one decided advantage in connection with a popular loan of this kind. The bonds authorized are presumably to be "coin" bonds. The committee does not believe the patriotism of the free silverites in Congress will not permit them to go so far as to vote for "gold" bonds—to pledge the government to repay money as good as that it proposes to borrow to cover the expense of a war with Spain.

But every man who holds a $100 or a $50 United States bond for which he has paid gold value money, either to the government or to the original purchaser of the bond, will be an earnest and active opponent of the debasement of the monetary standard. Each of those men will see in "16 to 1" a proposition to enable the government to redeem his $50 bond in money the purchasing power of which will be only $20.

BUILDING UP THE NAVY.

Whether the controversy with Spain does or does not end in war, it is certain that the American navy is to be made much more formidable than it is now. The leisurely method of building it up which has prevailed during the last fifteen years is to be abandoned, and it is to be increased until it is worthy of the country.

No attempt will be made to emulate the monster navies of some European nations. England has 680 vessels and France 539, while the United States has 105. But the American navy will be strengthened until it will not fear to try conclusions anywhere with that of any European power, except the two which have been named.

The naval appropriation bill, as passed by the House, carries 38 millions or 5 millions more than the bill of 1897. It provides for the construction of three battleships, each with a displacement of about 11,000 tons and to cost exclusive of hull armor and armament not to exceed 3 millions apiece.

It is ordered that the contracts for the construction of these battleships and the other vessels provided for shall be let within sixty days from the date of the passage of the act. The object is to hurry up the construction of the vessels. If the letting of the contracts for the Kearsarge and Kentucky had not been delayed for eleven months those powerful ships would be ready for service now. Their construction was authorized three years ago and it will be some months yet before they can be used.

The House bill makes provision also for the construction of twelve torpedo boat destroyers of about 350 tons displacement, and twelve torpedo boats of 150 tons displacement. An appropriation should have been made for the construction of small torpedo boats of less than 100 tons. Of these the United States has only five, while England has 134, France, 229, and Spain thirty-three. But it was explained in the House that contracts are being prepared under the 50 million appropriation for the construction of a large number of small torpedo boats.

The Senate Committee on Appropriations has just recommended that the number of torpedo boat destroyers be made sixteen instead of twelve, with a displacement of 400 tons instead of 350. Another amendment provides for the construction of four harbor defense vessels similar to the Puritan, to cost $1,250,000 each. The value of vessels of this type for the special service for which they are designed is very great. They and the land fortifications now completing will make the important harbors safe against the attack of any foreign fleet.

These amendments will add 8¼ millions to the amount carried by the bill. This will make the total 46¼ millions. Large though the sum may seem there is no reason to doubt that the Senate will adopt the amendments and the House concur in them. Congressmen know that they have their constituents behind them when they vote money to add to the American navy.

SPAIN'S LATEST TRICK.

The more the order of the Spanish government instructing General Blanco to issue a proclamation suspending hostilities in the Island of Cuba is studied and the more that is known of the temper of the Spanish people and officials the more evident does it become that the movement, made on the eve of the submission of President McKinley's message to Congress, was a mere device to open up a new line of negotiation and gain time for further preparation for actual war if necessary. There may have been hope, also, that the step would strengthen the attitude of Spain with the leading European powers, as, in case of intervention on the part of the United States, it might enable the Spanish government to plead that it was already at peace and that there was consequently no ground for interference to secure a cessation of hostilities. On this ground it may have been believed that Spain could appeal more powerfully to other European powers for friendly intervention in its own behalf should the policy of intervention by the United States in the interests of the Cubans be persevered in.

While General Blanco has already issued the decree of suspension, as required of him by the instructions of the Queen Regent, there is no indication, either in that or in the order from Madrid, as to the extent to which it is expected to go or its time limit. According to the terms of the decree all details as to its execution are left to be governed by future special instructions, while the Spanish Minister in Washington asserts that its duration will depend upon the course of the insurgents, and that the future disposition of the troops, thus nominally withdrawn from operations in the field, "has not even been considered."

The plain meaning of all this is that the so-called "truce" is intended to operate only during the pleasure and convenience of Spain itself. This is indicated most plainly in the declaration of the Spanish Minister of War (Correa), the substance of which appeared in a Madrid dispatch published in THE TRIBUNE on Monday morning, and is now given more fully, as follows:

> It is an error to say that the government has agreed to an armistice with the rebels. I would never consent to that. I would rather have resigned from the ministry, because it would be equivalent to recognition of Cuban belligerency. Besides an armistice would imply the fixing of the territory occupied by the two armies. We have refused to yield to the pretensions of the United States and also have given an analogous reply to the Pope. Then Blanco issues a proclamation granting a truce. He will probably issue another proclamation offering amnesty to rebels who surrender. The truce will be only for a few days. If during that time there are important surrenders of rebels and the United States withdraws its ships from the neighborhood of Cuba and the Philippines we shall move rapidly towards peace, but if the rebellion continues the European powers will be in a position to demand that the United States shall cease giving moral support to the rebellion, suppress the Cuban Junta in New York, and withdraw its squadrons from the neighborhood of our colonial possessions. Meanwhile all this gives time to Spain to continue her war preparations.

In other words, we have the authority of that officer of the Spanish government best qualified to give the true purpose and meaning of the armistice order that it is not intended as an armistice at all, as that would imply a recognition of Cuban belligerency; nor is it to be construed as yielding to the requests of the United States or the Pope. And yet—no doubt for the purpose of influencing the minds of insurgents who are disposed to recognize the spiritual authority of the Pope—General Blanco, in his order, refers to the act as "yielding" by "his Majesty's government" "to the reiterated wish expressed by his Holiness the Pope." The inference from this contradiction is plain. It is evidently the purpose of the authorities in Cuba, as far as possible, to utilize the personal and spiritual influence of the Pope to secure the submission of the insurgents pending the continuance of the suspension of hostilities. Failing in that, Spain—while dictating what policy the United States shall pursue with its fleet and towards the Cuban Junta in New York—holds itself in readiness to resume the war on a moment's notice, for which it avowedly continues its preparations.

Meantime there is no promise on the part of the Spanish authorities either at Madrid or in Cuba to put a stop to the starvation of the reconcentrados in Cuba, nor any indication that this is contemplated. Yet this has been the chief reason for the proposed intervention—the question of the submission of the insurgents to the authority of the Spanish government being their own affair. In the light of all these facts it is evident that the boasted "suspension of hostilities," upon which Spain is now asking the approval of the civilized world, offers no prospect of permanent pacification of the island—if it was ever intended for such a purpose—and scarcely justified the importance given to it by President McKinley in speaking of it as a matter worthy of "consideration." It is more in the character of "eleventh hour repentance," with all the elements of real repentance left out.

IN his testimony before the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations Consul General Lee clearly and emphatically stated that in his opinion there was no room to doubt that the destruction of the Maine was due to Spanish agencies. When asked by a member of the committee whether he meant the Spanish authorities in Cuba, he replied: "I mean the Spanish officials but not General Blanco. I think some of the officials were cognizant of the plans to destroy the vessel, but I do not believe the Captain General was." The opinion of General Lee is the opinion of the large majority of the American people. No other conclusion can be arrived at after a study of all the circumstances surrounding the destruction of the Maine. The testimony of the divers and the officers, the report of the naval court of inquiry, the statements of correspondents, and particularly the interview with Mr. Gibbins, the English builder of submarine mines, who has supplied Spain with all the machines of this kind it has purchased for the last twelve years—all these different sources of information unite in fastening the responsibility for this horrible crime upon Spain. It is somewhat remarkable that the testimony of Gibbins has not been taken officially by the government through the United States Minister in London. It is of the highest importance as fixing responsibility for the explosion. The securing of such testimony should not have been left to the newspapers alone.

REPRESENTATIVE POWELL of Iroquois County is one of the Republicans who voted for the Allen law. The Senatorial convention for his district was held on Tuesday and he was left at home. Thus far Allen, the man whose name the obnoxious law bears, is the only Republican supporter of the measure who has been renominated. He would not have been if the primaries had been held a little later than they were.

THERE seems to be a mistaken idea that the way to declare war is to talk the enemy to death.

THE Hon. Bob Fitzsimmons will please take notice that another and better Fitz is the public idol now.

IN A MINOR KEY.

Culpable Omission.

"Josiah," said Mrs. Chugwater, looking at him over her glasses, "why don't the newspapers print the whole of the President's message?"

"What's the matter now?" inquired Mr. Chugwater, bracing himself.

"Why, this paper says: 'The full text of the message will be found below,' and then it goes ahead and prints the message without giving the text at all. It's got so you just can't put any dependence in the papers at all."

And Mr. Chugwater simply groaned.

A Stranger Learns Something.

"This is the first time I was ever at one of your City Council meetings. What is the idea in covering those desks with flowers?"

"I think the idea is to put the Aldermen in better odor with the people."

A Cold Fact.

Upguardson—"What is the latest from Washington?"

Atom—"The latest from Washington is always some officeseeker whose money has given out."

Same Old Jealousy.

Enthusiastic Chicago Man—"In a few weeks we'll be able to show you the moon, just exactly as it looks, at the Field Museum!"

Envious New-Yorker—"Are you going to annex the moon, too?"

Terrors of Modern Life.

With an air of indecision the stranger who had dropped into a Dearborn street lunchery turned to the solemn looking man sitting on the stool next to him and said:

"I beg your pardon, but I called for a roast beef sandwich, and I believe the waiter girl has brought me a roast horse sandwich. It looks like horse and it tastes like horse. Would you mind giving me your opinion?"

He uncovered the slab of meat reposing between the two slices of bread, and the solemn looking man leaned over and inspected it.

"You ordered a roast beef sandwich?" he asked.

"Yes."

"And this is what she brought you?"

"It is."

The solemn looking man shook his head.

"It is undoubtedly horse meat," he said. "Carette horse. What else did you call for?"

"A glass of milk."

"And they gave you that white stuff?"

"Yes. That's milk all right enough, isn't it?"

"Yes, it is probably milk, but you have no guaranty that it's cow's milk. If there's anything in the market that's cheaper, it's the cheaper thing. It's goat's milk or something of that sort. I wouldn't touch it."

"I won't. How about this lemon cream pie?"

"Did they bring you that for lemon cream pie?"

"Yes. Can they gouge a fellow on that, too?"

"Can they? I'm willing to bet $500 there never was a lemon within fourteen miles of the place where that pie was manufactured. It's made of gum arabic, alum, and molasses, and the white stuff on top is something that stews out of it in the cooking. Notice that glass of water?"

"Yes. That's water, isn't it?"

"It's artificial water. Didn't you notice the girl drawing it from that tank? It's concocted out of cheap chemicals."

"There isn't anything cheaper than water, is there?"

"That shows you don't live here. Nothing cheaper than water? It's one of the most expensive things we have. To get good, genuine water costs so much that I never use it at all. I would no more touch the stuff in that glass than I'd fly. You'd better let it alone."

"I'm going to let the whole thing alone!" exclaimed the stranger, rising in great indignation.

Whereupon he picked up his 20-cent check, walked stiffly to the cashier's desk, threw down a quarter, took his change, and with a parting look of scorn at the cashier went out and sniffed the air suspiciously, as if oppressed by a fear that it was a base imitation of air.

Preacher's Call for a Showdown.

At McMinnville the other day the Rev. E. A. Ross, the revival preacher, who held a series of revival meetings in Dayton about eighteen months ago, asked all those in his congregation to rise who had read a passage in the book of Hezekiah. About a dozen arose, some of them long time church members. The evangelist said: "Why, God bless you, there's no such book in the Bible!" There was a roseate flush o'erspread some cheeks that had been sallow for years.

OF INTEREST FROM EXCHANGES

Events Which Have Made April the "War Month" in the History of the United States.

The doings of the month of April fill a large place in American history. All the country's wars began in that month. On April 18, 1775, Paul Revere took that "midnight ride" which Longfellow tells us of, when he "spread the alarm through every Middlesex village and farm, for the country folk to be up and to arm." The next day the "embattled farmers" at Concord bridge "fired the shot heard round the world." That was the beginning of the war of independence. On April 18, 1778, the aid which France promised the struggling Americans when she recognized their independence she furnished, for on that day a French fleet was ordered to blockade the British warships which were in the Delaware. France's assistance marked the turning point in the fortunes of the Americans. In April, 1781, the victories under General Greene in the South were the beginning of that year's series of triumphs which resulted in the capture of Cornwallis at Yorktown and the close of the war.

It was in April, 1812, that the end came to the long series of shuffles and surrenders to England by the Jefferson and Madison administrations. On the 6th day of that month, in that year, Congress passed a new embargo. It differed from the previous nonimportation, embargo, non-intercourse, and other trade restriction acts which covered the period between 1800 and 1811. All these were directed against England and France in retaliation for those nations' attacks on American commerce, but experience showed that they hurt the United States more than they did the countries they were aimed at. The embargo of April, 1812, however, which was to last ninety days, was avowedly a preliminary to a war with England. The actual declaration of war did not come until June 18 of that year, but everybody on both sides of the Atlantic knew when the embargo was enacted that the conflict had virtually begun. On April 24, 1846, a large body of Mexicans attacked and defeated a smaller body of Americans near the Rio Grande and the war with Mexico started.

In the war of secession April figures prominently. On the 12th day of that month, in 1861, Fort Sumter was attacked by General Beauregard, and the great conflict which John Bright, an enemy of wars, called the only righteous war of the century, began. On April 15 President Lincoln called for 75,000 volunteers, which was an evidence that the government recognized the fact that a state of war was in progress. Four days later, on the anniversary of the battles at Lexington and Concord, the opening fights of the revolution, a body of Massachusetts militia, hastening to the defense of Washington, fought their way through the streets of Baltimore, on which occasion the first blood of the civil war was shed. Shiloh was fought and New Orleans was captured in that month in 1862; the Vicksburg batteries were run by Porter's fleet and transports belonging to Grant in that month in 1863; Grant's Wilderness campaign started in the same month in 1864; and in that month in 1865 the surrender at Appomattox occurred, and President Lincoln was assassinated. If war with Spain takes place in the next three weeks April's sanguinary associations will be maintained and extended.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

London Punch's Idea of an American "Coon Song."

O, honey, all de skeeters is asleep,
Am yo' sleepin'?
Say, honey, all de stars begin to peep,
Am yo' peepin'?
If yo' flash on me, Belinder, yo're illuminatin' eye,
Yo' will cook me to a cinder, I shall wither up an' die—
Am yo' peepin' thro' de winder? Is yo' gazin' at de sky?
Am yo' sleepin'?

REFRAIN.

Let me croon, honey, croon
To de moon, honey, moon,
For de moon is a boon to a copper-colored coon,
I's a coon, honey, coon,
I'se a coffee-colored coon,
O, honey, honey, honey, tho' I haven't any money
I'se a coon!

II.

O, honey, don't yo' hear de nigger sigh?
I'se a sighin'!
Say, honey, as de pickaninnies cry,
I'se a cryin'!
Tho' my voice is full o' blubber as an egg is full o' meat,
My lungs is ingi-rubber, dey is tough and hard to beat,
Won't yo' listen to yo're lubber, as he warbles at yo're feet—
I'se a sighin'!

REFRAIN.

Let me swoon, honey, swoon
'Neath de moon, honey, moon,
For de moon is a boon to a dandy-colored coon.
I'se a coon, honey, coon,
I'se a cocoa-colored coon,
O, honey, honey, honey, tho' it isn't very funny,
I'se a coon!

—London Punch.

Columbia's New "College Tavern."

College life, as the term is generally understood, has hitherto been foreign to Columbia College, in New York. A short time ago the "College Tavern" was established on the boulevard, opposite the northern end of the new grounds. It has already become the most popular gathering place for the college men. The tavern looks as though it has stood since revolutionary days. It has, on the contrary, just been built. The material used is that of the old colonial mansion recently torn down. The building is a two-story oblong structure, looking strangely ancient in the shade of the magnificent huge places around it. Its front is a porch supported by a couple of old columns. Around it extends a balustrade used for years. On the first floor inside are the restaurant, the café, and the kitchen. The dining-room is finished in maroon and gold and furnished in colonial style. In one corner is a fireplace over 180 years old, of wrought iron and light blue and white tiles. A big fire blazes away in most comfortable style in it. The café is like an antique grillroom. At the top of a very old staircase is a pool and billiard room. In front of this are two large private dining-rooms, modeled after those of colonial Virginia. Each has an old fireplace and old furniture. The atmosphere of the whole place is cozy and seemingly full of traditions already. The patronage of the tavern by professors as well as students thus far is greater than the accommodations of the place warrant.—Kansas City Journal.

Snapshots at Brooklyn Navy Yard.

When the order was issued at the Brooklyn navy yard last week prohibiting the admission of visitors with photographic cameras, unless they had a special permit, the marines on duty at the gate found that their troubles were doubled. Since the Maine disaster amateur photographers have found the navy yard an interesting field for snapshot practice, and no one objected to their fun. Since this new order was issued, however, only four or five men who have special permits have been permitted to take cameras inside the yard, and the scores of young women who have been turned away at the gate have protested vigorously against it. There is very little red tape about the Brooklyn navy yard in time of peace. Any respectable person is allowed within the yard, and once within the walls he may go where he chooses. The shops, of course, are not open to visitors, and the privilege of boarding any of the vessels in commission lies with the officers in command, who are usually cordial to visitors. Passes to visit the yard may be secured from the Captain of the yard. At nearly every wharf in the yard now is anchored one of the auxiliary craft that are being converted into fighting boats, and none of them attracts more attention than the graceful Suwanee, which was formerly Ogden Goelet's yacht, the Mayflower. It has put on its fighting paint and mounted its big 5-inch guns.—New York Sun.

Light on Spain's Cowardly Ferocity.

At Lomo de Gato there was an old man and his young married daughter, who had lately become a mother—a very sweet woman. . . . After we left the Spanish came. They entered the house. . . . sacked it and cut the old man down with the machetes. They killed an old negro servant and two mulatto farm hands and left their bodies by the road, unburied.

The daughter was in the room when they killed her father and she tried to rush between them and the old man. They cut her about the right arm, which she raised before her face, and wounded her with thrusts of bayonets. The nurse ran to the door and held up the little girl before her, begging for mercy.

A soldier standing outside put his rifle to the infant's head and shot the poor little thing dead. The daughter refused to be cared for by the Spanish surgeon, but they put her in a shed near by, for they had fired the house.

And the regimental surgeon ordered quick lime put on her wounds. She died from shock and pain.

I made it a point, in riding over the island, to inquire in every district about the latest Spanish atrocities. The answer always was like this:

"There were five pacificos macheted outside of the town last week. Two weeks ago ten were shot."

Often bodies of pacificos of all ages, obviously laborers and farmers, lying in the canes on estates where insurgents were supposed to have camped or thrown in the brush by the roadside, proved these statements. Even at this time, when there was some attempt to deny and conceal acts of the kind, it would have been a conservative estimate to allow twenty pacificos murdered in an irregular, off-hand manner in every town big enough to have its name on the map.

And this was before Weyler began his policy of concentration and reconcentration that has already accomplished a greater destruction of peasant life than one can recall in the annals of medieval warfare.—From Grover Flint's "Marching with Gomez."

PERSONALS.

It is now thought that the late Jacob Tome's bequest to the Jacob Tome Institute of Port Deposit, Md., will amount to nearly $4,000,000 in addition to the $1,000,000 which he gave to it when he established it some years ago. The school thus becomes one of the richest institutions of its kind in the world.

The health of Stephen Warrington, a Nanticoke (Del.) farmer, is remarkable. He is 75 years old, and since the day of his birth has never had a doctor prescribe for him. He has never been sick a day, and has never taken a dose of medicine. Mr. Warrington is a powerful man, weighing about 200 pounds and being 6 feet 6 inches tall.

Sir Giulio Salviati of London, who committed suicide recently, was the son of the celebrated Commendatore Salviati of Venice, who, through the accidental discovery in an ancient manuscript of several recipes for staining and blowing glass in the old Venetian style, brought about the revival of that industry and the sister art of mosaic making.

Many years ago C. W. M. Van de Velde, the distinguished Dutch artist, who has just died, undertook the task of mapping Palestine single-handed; and so successful were his efforts that when, in later years, a more minute survey was undertaken, through the instrumentality of the Palestine exploration fund, his work was found to be thoroughly exact.

General Sir Herbert Kitchener, who won fame by his campaigns in the Soudan, and especially by the completeness of his victory in the battle of Atbara, is about 47 years old. He entered the Egyptian service in 1874, and has participated in nearly all the fighting against the dervish power since the fanatical rule of the Mahdi first became formidable. In this campaign he has had as his chief adviser that remarkable man, Slatin Pasha, who was with Gordon at Khartum, and who was held a captive in the Soudan for thirteen years. Slatin Pasha's intimate knowledge of all the Soudanese tribes, their language and ways, has rendered him invaluable to the British General.

NEWS AND NOTES.

The Bank of Spain is a hard-working institution at the present time. It is trying to raise $40,000,000 for the Spanish government.—Washington Post.

It is said that on the average, throughout England and Wales, one person in 73 is a Smith, one in 76 a Jones, one in 115 a Williams, one in 148 a Taylor, one in 162 a Davies, and one in 174 a Brown.

Rosie O'Grady and Maggie Murphy, whose names have been indelibly engraved upon the roll of fame, and on the cylinders of barrel organs, have turned up in Rochester, where they were arrested for running away from the Albion House of Refuge.—Albany Journal.

Electricity will play an important part in the next war. The great warships are wired from stem to stern, and their big guns are handled by electric power. The heavy coast defense guns are elevated and lowered by the same power, submarine mines are exploded by electricity, while telegraph and telephone wires connect all adjacent fortifications. In case of war electrical experts will be much in evidence.—Indianapolis Journal.

"On the last day of March," says an Illinois paper, "a young man got off the train at Peoria, Ill. The first sight that arrested his attention was a pretty young woman standing at her garden gate. He spoke to her, and she replied pleasantly. The conversation continued, and they finally took a walk into the town together. In the store windows they saw things that suggested housekeeping. In less than an hour from the time he alighted from the train the young man was married. It is said that since the particulars of the case became known there is a girl waiting at every gate in Peoria."

FUNNYGRAPHS.

The Fault of a Woman's Watch.—Miss Brown—"It seems to run very well for about a day and a half, and then it will not go at all." Watchmaker—"Yes; it should be wound occasionally."—Jewelers' Weekly.

Distressingly Innocent. — May — "Oh, Jack, they've the most beautiful little watches at Stiffany's, with shamrocks set in them." Jack—"Yes, May; but wouldn't you rather wait a little while and get one with a real gem?"—Jewelers' Weekly.

He—"You talk about men playing poker. It's no worse a vice than the shopping habit of women." She—"Perhaps not, morally speaking, but then it takes money to play poker, while a woman can shop all day without it costing her a cent, except what she pays for carfare."—Boston Transcript.

Howling Jingo—"I tell you, an overwhelming majority of the Representatives in the House of Congress are uncompromisingly in favor of going to war with Spain at once." Citizen—"Then why in thunder don't they pass a resolution to that effect?" Howling Jingo—"Tom Reed won't let them."

A Drummer.—Haggard Hubert—"Can you assist an' old drummer, mem?" Mrs. Chugwater—"It pains me to see a veteran needy. Here is a quarter. By the bye, were you ever at Chancellorsville?" Haggard Hubert—"Never, mum. The bakin'-powder concern I wuz drummin' fer kept me allers in Northern territory. Thank'ee, mum."—Judge.

FROM THE ILLINOIS PRESS.

The fact that our Presidents and other officials are not by law held sacred and superior to criticism is the only reason why the government by the people has not perished from the earth.—Bloomington Pantagraph.

Whatever the result of the election in this county may be next fall, there will be a Democrat in the House of Representatives of the General Assembly from Sangamon County, because none will be nominated by that party as a candidate for that office.—Springfield Journal.

It appears that the visit of an important delegation of European powers to President McKinley in the interest of peace had an ulterior motive. It is desired that Uncle Sam should keep out of Spanish ports in Europe when making a war, and should not annex Cuba. Nobody wants to annex Cuba, and nobody expects that it will be necessary to shell a city in Spain, nevertheless the war will be conducted according to the exigencies of the occasion and not according to the dictation of any third person from the Pope to John Bull.—Bloomington Bulletin.

The Grand Army post at Hopedale, Ill., has come forward with a patriotic proposition that the old soldiers shall donate to the government 5 per cent of their pension money to build a battleship to be presented to the United States. The resolution shows how ardent the patriotic spirit has grown and how sacrificing the people would be in the emergency of war. It is not likely that the government would be compelled to accept such a service from the union veterans, but the offer of it is commendable to their patriotism and loyalty.—Bloomington Pantagraph.

LEWIS CARROLL.

[Born 1833, died 1898.]

The Grownup and the Prilligirl
Were walking hand in hand;
They were as pleased as Punch to be
Alone in Wonderland:
"If there were other books like this,"
They said, "It would be grand."

A queer and kindly land it was,
A land of fun and play,
With many a comic friendly face
To greet them on their way;
While laughter, sounding all about,
Rang innocent and gay.

"I like his Higher Nonsense best,"
The Grownup made remark,
"The metaphysics with a wink,
The logic for a lark,
The Trial, the portmanteau words,
The White Queen, and the Snark."

"For Me," the Prilligirl replied,
"The simpler things for me:
The Duchess and the Baby, and
The Cat and Tweedledee,
And everything that Alice saw,
And O! the Hatter's tea."

"He was so very fond of you,
So fond," the Grownup said;
"And little plans to make you glad
Buzzed ever in his head;
Well-nigh impossible it is
To think of him as dead."

"But will," the Prilligirl inquired,
"His writings ever die?
Will people always love them so
The same as you and I?"
"There is no doubt at all of that,"
The Grownup made reply.

—E. V. L., from "The Books of Tomorrow."

DAY OF SILVER MEN.

Bryan and Altgeld Democrats Pay Honor to Jefferson.

IN CENTRAL MUSIC HALL.

Ex-Governor Makes a Bitter Attack on Cleveland.

REVIEWS HIS PUBLIC LIFE.

Rails at Executive's Conduct During Debs Troubles.

CHEERS FOR A CUBA LIBRE FLAG.

The Bryan and Altgeld Democracy and as many people as Central Music Hall could comfortably accommodate last evening celebrated the 155th anniversary of the birth of Thomas Jefferson. John P. Altgeld, whom one of the speakers called the "new Jefferson of America," and who was by implication put forward for Presidential nomination in 1900, contrasted Jefferson and Cleveland as "the author and the destroyer of Democracy," declaring a further comparison would be impossible.

In addition to the speakers there were noticed on the platform:

Judge Murray F. Tuley,	W. T. Mills,
Judge Jonas Hutchinson,	Alderman J. H. Francis,
Judge Edward F. Dunne,	Senator J. P. Mahoney,
State Chairman J. W. Orr,	Alderman W. E. Schlake,
Judge John B. Payne,	James H. Teller,
Thomas Gahan,	F. E. Eldred,
W. B. Hennessey,	T. G. McElligott,
C. S. Darrow,	A. J. Toolen.

Following is the list of Vice Presidents:

Edward A. Rosenthal,	Martin Becker,
C. A. Williams,	Henry Stuckart,
T. G. McElligott,	Daniel B. Jesse,
Philip Henrici,	R. W. Michlaias,
Colonel F. T. Colby,	Dr. D. G. Moore,
George H. Leinenger,	C. V. Wolheuter,
E. S. Cummings,	Jesse Sherwood,
T. T. Kinnare,	Frank J. Solon,
W. F. Cooper,	Campbell Brown,
F. E. Brockman,	John Fitzmons,
A. L. Fowler,	M. F. Bohan,
John K. Prindiville,	J. B. McDonald,
F. H. Follansbee,	S. C. Yeomans,
J. A. O'Donnell,	John S. Butler,
John Z. White,	John E. Page,
J. W. Hastie,	T. E. Powell.

These were observed in the audience:

C. S. Thornton,	E. O. Brown,
Joseph S. Martin,	Roger Sullivan,
Lawrence E. McGann,	Judge Philip Stein,
Alderman Powers,	Charles Shackleford,
Alderman Coughlin,	R. C. Hall,
Adolf Kraus,	Daniel Donahue,
Richard C. Gunning,	Alderman Mangler,
Thomas Cusack,	Alderman Little,
G. A. Trude,	Mark S. Crawford,
A. J. Sabath,	Vincent H. Perkins,
Edward T. Noonan,	Alderman Brennan.

Cheer the Cuban Flag.

A demonstration followed Mr. Altgeld's remarks concerning Cuba. Some one in the gallery waved a Cuban flag and the audience cheered wildly. The flag was then thrown on the stage, where it was seized by Charles Shackleford and waved amid loud cheering. As soon as partial quiet was restored Mr. Altgeld said:

"All right, gentlemen; it will wave after a while, and the time is not far distant when it will be the forty-fifth star on our flag."

This was a signal for more cheering.

Ex-Judge William Prentiss, chairman of the Central committee of the club, presided. He declared it was fighting no man or set of men, but if anybody got in the road he must either join the procession or be run over. This was understood as a thrust at Mayor Harrison. Later when ex-Judge Prentiss spoke of the Mayor's previous engagement there was liberal hissing all over the hall.

M. V. Gannon spoke of President McKinley as the "conditional fighter," and Mr. Altgeld's grave face was lighted by a brief smile. Mr. Gannon dubbed A. J. Eddy the "perfumed darling of the Iroquois club," and Mr. Altgeld laughed outright.

Dr. Howard S. Taylor said there were men today who claimed Jefferson as their prophet who were in 1896 "mere sutlers, camp followers, and baggagemen in the army of Mark Hanna." Elmer W. Hirst of Rock Island also spoke.

The platform was decorated with a black and white portrait of Jefferson, flanked by oil likenesses of John P. Altgeld and William J. Bryan and palms.

Ex-Governor Altgeld's Speech.

Ex-Governor Altgeld said:

"We have met to celebrate the birthday of the first President elected by the Democracy of America, and inasmuch as the last President elected by the Democracy is to be brought to our city to define national honor and give us instruction in morals, it has occurred to me that this fact, taken in connection with the unhappy conditions of our country as left by the last President and as we find them today, makes it proper to say something about both of these men—the one the founder and the other the destroyer of the Democratic party. Comparison is impossible, but contrast may be instructive, especially to the young men of the land."

Here the speaker briefly reviewed the public and private life of Jefferson, saying that Jefferson was early convinced that if men were given liberty they could work out their own destiny and that Jefferson was the guiding spirit in this movement. Jefferson had gone into office rich and came out poor.

After eulogizing Jefferson for his great work in the formation of our government the speaker then said that he would turn to a darker picture—that of Grover Cleveland. He stated that the first public act of Cleveland was to undermine his employer when working in the law office of C. C. Torrance, State's Attorney. Torrance was amazed when he found that Cleveland was trying to oust him from his position. But Cleveland was defeated in his first ambition and Horace Boies, afterward Governor of Iowa, was elected. He was finally elected Sheriff.

Nominated for Governor.

He was next elected Mayor of Buffalo, and then he began to attract attention as the friend of corporations. The syndicates, said the speaker, were so pleased with him that they determined to make as much as possible out of him and he was nominated for Governor. There was a split in the Republican party, and Cleveland was elected by a phenomenal majority. Cleveland seated in the Governor's chair, the corporations became more agressive than ever. The managers who profited by plunder out of this state of affairs determined to operate on a larger scale. The control of the federal government promised millions where the government of the State meant only thousands.

By appealing to corporation interests the Presidential nomination of Cleveland was secured and he was elected.

"No sooner was he inaugurated," declared the orator, "that certain characteristics became painfully prominent. He knew nothing about the affairs of the government or the conditions of the country. He looked upon trusts and syndicates as the embodiment of righteousness and regarded all men who did not belong to these concerns as being unworthy of consideration. He showed a liking for the dilettante. It became a mugwump administration, which took for its guidance the swamp lights of Hamiltonism. The Democrats of the land, who adhered to the doctrines of Jefferson, became sick at heart and retired, and the administration became contemptible."

Protest Against McKinleyism.

Cleveland's renomination by the trusts, again headed by Whitney, in 1888, was referred to, and in 1892 he said that Cleveland's nomination was forced for the third time with Whitney again at the helm. The election which followed was, he said, simply a protest against McKinleyism.

"He immediately convened Congress," he continued, "in special session, he entirely ignored the reforms to which he was pledged, and he demanded of Congress legislation that should administer the final death blow to the silver cause that should still further enhance the purchasing power and influence of gold, further reduce the price of commodities and of labor, and paralyze industry. At that time the government was annually issuing about fifty million dollars of silver certificates based upon silver bullion in the Treasury."

The speaker proceeded with the assertion that Wall street brokers, handling English capital, forced the Republican Congressmen to support the measure and that the administration forced enough of the Democratic members into line to insure its passage. Mr. Altgeld said that the measure, once passed, instead of giving the country relief, helped to further paralyze industry and business. Changing from finance to tariff, he charged that Cleveland, through his Treasury department, secured the incorporation of the clause asked by the sugar trust. Shifting again, the speaker came to the strike of 1894. Cleveland, he said, was the enemy of labor. "In 1894," he said, "there occurred what was known as the great railroad strike. Its center seemed to be in Chicago; reports of it were simply exaggeration and fabrication. After it was over a commission was appointed by the federal government to make an inquiry in regard to the cause and extent of the strike, the damage which had been done, and when it was done. The records of the Fire department show the exact dates on which any property was destroyed and the amount that was destroyed. The records of the Police department also show the exact dates of disturbances, their locality, and extent. We have now exact information upon all these questions, and this information shows that ten days prior to the rioting, prior to any disturbances, the corporations asked the President to send federal troops into Chicago, and the President, without any inquiry of the local authorities as to the conditions, or whether they needed assistance, without any inquiry of the State authorities as to whether any assistance would be needed, and three days before there was any rioting, ordered United States troops into Chicago, and made them subject to military orders from Washington, and not to the civil authorities, federal or State, as required by law, thus establishing military government.

Regulars Accomplished Little.

To guard the postoffice or Subtreasury would have looked ridiculous, there being no unrest in that part of the city. It was in the railroad yards on the outskirts of the city where the trouble subsequently came. After the trouble began some of these federal troops were sent out to one of these railroad yards to quell a riot, but they soon retired. Thereafter they scarcely made another effort. They did not prevent the burning of a single car or the ditching of a single engine. The disturbance was quelled by the regular constitutional authorities. At the suggestion of the Governor the Mayor applied for assistance from the State, according to law, and within a few hours thereafter so large a force was put on the ground as to completely control the situation.

There have been many strikes in Chicago which were more formidable than this one promised to be and the situation was controlled by the local authorities. But the great corporations of the country wanted a precedent set for having the federal government take them directly under its wings so that they would not, in any case, need to apply to any local government; in fact, so that they could in every case not only ignore but even defy the local governments.

Under our constituion federal supremacy and local self-government must go hand in hand. This principle forms the basis of our institutions. But the voice of the corporations was potent, and although it was necessary to violate the constitution and the law of the land, and although it was necessary to trample every principle of Jefferson into the mud, this illegal precedent was set by a President who had been elected by Democratic votes.

Attacks the Bond Issue.

Cleveland, asserted the speaker, never heard during his term the cry of starving and bleeding Cuba, but, heeding the cry of the money-changer, silenced the voice of honor and of statesmanship. The bond issues he characterized as gigantic swindles.

"The head," he said, "of the mighty American republic sent for a confidential friend and through this confidential friend secretly sells the United States bonds to another man, with whom they had occupied confidential relations, and sells them at a price which causes the government to lose in the neighborhood of ten millions of dollars. I will say to you that if the Mayor of Chicago were guilty of such a transaction he would be indicted by the grand jury and sent to the penitentiary of Joliet inside of a fortnight."

The orator would not even give Mr. Cleveland credit for determination in the Venezuela matter, but said that the proclamation was a last act of infamy whereby the price of stocks was affected in a manner that forced $100,000,000 to change hands.

In conclusion the speaker portrayed the downfall of Cleveland as a Democratic leader.

"The managers of the administration," he said, "seeing that the country was condemning its policy and seeing that their saturnalia of bond jobbing and money making by the aid of the federal administration must come to an end unless something was done, and knowing that the American people favored the Monroe doctrine, hit upon the brilliant idea of having the President issue this proclamation, believing that it would arouse the patriotism of the country, cause a movement among the people in his favor, so as to enable these managers to renominate him for the fourth time and reelect him for the third term. But the patience of the American people had run its limit and the scheme failed. The term drew to an end and Mr. Cleveland, who originally entered the White House poor, now retired the possessor of great wealth.

Revolt of His Party.

"He had thrice been nominated and twice elected President by the great Democratic party of this country. He had spit upon every one of its tenets. He had trampled every one of its principles into the ground, and he had succeeded in destroying its hopes. A year before his last term ended, when the Democrats began to cast about, they found that everything they held sacred had been turned over to the enemy, the country was weary and the situation was hopeless. Many stalwart Democrats doubted whether they could carry a single township in the United States. Hamiltonism had been put on horseback by the so-called Democratic President, and we were being cursed for it. In their despair the Democrats of America rose in their might and overthrew this false god with all of the moneymaking priests who hung about his altars. Then they kindled new fires upon the altars of liberty, they raised again the banners of Jefferson, and they went forth and fought the greatest battle for justice and humanity ever fought on this continent, and today you see their tents all over this country. They are in the field, they are eager and anxious for the fray, they are determined to redeem this land, and in this great fight we behold Grover Cleveland joining hands with Mark Hanna for the destruction of the party that made him. We see him joining hands with the forces of corruption and debauchery that are ruining our country, but the carousal of the stall-fed classes, the long night of dissipation is nearing an end. Day is dawning and the Democracy will soon enter upon the morning of a new and glorious career."

JOIN THE MAYFLOWER SOCIETY.

Seven Descendants of the Early Puritans Prove Their Pedigrees and Are Admitted to Membership.

At the meeting of the Board of Assistants of the Society of Mayflower Descendants yesterday Professor Victor C. Alderson, the historian, reported favorably upon the pedigrees of the following applicants, and they were elected to membership:

Bishop Charles Edward Cheney, seventh in descent from John Howland.

Volney William Foster, ninth in descent from Elder William Brewster.

Martin Medbery Gridley, ninth in descent from John Howland.

Jesse H. Farwell, Detroit, eighth in descent from John Alden.

Miss Emma Jane Farwell, Detroit, ninth in descent from John Alden.

Mrs. Kate Ives Waldo, eighth in descent from John Howland.

Mrs. Mary Keyes Babcock, eighth in descent from Governor William Bradford.

Conference on Social Problems.

A conference on "Present Day Social Problems in the Light of the Teachings of Jesus" will be held under the auspices of the National Christian Citizenship league April 16 to 18. All sessions will be held in Willard Hall except Sunday services in various churches. Prominent speakers will be present from several States.

Andrews Out on Bail.

Dr. Henry R. Wallace Andrews' sentence of imprisonment in the County Jail for one year on the charge of abandoning his children was cut short Tuesday by Judge Baker, who released him on a bond signed by his wife. He promised to support his family.

AIM AT ALLEN LAW.

Reform Forces Demand the Repeal of the Measure.

HARD FIGHT TO BE MADE.

Records of Legislators Who Passed It to Be Published.

THE CONVENTION DATE STANDS.

Interest in the coming campaign is pretty sure to center chiefly on legislative nominations. Already the issue has been raised, and it is the repeal of the Allen law. Within a few days the journal record of every old member, both on that measure and the Humphrey bills, will be published and sent broadcast among voters as an aggressive weapon to be used either for or against the candidates for reëlection. A league, with members in each Senatorial district, is being formed to lead the fight for repeal.

Nearly all the Cook County members of the Legislature are in training for the battle. Those who helped push the two bills along, or, at least, a large majority of them, assume to present the boldest front imaginable, and say they are ready to meet the issue and take their chances at the primaries.

Of the Senators whose terms expire it is understood P. V. Fitzpatrick, John Humphrey, Joseph P. Mahoney, John J. Morrison, Daniel A. Campbell, and Charles M. Netterstrom have announced their determination to seek renominations. Senator Charles Crawford appears to be undecided as to what he will do. The reformers say Representative Joseph Powell will take his place.

Senator Sidney McCloud wants to go on the county ticket for Sheriff, but in the event his chances of getting that place are not favorable he would take another term at Springfield. The reapportionment left Senators Edward J. Dwyer and Frederick Lundin in such strong Democratic districts that the best they hope to get is minority Representative in the Lower House.

Anthony Wants to Go Back.

Senator George D. Anthony has a desire to go back and it is believed he stands a good chance. Harry G. Hall and Oscar Hebel are candidates in his district. As third man Anthony might win enough delegates to control the convention and be nominated. He fought the Humphrey and Allen bills and was a strong factor in the Madden organization that defeated the machine reapportionment scheme. Joseph P. Mahoney is an anti-administration Democrat. Consequently he has a bad fight on his hands. Orders have gone out from the City Hall to the effect that he must be defeated. However, Mr. Mahoney prides himself upon being a star warrior in politics and defies the Harrison faction.

Of the Representatives known to be seeking renomination William G. Laub, Charles A. Wathier, Gus Nohe, Charles W. Nothnagel, John P. McGoorty, John C. Buckner, William O. La Monte, Charles M. Eldredge, George M. Boyd, David E. Shanahan, Joseph Schwab, James P. Cavanagh, William Carmody, Henry D. Nicholls, Peter F. Galligan, Robert C. Busse, Lawrence Kilcourse, David Revell, and Dennis E. Sullivan are being generally talked of. It is said Henry C. Bartling, Democrat in the Sixth District, yearns to go back as a Senator.

Schubert Would Be a Senator.

Ernest G. Schubert also has the Senatorial bee in his hat. He tried to be Speaker last term, but could not land. Benjamin Mitchell, Democratic minority Representative from the Nineteenth District, says nothing could induce him to take the nomination again. In the event the North Side Republicans get their choice for County Treasurer, Fred A. Busse, so the knowing ones say, will be a candidate for the Senate. Captain James H. Farrell, Democratic member from Busse's district, has declared himself in the race for County Clerk, thus leaving a vacancy there for some new man.

Evidence is abundant that the new aspirants for legislative honors will be more numerous than ever before. The impression is growing stronger every day that neither of the party machines will be in position to dictate many of the nominations. Every man will make his fight at the primaries, feeling sure, if he wins there, no unseating of delegates can be had to take the prize away from him.

The Democratic State convention will not be postponed. All hopes of the administration faction in this city to get the date changed were blasted when Chairman Orr came to town yesterday and flatly refused to call a meeting of the Central committee. He said it would be a waste of time and unnecessary expense to the country members, as they would not consider the proposition for a moment. He said the apportionment test case would be settled before the primaries to elect delegates are held. The case will be argued either on Saturday or Monday next, and a decision reached within two weeks. He claimed the delegates elected can act under the old apportionment if the new is declared unconstitutional.

FUNERAL OF DR. BROOKS TODAY

Remains of the Young Physician Arrive from Lake Geneva, Where He Was Drowned.

The funeral of Dr. Francis R. Brooks, whose death by drowning at Lake Geneva was told exclusively in THE TRIBUNE of yesterday, will be held at the residence of his father, Dr. Almon Brooks, 4643 Lake avenue, at 3 p. m. today. The remains arrived from Lake Geneva last evening.

The bright young physician had been mentally irresponsible from overwork in literary pursuits since last March, and was sent to a private sanitarium at Lake Geneva, where he remained in the care of a nurse.

On Tuesday he appeared more cheerful than usual, and his nurse, Van Toll, decided to allow him to take a stroll in the open air, and together they walked along the shore of the lake to a point about a mile from the sanitarium, where the tragedy occurred. Without the slightest warning Dr. Brooks broke away from his attendant, and, rushing to the end of a long pier, threw himself into the icy water, which at that point is twelve feet deep. Van Toll plunged in after him, and tried to assist him as he rose to the surface, but all efforts were resisted by the deranged physician, and, benumbed by the frigidity of the water, Van Toll was compelled, to save his own life, to strike out for the shore. He reached land with barely enough strength left to drag himself to a place of safety. Assistance was called for and the body of Brooks was recovered.

RELIEF FOR FLOOD SUFFERERS.

Chicago's Contribution in Aid of the Inhabitants of Shawneetown Increased to the Extent of $757.

The work of the Shawneetown relief organization has assumed such proportions that Secretary Banning has asked the Executive committee to appoint an associate secretary. T. C. MacMillan was appointed to this position. The Treasurer, E. G. Keith, reported the following contributions yesterday:

L. A. Goddard	$25	John T. Shayne	$25
Carter H. Harrison	50	D. V. Purington	25
Collected by Moritz Kaufman, J. P.	50	Siegel, Cooper & Co.	312
Mrs. D. H. Schwahn	2	Metropolitan National Bank	100
Gertrude Masterson	2	Eighth Presbyterian Church	25
L. W. Noyes	25	L. B. Day, East Chicago	1
Eugene O'Reilly	25		
Theo. A. Kochs	25	Totals	$757
Samuel Baer	5		
Mrs. M. A. Meyer	50		
John J. Jacobs	10		

Luetgert Trial Record Finished.

The record in the second trial of Adolph L. Luetgert was yesterday turned over to William Charles by Stenographer Abe Goodfriend of the Criminal Court. The record is a document of 3,500 pages and cost $1,800.

Sleeper to West Baden and French Lick Twice a week. Leave Chicago Wednesday and Saturday nights, beginning April 13, until further notice. Monon city ticket office, 232 Clark street; depot, Dearborn station.

CITY OFFICIALS IN A ROW

COLLECTOR MARTIN AND ALDERMAN MAYPOLE NEAR A FIST FIGHT.

Patent Lock on an Office Gate Prevents Prolonged Hostilities—The Council Member Says the License Chief Abused and Struck Him Without Provocation — Latter Asserts He Merely Shoved His Visitor—Mayor Harrison Displeased at Occurrence.

The patent lock on the gate of the iron railing in City Collector Joseph Martin's office kept that official yesterday morning from the necessity of a fist fight with Alderman William T. Maypole of the Thirteenth Ward. Smarting under the insult of what he said was a stinging slap on the cheek the Alderman tried hard to open the gate and get to the man who had struck the blow. He could not, however, find the hidden spring, and the collector had opportunity to ensconce himself behind a guard of stalwart clerks.

Unable to reach the collector Alderman Maypole sought Acting Chief of Police Lewis and asked that a policeman be sent to arrest Martin, but he was told that a warrant must first be sworn out. Alderman Maypole did not care to take the affair into court, but he sought punishment for his adversary by making a complaint before Mayor Harrison, who, after hearing the recital, sent for Collector Martin. To the Mayor the Collector denied that he had struck Mr. Maypole, saying that he had placed his hand on the Aldermanic cheek for the purpose of shoving its possessor away from him.

Mayor Harrison expressed his displeasure at the occurrence, though he did not state whether any action on his part would follow. Friends of Alderman Maypole insisted during the afternoon, nevertheless, that the office of City Collector might be declared vacant in a few days.

The details of the dispute vary in the versions of the participants. Although many people were in the vicinity no one was near enough to hear the discussion which preceded the blow.

Alderman Maypole's Version.

"I went to Mr. Martin's office," said Alderman Maypole, "to ask him as an act of plain justice to cease the attempt to collect from one of my constituents, John McRae, a small grocer at 234 Walnut street, a license as a meat-seller. The man for months has been selling no meat at all.

"When I entered his office Mr. Martin was in the outer office behind a steel railing. I related the facts of the case to him and asked him to leave McRae alone. He lost his temper at once and burst out into a tirade of vile abuse. I told him that he was making a persecutor instead of a prosecutor of himself. He interrupted his epithets to say that it didn't make any difference whether a man sold a pound or a hundred pounds of meat, and then called out to a clerk to have a warrant sworn out for McRae. I saw that I had nothing to gain by staying and turned to leave.

"Suddenly the Collector rushed toward me and struck me with all the force he could gain by a swing of his arm. My glasses were knocked off, and I was sent staggering across the floor. If I could have got at him I would have thrashed him or been thrashed myself, but like a coward he took refuge behind the railing. I couldn't unfasten the gate and he kept out of my reach."

Collector Martin's Story.

Collector Martin told his side of the story without hesitation.

"I had never heard of this man McRae," he said, "before Alderman Maypole came to me. From the office reports I have since found that an inspector had learned that the man was selling bacon. The amount of meat sold has nothing to do with the license. Alderman Maypole asked me to do an unlawful thing. I told him that if I granted his request I made myself subject to indictment. He went into a rage and swore at me. To get rid of him I shoved him away from the railing. I pushed my hand against his face, but I did not strike him."

The clash was the chief City Hall topic of the day, and at the special meeting of the City Council his fellow-Aldermen clustered eagerly about Mr. Maypole and questioned him about the "row."

DR. CRANE IS TO STAY HERE.

Pastor of Trinity M. E. Church Declines a Call from a Buffalo Congregation.

The Rev. Dr. Frank Crane will remain in Chicago. A rperesentative of the official board of the largest Methodist Epicopal congregation in Buffalo, N. Y., called on Dr. Crane about two weeks ago and invited him to accept the pastorate of the Buffalo church. Although the invitation was pressing and cordial and the advantages of its acceptance were set forth clearly, Dr. Crane decided that he could not at present consider such a call. He said his attachment to Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church was too strong to break unless he could be certain to be able to engage in more effective work elsewhere. Besides that, he had other reasons which compelled him to believe it inadvisable to make a change at the present time. His children are attending school here and he is engaged in literary work which can be prosecuted to better advantage here than in the New York city. He expressed the fullest appreciation of the honor and courtesy extended to him by the Buffalo congregation.

INCREASE OF SCHOOL REALTY.

Board of Education Has Five Million Dollars More Assets than It Had Five Years Ago.

The Board of Education has increased its realty assets over $5,000,000 since 1893. Trustee Gallagher recently called for an accounting of the expenditures of the board for the last five years for new buildings. The result shows that during the five years beginning April, 1893, the board erected eighty-seven buildings at a cost of $4,856,685. The expenditure was $10,000 less than the board asked for and $16,000 more than it was allowed by the Council. Since April, 1893, the board has added permanent improvements to its school buildings amounting to $183,808, making an actual total increase in the realty assets of the board since 1893 of $5,040,584.

ATHLETE IS ACCUSED OF THEFT.

Marvin C. Johnson Is Expelled from Northwesetrn University on Charges of Stealing.

Marvin C. Johnson, assistant athletic trainer at the Northwestern University gymnasium, was expelled from his classes in the university yesterday on the charge of theft. It is said the thefts have extended over a period of nearly a year, and about $200 worth of property had been taken from the gymnasium building. Johnson, it is said, was caught by E. J. Heathcoat on Saturday afternoon as he was searching the pockets of clothing left in the locker room in the basement. Johnson denied the charges of theft. A watch stolen at the university was found in a Clark street pawn shop and the description given by the broker led the authorities to suspect Johnson.

THEIR ANNUAL EASTER BALL.

Members of the Catholic Women's National League Entertain to Aid St. Anne's Day Nursery.

The fifth annual Easter ball for the benefit of St. Anne's Day Nursery and Free Kindergarten, 333 Loomis street, took place last night in Illinois Hall, West Madison street and Ashland boulevard, under the auspices of the philanthropic department of the Catholic Woman's National league. Two hundred couples took part. The ball was opened by a grand march, led by Victor T. Gannon and Miss Genevieve Amberg, assisted by D. F. Bremner Jr. and Miss Agnes Bremner.

No hotel larder is complete without a stock of Cook's Imperial Champagne. Always keep it for your guests.

How They Saved Their Home.

A Romance of the Present Day.

They started their new happy life of love and hope together in a trim, bright-tinted little house that stood back upon a terraced lawn. A smooth path led to the broad "stoop" and hospitable piazza. The long sweep of roof, the wide curving "bays," and the little western turret, with oriel windows bespoke ample room and light and air and gorgeous sunsets.

O, how they loved that little home! He was industrious, frugal, ambitious; she a tender wife, with a heart full of devotion,

THEY SAVED THEIR HOME.

and both of them determined at any cost of struggle or sacrifice to earn and pay for this cherished dwelling place, and possess it as their own; a cozy nest in days of sunshine, a refuge in time of trouble, a shelter, a fireside, a home.

HOW TROUBLE CAME.

At first it seemed smooth sailing. He was glad to work overtime, and she being deft with needle and scissors helped the neighbors with their gowns. In such ways a few dollars were added to the small home-making fund. Day after day early and late they earnestly planned and toiled, never realizing that they were going beyond their strength, until the little breakdowns began to come.

Many a morning he would rise with his head feeling, as he expressed it, "like a lump of lead," and no stomach for the dainty breakfast she had prepared. "O, you must eat!" she would exclaim anxiously. "You can never work without it." And all the time trying to smile, she would pass her hand lightly across her own forehead as if to brush away the pain that snapped and darted underneath.

Then came days when he could neither eat nor work at all; when his sight was blurred and dizzy, his limbs weighted down as if with shackles; his whole body full of sickness and nausea and distaste of living, and his mind dark with dismal forebodings. Describing this terrible time afterwards he said to a friend:

"What troubled me most was that I could not understand what was the matter with me. The doctors said it was consumption; they did me no good. I knew something was killing me by inches. Finally I had to give up and go to bed. I could hardly lift my head off the pillow. My brother wanted to write to Dr. Pierce of Buffalo, and brought me three bottles of his 'Golden Medical Discovery' and begged me to take it. I didn't have much faith, but said to my wife:

"What's the use? The doctors don't help me a bit and nothing else will. At this rate I'll die anyway. This 'Discovery' can't hurt me; it may help me; I'll try these three bottles just to please Jim. He was right, too. The first bottle went straight to my digestion, and gave me an appetite so I relished my food. I felt as if every mouthful was doing me good and making good blood in my veins. I began to feel better and pick up my flesh; my bowels came around right, and I guess my liver sort of waked up. My cough stopped. I got good and strong, and in four weeks I was back at work again like a man.

HOW TROUBLE WENT AWAY.

"My wife never let on how miserable she was feeling all the while. When I found it out I made her take the 'Discovery,' too, and Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription for her nerves, and she says she's just made over new again. I sent for his great 'Medical Adviser.' It's the grandest book you ever saw. If we'd had it before, we would have saved hundreds of dollars."

Then came new hopes, new plans, new power, and fresh achievements. The little home in time became their very own, earned and paid for by the erstwhile nerveless hands and brain now restored to vigor and activity by the most remarkable life-renewing "Discovery" that medical science has ever revealed to man. And when at length a sweet, fresh little life came to bless their lives, they felt that happiness was complete.

This is a true story, and it cannot be told too often or too strongly. What this great "Discovery" did for this man, it has done for thousands of men and women in every corner of this broad union, and in every civilized country on the globe. The discoverer and inventor of this matchless remedy, R. V. Pierce, M. D., has been for thirty years and now is the chief consulting physician of the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute of Buffalo, N. Y. Probably no living physician has had a wider practical experience in dealing with those obscure and obstinate diseases which baffle the skill of ninety-nine doctors out of every hundred.

A Massachusetts man, Mr. John Brooks of Boylston, Worcester County (Sawyers Mills), in a letter to Dr. Pierce, writes: "I feel it my duty now to write to you to tell you of the great benefit I received from Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. I cannot thank you enough for the good I have received. About a year ago I was taken with a bad cold which settled on my lungs. The doctors said I was in consumption, and could not get well. I took Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil, and it did me no good. After taking it four months I heard of your 'Golden Medical Discovery,' and wrote to you for advice. I have taken your medicine, and it saved my life. I felt so sick when I wrote to you I thought I would not live the winter through. In the morning I would raise an awful lot and spit all the time, with pains in my chest all the time. My bowels would not move more than once or twice a week; my strength was nearly all gone; I could not do a whole day's work. Now my bowels are regular every day, and I feel no more pains in my chest. Feel a great deal stronger. I am working hard every day, driving a team in the woods, and I owe my thanks to Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. I know it saved my life. I cannot praise it enough. I am proud to tell my friends what cured me."

John Brooks

A lady living in Webster, Day Co., South Dakota, Mrs. Anna Tule, writes: "Words cannot express my gratitude to you for the great benefit received from Dr. Pierce's medicines, 'Favorite Prescription' and 'Golden Medical Discovery.' Much of the time in the past four years I have been languishing upon a bed of sickness, and racked with pain. Four skillful physicians finally decided that I must go to a hospital for a more intricate surgical operation than any I had yet undergone.

"In my wretchedness bordering on despair, a friend came to see me, and insisted upon my giving Dr. Pierce's remedies a trial —citing two wonderful cures which these medicines had effected right here in our neighborhood. I commenced immediately taking his 'Favorite Prescription' and 'Golden Medical Discovery' alternately, and in three days I had gained so much that I most emphatically refused to be taken to the hospital. I have steadily gained in health and strength every day since, so that my improvement is not only a surprise to myself and husband, but neighbors regard my cure as nothing less than a miracle. Any person desiring information concerning my ailments, which Dr. Pierce's medicines have cured, can have it by writing to me and inclosing a self-addressed stamped envelope."

Mrs. Anna Tule

No single doctor in the United States has such unlimited resources as are at command of the great institution of which Dr. Pierce is the head, surrounded by a selected staff of nearly a score of eminent specialists in every branch of medical practice. Every one who consults Dr. Pierce by mail receives free the benefit of such careful consultation and advice as would be demanded by a King or millionaire.

Out of the vast stores of experience accumulated in a life-time of research Dr. Pierce has compiled a wonderful thousand-page illustrated book, "The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser," a complete home medical library in one volume. Over 1,200,000 American homes contain copies of this great book. About half of this enormous issue sold at $1.50 a copy. A free edition in paper covers has been published, and one copy will be sent to any family absolutely without price, for the bare cost of mailing, 21 one-cent stamps. These should be sent to World's Despensary Medical Association, 663 Main street, Buffalo, N. Y., or 31 stamps should be sent if a heavier, handsomer, more durable cloth-bound copy is preferred.

The estimation in which this great work is held by professional authority is well shown by the following letter recently received by Dr. Pierce:

WORDS OF PRAISE FROM A VENERABLE PHYSICIAN.

D. W. Vowles, M. D., of Fowler, Adams Co., Ill., writing Dr. Pierce says: "I send herewith thirty-one cents (31) in stamps for 'The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser' in French cloth. With this pittance for so valuable a work (truly a gift to the public), I must express my high appreciation of the vast amount of good that you have rendered the public. A correct measure of your usefulness never will be made by the public, or the multitude of afflicted humanity that has been relieved and cured by your medicines. Wherever I go, or have been in the United States, I find persons who have used and are using Dr. Pierce's medicines with satisfaction, and confidence in their virtues for all conditions for which they are recommended. Never has one spoken disparagingly of their action, and I must say that, from having seen so often their good effects, I am also enthused with confidence in their action in cases and conditions for which they are recommended. It is not common for regular physicians to indorse and recommend proprietary medicines, but in this case I have no equivocation or hesitancy in so doing.

"I am a graduate of two regular colleges of medicine of high standing, and do not regard it whatever as derogatory or even prejudicial to good standing, or as a departure from the code of professional ethics, in an old man of 70 years, who has been in the regular practice since 1859, to award the just meed of praise to one whose laudable works elicit the grateful thanks of thousands who have been relieved by his energy, brains, and skill.

"I am a Southerner; been practicing here for the past twelve years.

"Will say in conclusion, that I met you several times while you were in Congress and that you are doing now more good for the human race than all Congress has done in many years past. In plain words you have been a blessing to thousands of suffering humanity."

D. W. Vowles M.D.

RULE AGAINST E. F. CULLERTON.

Alderman of the Ninth Ward Cited for Contempt by Judge Ball in a Creditor's Suit.

Judge Ball yesterday entered a rule on Alderman E. F. Cullerton of the Ninth Ward to show cause by Saturday morning why he should not be committed to jail for contempt of court. The action was taken in a suit brought by the S. E. Barrett Manufacturing company seeking to reach funds belonging to the Alderman to cover a claim of $5,000. Judge Ball appointed John S. Butler receiver of a roofing corporation in which, it is alleged, Cullerton is interested. It was asserted that Cullerton had failed to appear, after notice, before a master in chancery and testify as to the whereabouts of certain assets. For this reason the rule was issued. The court also entered an order restraining Alderman Cullerton from access to a safety deposit vault, the complainants showing that they expect to find funds in the box belonging to Cullerton which ought to be applied on their claim.

Lizzie Louns Accused of Murder.

Lizzie Louns, colored, suspected of having shot Henry Jerrett on Monday night at a dance at 230 West Lake street, was arrested yesterday at 3853 Wentworth avenue, where she had been hiding since Tuesday morning. This afternoon she will face a Coroner's jury at the county morgue, and the police will endeavor to have her held on a charge of murder, Jerrett having died late Tuesday night at the County Hospital.

The Royal is the highest grade baking powder known. Actual tests show it goes one-third further than any other brand.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

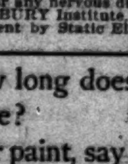
No End to Nicoll's Patterns and Prices

Nicoll has the largest stock and offers more varieties of patterns than any tailor in America. Largest *line*, not largest prices.

Top Coats $15 up. Suits $20, $22, $25, etc.

Next time try

Your Money Back If Not Satisfied. — Nicoll the Tailor — Clark and Adams-sts. Branches in 11 Large Cities.



If troubled with Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Gout, or any nervous disease, call at the JOHN H. WOODBURY Institute, 163 State st., Chicago, for treatment by Static Electricity. Consultation free.

How long does paint last on a house?

Poor paint, say a year; Devoe three years.

Write 176 Randolph, Chicago.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, CUSTOM HOUSE, New Orleans, La., February 16, 1898.—Sealed proposals for constructing lock and approaches for improving Bayou Plaquemine, La., will be received here until 12 o'clock noon, April 15, 1898, and then publicly opened. Information furnished on application. JAMES B. QUINN, Major, Engrs.

The Tribune:

One Cent a Day—
Six Cents a Week—
Delivered at Your Home in Chicago.

SUMMER RESORTS.

If You are Ill.....

Why not go where all the conditions are favorable to recovery?

The Alma

ALMA, MICH.

Offers advantages that are unequaled. Everything strictly first-class and up-to-date.

EXPERIENCED PHYSICIANS.
CURATIVE WATERS. PERFECT SERVICE.

Everyone should read our book. It tells why ill people get well at *The Alma*. Correspondence solicited.

EDUCATIONAL.

OSTEOPATHY

The new science of drugless healing. For particulars as to treatment or scholarship, call or address CHICAGO SCHOOL OF OSTEOPATHY, 5th floor Auditorium Bldg. Sanitarium in connection. J. MARTIN LITTLEJOHN, M.D., Pres.

Tribune Special Guide TO THE KLONDIKE

THE BEST ISSUED.

FREE OF COST

WRITE FOR PARTICULARS.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES FOR THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT AND POSTAL SERVICE.

Post Office Department, Washington, D. C., April 2, 1898.

Sealed proposals will be received at this Department until Thursday, May 5, 1898, at 2 o'clock p. m., for furnishing wrapping paper, wrapping paper for facing slips, twine, letter scales, postmarking and rating stamps, rubber stamps, canceling ink, pads, paper, rubber goods, pens, pen holders, pencils, ink, mucilage, glass goods, rulers, articles of steel, rubber erasers, books, typewriter supplies, and miscellaneous stationery, in such quantities of the different articles respectively, and at such times, and from time to time, as they may be ordered, during the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1898, and ending June 30, 1899, for the use of any branch of the department or postal service. Blanks for proposals, with specifications giving detailed statements of the requirements to be met in respect to each article, and also the estimated quantities probably to be required of each, and giving full instructions as to the manner of bidding and the conditions to be observed by bidders, will be furnished on application to the Superintendent of the Division of Post Office Supplies, Post Office Department, Washington, D. C. The Postmaster General reserves the right to reject any or all bids, to waive technical defects, and to accept any part of any bid and reject the other part. JAMES A. GARY, Postmaster General.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS FILED FOR RECord Wednesday, April 13, 1898:

102d-pl., s. e. cor. Butler-st., n f, 46x126¼; Sangamon-st., 225 n of 63d, w f, 25x125½; Sheffield-av., 175 n of Garfield, w f, 62¼x125 7-10; Marshfield-av., 129½ n of 64th-st., w f, 25x123; Prescott-st., 175 e of Washington-av., s f, 25x119; Halsted-st., 200 s of 59th, e f, 50x117 8-10; Lincoln-st., 342 n of Leland-av., w f, 50x125¼; Forquer-st., 265 e of Halsted, s f, 50x116½; Lake-av., 130 s of 37th-st., w f, 49.97x160; Whipple-st., 182 n of Humboldt-blvd., e f, 25x123; Racine-av., n. e. cor. Dunning-st., w f, 124¼x75; Sheridan-av., 116¼ w of Grand-av., s f, 50x150; Clinton-st., s. w. cor. 120th, e f, 50x123. Outside property: L. 59 and 60, B. 3 Edison Park, Town of Maine; L. 14 resub. of L. 1 to 6, B. 18, So. Lawn, Town of Thornton; L. 1 to 7, resub. L. 3 to 7, resub. 26 to 29, B. 90, Harvey, Town of Thornton; L. 5, B. 14, Cossitt's first add. to La Grange, Town of Lyons; L. 17 and 18, B. 4, Kedzie & K. add. Evanston; April 1, 1898 [Homestead Loan and Trust Co., undivided claims, to Security Title and Trust Co.] $120,000

That part of Blk 45 Ironworkers' add. to South Chicago, bounded on the e by Indiana State line, on the s w by the n e line of right of way of P., Ft. W. and C. Ry., on the n e by the s w line of right of way of L. S. and M. S. Ry., and on the n w by the s e line of a tract heretofore conveyed to Albert Schwill et al., the premises hereby conveyed including all of L. 72 to 73 and parts of L. 38 and 74 in said B. 45 and all the land formerly covered by streets and alleys within the boundaries aforesaid, April 12, 1898 [Edwin A. Graff to the Columbian Malting Co. (corp.)] 12,000

Exchange-av., 230 n of 97th-st., w f, 25x128½, April 11 [Charles D. Bilde to Rosette E. Kronkright] 2,500

93d-st., 36 w of Muskegon-av., n f, 50x135, April 12 [Marie Mennesheimer and husband to Schlosser Bros.] 4,200

86th-pl., 197 w of Vincennes-av., s f, 25x125, April 11 [Master in Chancery to A. J. Sagendorph] 1,973

73d-pl., n e cor Ada-st., s f, 50x124, March 11, 1890 [Richard S. Cox to Ernest Metcalfe] 1,160

W. 63d-st., 100 w of Lowe-av., n f, 19x125 7-10, April 12 [Robert G. Green to Roberta C. Reville] 8,000

Elmwood-pl., 144 n of 38th-st., e f, 18x80, March 31 [John B. Matlack to Emelia M. Maddy] 3,500

W. 20th-st., n w cor Wood-st., s f, 48¼x124 9-10, April 5 [Lyndia Ulrich to Mollie Hiller] 5,000

Harrison-st., 241 e of Rockwell, n f, 25x125, April 11 [John Cunningham to Ed H. Marhoefer] 5,000

Erie-st., 225 e of Wood-st., s f, 25x124 8-10, April 11 [Phillip Maas to Daniel S. Harkin] 2,000

Warren-av., 471 w of Falls-st., n f, 14x126, April 1 [Wm. T. R. Collette and wife to Wm. S. Spinning] 2,800

Park-av., 395 e of Homan, n f, 50x112, March 30 [Elizabeth Lipe to Mary King] 6,250

Haddon-st., 188 e of N. 44th-av., n f, 59 1-3x126 7-10, April 11 [Ed H. Marhoefer to John Cunningham] 1,200

Thomas-st., 128 9-10 e of N. 44th-av., s f, 59 1-3x126 7-10, April 11 [S. Margt. Marhoefer to John Cunningham] 1,200

Homer-st., 223 w of Robey, s f, 48x100, April 12 [Robert G. Green to Roberta C. Reville] 10,000

Wabansia-av., 24 1-6 e of Robey-st., n f, 48 1-6x80, April 9 [Peter Ott and wife to Gideon F. Lanaghen] 6,000

Same property, April 9 [Gideon F. Lanaghen to Johanna Ott] 6,000

Alley lot, 165 e of Kedzie-av., 49 n of Bloomingdale-av., s f, 25x119¼, April 1 [Gideon F. Lanagen to Lawrence Bolousek] 1,800

Halsted-st., 200 s of 120th, w f, 25x123, April 12 [L. Bradwell to Cyrus Bradwell] 1,000

66th-st., 260 w of Stony Island-av., n f, 20x126¾, Dec. 15, 1897 [Harlow B. Wheeler and wife to Florence A. D. Reed] 9,000

66th-st., 280 w of Stony Island-av., n f, 20x126¾, Dec. 15, 1897 [Same to Arianna E. Scammon] 9,000

Ave. L, 37 s of 102d-st., w f, 25x121¼, March 29 [Alfred Ohlson to Chas. Erickson] 1,500

Barry-av., 502 w of Evanston-av., n f, 25x70, April 7 [Clara M. Gregory and husband to Chas. M. Rogers] 15,000

N. 44th-ct., 200 s of Byron-st., e f, 50x150, and other property, April 7 [Chas. M. Rogers and wife to Clara M. Gregory] 4,700

Norwood Park-av., 125 s e of N. 53d-av., s w f, 50 through to Strong-st., April 12 [Bridget Sullivan to Estella Delicher] 1,600

Bryn Mawr-av., 1174 w of N. 40th, s f, 203x2143, except n of railroad, April 12 [W. F. Ahrens et al. to Wm. A. Peterson] 5,000

N. 40th-av., 174 s of Peterson, e f, 349x1122; Peterson-av., 1980 e of N. 40th, 20 acres; April 12 [John Ahrens to Wm. A. Peterson] 28,000

Oakdale-av., 108 e of Wolcott-st., n f, 25x125, March 1 [Wm. Deering to Christina Guenther] 2,193

Dearborn-st., 340 n of 59th, e f, 30x99, April 9 [Wm. Morris et al. to Thos. B. Williams] 2,500

Carpenter-st., s e cor 101st, w f, 77 8-10x122½, March 17 [Jacob B. Smith Jr. to R. C. Smith & Son's Co.] 1,000

21st-st., 110 w of Archer-av., n f, 23 through to Archer-av., Dec. 21, 1897 [Warren W. Hanchett to George W. Avery] 6,000

Hoyne-av., n w cor Homer-st., e f, 24x100, April 1 [George Steinhaus to Charles W. M. Arnold] 2,800

Hamburg-st., 216 w of Leavitt, n f, 24x100, April 12 [M. in C. to Moses Born] 3,290

Fulton-st., 38 e of Homan-av., s f, 24x150, March 25 [Sarah J. Williams to Annie Hollenbach] 2,200

Ridgeway-av., 400 s of 19th-st., e f, 25x116, March 29 [Michael J. Brierty to Thomas F. O'Connell] 4,500

Archer-av., 191 n e of 22d-st., n w f, 25x75, more or less, April 12 [M. in C. to Charles Braband] 4,750

Premises 3622 5th-av., 24x125, March 28 [John C. Krietenstein to Christian Goeb] 5,500

37th-pl., s e cor Butler-st., n f, 150x125, April 6 [M. in C. to Estate of Henry T. Haskell] 5,141

100th-st., 141 w of Michigan-av., s f, 48x124, April 9, 1897 [John Murphy to Chas. Hanson] 1,000

Honore-st., 150 s of 70th, e f, 150x125, March 10 [Martin L. Potter to Ella H. Potter] 1,800

Adams-st., s e cor Desplaines, n f, 28x74¼, April 11 [Edw. J. Casey et al., by Master, to Susan C. Batchelder] 11,556

Montrose-av., 94 e of Hamlin, s f, 25x125; also 57 other lots in same subdivision, April 8 [Daniel Lamb to William T. Hapeman] 15,000

Byron-av., 107 w of California, n f, 24x80, April 12 [Philip Doyle to Ernst Melms] 2,000

Same property, April 12 [Ernst Melms to Kate Doyle] 2,000

S. 52d-av., 180 n of Park-av., w f, 25x125, April 9 [Charles N. Dalton to Mary Butler] 1,000

Lake-av., 283, more or less, s of 43d-st., e f, 82½x165, subject incumbrance of $10,000, April 11 [Florence G. Cowles and husband to Ella S. Allister] 50,000

47th-st., 200 w of Woodlawn-av., n f, 97x217, April 11 [Ella S. Allister and husband to Florence G. Cowles] 30,000

Michigan-blvd., n w cor 34th-st., e f, 98½x174 8-10, together with all improvements. This conveyance is made subject to a mortgage executed by Charles P. Libby and Jennie S., his wife, to New England Mutual Life Insurance Co., bearing date June 16, 1883, for $50,000, which the said Estelle G. Jennings assumes and agrees to pay, April 12 [Jennie S. Libby to Estelle G. Jennings] 100,000

BUILDING PERMITS.

THE FOLLOWING PERMITS WERE ISSUED by the Building department yesterday:

F. F. Oviatt, 1-story frame dwelling, 9919 Prospect-av. $1,500
C. Nielson, 2-story and basement brick store, 5734 and 5736 Wentworth-av. 1,750
P. A. O'Connor, 2-story frame flats, 908 Seminary-av. 1,800
Charles Vogt, 4-story and basement brick store and flats, 272 E. North-av. 8,000
C. J. Fritz, 2-story and basement brick flats, 39 Wilmot-av. 1,500
L. B. French, 3-story brick front addition, 980 W. 12th-st. 2,000
L. R. Stege, 3-story and basement brick store and flats, 1893 W. 22d-st. 12,000
Mrs. E. Joyce, 2-story and basement brick flats, 758 Turner-av. 3,500
T. Sullivan, 1-story frame cottage, 82 Gresham-av. 1,000
C. J. Blair, 2-story and basement brick flats, 4837 and 4839 Cottage Grove-av. 2,000

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—NEW 30 H. P. electric motor, with starting box and connections complete; latest improved type; only been run one week; perfect order. Address A E 6, Tribune office.

WANTED—12 H.-P. GASOLINE ENGINE. Blake crusher, 8x7; must be cheap for cash. Box 465, Chicago Heights.

FOR SALE—ONE LARGE DEAN PUMP. A. CUMMINGS, 151 Dearborn-st.

TYPEWRITERS.

TYPEWRITERS FOR RENT, SALE, OR EXchange; easy terms; first-class machines only; repair work a specialty; everything guaranteed. F. S. WEBSTER COMPANY, 150 Monroe-st.

TYPEWRITER BARGAINS—LARGE STOCK TO select from; leading standard makes. W. B. MORRISON & CO., 410 and 411, 21 Quincy-st.

FOR SALE—NO. 6 REMINGTON; A BARGAIN; will rent. 801, 91 Dearborn-st.

STORAGE.

NEWBERRY STORAGE WAREHOUSE FOR merchandise and furniture; private rooms; low insurance; goods moved in padded vans, packed, and shipped. 79-83 E. Kinzie-st. Tel. No. 175.

STORAGE, MOVING, PACKING, SHIPPING by experienced men and padded vans; autionsers. Warehouse, 314-320 E. 48d-st. Kenwood Storage and Transfer Co. Oak. 1298.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FOR SALE—FURNITURE OF 6-ROOM FLAT; must be sold; party leaving city. 361 La Salle-av., top flat.

WANTED—TO BUY FOR CASH—2 OR 3 BRUSsels rugs. Address, giving size, price, etc., A F 10, Tribune office.

CASH PAID FOR FURNITURE IN LARGE lots; hotels and dealers' stocks. T. P. WALLS, 381 W. Madison-st.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—IN ESTABLISHED printing business; must give full time and invest $500. Address C 888, Tribune office.

WANTED—PARTNER, ACTIVE OR SILENT, having some capital to invest; established business, town of 20,000. Address C 282, Tribune office.

LEASEHOLDS TO SELL & WANTED.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, GOOD FURNITURE OF five-room steam heated flat; light rooms; 165-171 La Salle-av., cor. Huron, 2d floor, Flat 4. MRS. SMITH.

STORE AND OFFICE FIXTURES.

FOR SALE—LARGEST STOCK SECOND-HAND safes in city; lowest prices. 87 Randolph-st.

STAMPS, COINS, PICTURES, ETC.

ABOUT STAMPS—BUY OR SELL. See P. WOLSIEFFER, 75 State.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—SMALL, BLACK POCKETBOOK, CONtaining between $10 and $20 and r. r. ticket to Kenilworth (25 rides), on Tuesday, the 12th, at 4:20 p. m. in Field omnibus or at Northwestern station. Reward on return of same to Room 49, 115 Dearborn-st.

LOST—BETWEEN WASHINGTON-ST. AND the Virginia Hotel, on Monday, a green leather purse; the finder will receive a reward on returning it to the Virginia Hotel.

LOST—DIAMOND EARRING; REWARD FULL value if returned to R. B. MYLER, 4230 Indiana-av.

LOST—SEVERAL DAYS AGO; ROUND, OPENwork gold brooch or pendent, small diamond in center; reward. Address C 824, Tribune office.

LOST—LARGE, YOUNG ST. BERNARD, marked neck and legs. 66 Bryant-av.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—IT IS NEVER TOO LATE TO mend. Is it? Today for a week.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—A RESPONSIBLE WHOLESALE JEWELRY FIRM WILL SELL DIAMONDS AND WATCHES ON MONTHLY OR WEEKLY PAYMENTS. NO SECURITY REQUIRED. GOODS DELIVERED ON FIRST PAYMENT. GET OUR CATALOGUE. LOFTIS BROS. & CO., COLUMBUS MEMORIAL BLDG., 103 STATE. OPEN SATURDAYS UNTIL 10 P. M.

PERSONAL—A CHICAGO MAN ABOUT TO open large offices in London, England, desires to correspond with reliable firms manufacturing American novelties and patents, with a view to buying the patent or selling same on royalty; full particulars or no attention paid. Address C 281, Tribune office.

PERSONAL—ARCHITECTS AND OWNERS should insist on Mineral Rubber Asphalt Roof. Investigation proves it best for steep or flat roofs. Assyrian Asphalt Co., 311 Tacoma Bldg.

PERSONAL—COCKROACHES AND BEDBUGS exterminated from your premises under guaranteed contract. Frederick Peres & Co., 427 State-st.

PERSONAL—NASTURTIUMS AND PANSIES easily grown; beautiful summer flowers. VAUGHAN'S Seed Store, 84 and 86 Randolph-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—TO OPEN, EXAMINE, and keep your books; large experience, excellent references. Address C. L. BAINE, Room 29, 107 Dearborn-st.

SITUATION WANTED—THOROUGHLY COMpetent bookkeeper of good habits, age 35; have gilt-edge references. Address C 160, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED — BY YOUNG MAN, 5 years' experience in general office work and bookkeeping. Address C 813, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, evenings; good penman. Address C 827, Tribune.

Salesmen, Solicitors, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—HAVE HAD SEVERAL years' experience on the road as solicitor of consignments of fruit and produce; also have good trade as salesman. Address C 810, Tribune office.

House Servants.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MAN AND WIFE IN first-class house; no children. Address B 863, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY SWEDISH HOUSEman in private family; references. 272 N. Clark-st., 1st flat.

SITUATION WANTED — BY ENGLISH BUTler; highest references. HENRY, 67 Rush-st.

Coachmen, Teamsters, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COACHMAN; MARried; no children; 3 years in last place; many years' experience with fine horses; willing to work around place; sober and honest; city or suburb; city reference. Address C 210, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS a competent coachman; generally useful around the house; best of references. Address C 839, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—COACHMAN, GERMAN-American; 3½ years' reference of last place; is willing and obliging. Address C 161, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—FIRST CLASS COACHman, English; good city references; no objection to leave the city. Address C 132, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COACHMAN; THORoughly understands the business; sober, willing, and reliable; best city reference. H A 137, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG MAN OF GOOD character as coachman; understands gardening; best of references. Address C 811, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN, BY A young man; thoroughly experienced in the business; best city refs. Address C 853, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN; SINgle; practical gardener; good city references. Address C 223, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN; SINgle; used to house and garden work; good driver; best references. Address C 254, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN IN A private family by single man; 12 years' experience; best of refs. Address C 835, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COACHMAN; thoroughly understands care of horses, carriages; best city references. Address C 828, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—FIRST-CLASS COACHman; city or country; refs. C 135, Tribune.

Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED male stenographer and bookkeeper; rapid, accurate, good writer; references; salary moderate. Address C 219, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED male stenographer, asst. bookkeeper, and gen. office man; rapid and accurate; A1 references; salary moderate. Address C 219, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — STENOGRAPHER and bookkeeper; 12 years' experience in highclass positions. Address B 548, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY STENOGRAPHER and bookkeeper; good writer, rapid, accurate; reasonable salary. Address C 228, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY MALE STENOGRApher; 6 years' experience; very rapid; excellent city references. Address C 227, Tribune offic.

SITUATION WANTED—BY STENOGRAPHER and general office man; rapid, good writer; moderate salary. Address C 244, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—TYPEWRITING WORK by stenographer with machine; terms reasonable. Address E. & L., 849 S. Kedzie-av.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—GROCERY MANAGER and buyer; first-class manager and expert buyer; young; married; experienced; desires position with department store or large retail house; can take any department and put it on paying basis; highest references. Address C 834, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — WHO WANTS THE services of a bright, competent young businessman for moderate salary; am 28, married, good education and address; first-class salesman, buyer, office man, or manager; refs. C 823, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—AS JANITOR IN apartment building or factory; handy with tools; experienced elevator man, freight or passenger. Address C 211, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AMERICAN OF 30 with best references; had control of a general store for the last year; am qualified and willing to work. Address C 846, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—STEADY, SINGLE man, coachman or general useful man; best city ref. Address C 856, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—WIDEAWAKE BARtender; can push business. C. R., 1863 Marshfield-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EDUCATED Japanese, with business ability, to represent a good firm in Japan. Address C 256, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEMAN; 1ST-class; city or suburbs; best refs. Address C 217, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED — IN OFFICE BY A young lady, with three years' experience in general office work in furniture and lumber office; Smith Premier operator; can furnish best of references; or would take position as reception girl and do office work for physician, dentist, etc. Address A G 172, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—COMPETENT LADY (widow) desires position as correspondent, cashier, amenuensis, or position of trust; literary and business experience; highest testimonials. Address C 886, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — BY EXPERIENCED young lady as d. e. bookkeeper; quick and accurate at figures; good penman; also stenographer. Address C 247, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—REFINED, WILLING girl desires position; confectionery, dry goods; inexperienced; references. C 836, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY LADY WITH TEN years' experience as bookkeeper and cashier. Address C 209, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — BY BRIGHT YOUNG lady bookkeeper; industrious, accurate at figures, and good penman. Address C 818, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A NEAT YOUNG girl to assist in housework and take care of children; North Side. B A 222, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG LADY AS an assistant bookkeeper, general office work, or clerk with experience. J. C., 2614 Cottage Grove.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY LADY AS COMPANion; willing to assist with children or nurse to invalid or elderly person; object, a home more than salary. Address C 229, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY THOROUGHLY competent girl with American family as parlor maid, second, or waitress; first-class refs.; $5; South Side. Please address C 257, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A GERMAN WOMAN takes family washing home. 313 Cleveland-av., rear.

SITUATION WANTED — NORTH GERMAN child's nurse or governess; good seamstress. Address C 844, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — BY FIRST-CLASS French nurse; take full charge of children; can sew; references. Address C 845, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — BY A COMPETENT girl, second work; a good seamstress. Call 296 East 40th-st.

SITUATION WANTED—HOUSE CLEANING OR laundress, by the day; colored. Call 3129 Dearborn-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COMPETENT GERman girl as second girl or nurse; wages, $5. 2945 S. Park-av., 2d flat.

SITUATION WANTED — BY COLORED COOK. 106 35th-st.

SITUATION WANTED — BY SWEDISH GIRL, newcomer. Call 499 31st-st., third flat.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS laundress, and day work. 5852 Peoria-st.

SITUATION WANTED — TO DO GENERAL housework; first-class refs. 277 E. 43d, top flat.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY REFINED YOUNG widow as housekeeper in small family; light work. Address C 136, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — AS HOUSEKEEPER by respectable widow. 553 North Park-av.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER. 1867 N. Hamilton-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Seamstresses and Dressmakers.

SITUATION WANTED — FASHIONABLE MODiste; up to date in latest spring styles; shirtwaists a specialty; good fitter, fine designer; will go in families by the day; reasonable; good references. 3022 Groveland-av.

SITUATION WANTED — EASTERN MODISTE, first-class [stranger], wishes engagements at half rates for present only; one day's work gratis; no cards. Call 2420 Prairie-av.

Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A THOROUGHLY proficient and experienced lady stenographer; not afraid of work; qualified to be generally useful. Address C 201, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY STENOGRAPHER, lady; experienced; will give her services a few hours daily for practice. Address C 817, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—INTELLIGENT LADY stenographer, 4 years' experience; city references; fair salary; not afraid of work. Address C 222, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG LADY STEnographer; 3 years' experience; operates mimeograph. Address C 847, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—FIRST-CLASS LADY stenographer and bookkeeper; long experience; A1 refs.; city or country. C 843, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — BY FIRST-CLASS stenographer; Rem. S. P.; lady. C 812, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED — STENOGRAPHER; competent; high school graduate; Rem. Address C 170, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—LADY STENOGRApher; several years' experience; thoroughly competent and trustworthy. C 134, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY LADY STENOGRApher; neat, rapid, accurate; city references; $6. Address C 221, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS STENOGRAPHER; Remington operator; age 20; experienced. Address C 822, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG WOMAN stenographer; capable, willing, and amiable; salary, $10. Address C 235, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG WOMAN stenographer; willing to begin on moderate salary if permanent. Address C 237, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY LADY STENOGRApher and bookkeeper; good writer; experienced; moderate salary. Address C 241, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY LADY STENOGRApher; good writer and speller; rapid, accurate; moderate salary. Address C 240, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY BRIGHT YOUNG lady as stenographer or general office work. Address C 236, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY LADY STENOGRApher; neat, rapid, accurate; $6. C 238, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—INTELLIGENT LADY stenographer; rapid; $6. Address C 220, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY BEGINNER; SMALL salary. Address C 203, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — STENOGRAPHER, competent; 5 years' exp.; $7. C 849, Tribune.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED — DOMESTIC SERVants, all nationalities, town or country; private families and country clubs. BIGGS, 67 Rush-st. Telephone North 100.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—REFINED, BRIGHT young lady, age 23, experienced in dental office, desires office position. A 373, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — BY RELIABLE nurse; refs. 3250 Indiana-av.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

BOOKKEEPER—YOUNG MAN AS DOUBLEentry bookkeeper; highest references; salary $10. Address with particulars C 243, Tribune office.

CASHIER—YOUNG MAN; TRAVEL; RESPONsible firm; $60 and expenses; experience unnecessary; must have $200. C 246, Tribune office.

PHARMACIST—REGISTERED, FOR LABORAtory work. Address C 809, Tribune office.

YOUNG MAN—AS ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER and collector; must invest $3,000; good opportunity. Address C 867, Tribune office.

Salesmen, Solicitors, Etc.

CANVASSERS—CAN MAKE $3 TO $5 DAY. Call R. 50, 155 Washington.

MAN—INTELLIGENT, FOR TRAVELING POsition; $60 monthly. 15 Washington-st., Room 48.

SALESMAN—GOOD RELIABLE MAN WITH experience in the grocery business to travel a well known territory for old established wholesale grocery house. Address, with full particulars, experience, reference, and age, C 127, Tribune office.

SALESMAN—WELL ACQUAINTED WITH drug trade on West Side; sundry line; state salary. Address C 253, Tribune office.

SALESMAN—FIRST-CLASS, AT ONCE, TO GO on the road; references required. A. F. SHELDON & CO., 1310 Fisher Bldg.

SALESMEN—AN OLD ESTABLISHED WHOLEsale tea, cigar, and spice house can use 10 or 15 more first-class salesmen, who have an established trade in those goods [no others need apply] in either of the following territories: Cent. Ill., Ind., N. Wis., Ia., E. Mo., S. E. Ks., W. Neb., S. and N. Dak., Minn., and Montana. Address, with full particulars, A D 9, Tribune office.

SALESMEN—WIDEAWAKE SALESMEN FOR my spring business; will arrange immediately with twenty new men; my new modern 7 and 8 room houses are selling faster than I can get them up, and even my most inexperienced salesmen are doing a profitable trade. Apply to S. E. GROSS, 607 Masonic Temple.

SALESMEN—A LARGE AND WELL KNOWN MANUFACTURING COMPANY WANTS A FEW GOOD LIVE AGENTS TO SELL THEIR BICYCLE ON EASY PAYMENTS; "LIBERAL COMMISSIONS"; PRICES $30, $40, $50. ADDRESS A E 21, TRIBUNE OFFICE.

SALESMEN—FIVE, WHO CAN EARN $2,500 yearly and expenses selling staple goods to general trade; long terms of credit; successful salesmen of unquestioned integrity only. Western Mfg. Co., Sykes Block, Minneapolis, Minn.

SALESMEN—BY CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS several experienced book salesmen for high priced subscription books; also several for premium books sold in connection with the magazine. 334 Dearborn-st.

SALESMEN—5 WELL DRESSED, THOROUGHly capable salesmen; 2 for Chicago, 3 for road work; good salaries to first-class men. References. Address C 248, Tribune office.

SALESMEN—IN EVERY DISTRICT; NEW season; samples free; salary or commission with expenses from start. Luke Bros. Co., Chicago, Ill.

SALESMEN — EXPERIENCED FURNITURE. Apply assistant general manager's office. A. M. ROTHSCHILD & CO.

SALESMEN—TO PLACE A SPECIALTY IN THE drug stores and buffets; could be taken as a side line. Address C 837, Tribune office.

SOLICITORS—IN EVERY CITY AND TOWN in Illinois for Metropolitan Identification and Accident Ins. Co.; pays $750 for death or $7.50 per week for injuries for $1 per year; good commission allowed agents. BOWES & LENNON, General Agents, No. 185 Dearborn-st.

SOLICITOR—TO COLLECT DATA FOR STATE biographical work and take orders for steel engravings; special inducements to an experienced man. Address C 206, Tribune office.

SOLICITORS—FIRST-CLASS; BIG COMMISsion; permanent. 407, 155 La Salle.

Boys.

ELEVATOR BOY — 4136 COTTAGE GROVE-av.

Trades.

ARTIST — CRAYON AND WATER COLOR; must be thoroughly experienced and able to do difficult pictures. ROBERT JOHNS, 442 Wabash-av.

BLACKSMITH—AND HORSESHOER — WHO plays tuba in band. Write at once to Ben-Hur Band, Danville, Ill.

DRAFTSMAN — ONE EXPERIENCED ON structural ironwork preferred. 548, 550 N. Halsted-st.

LADIES' TAILOR—EXPERIENCED; REFERences required; steady position guaranteed. Address immediately L. S. AYRES & CO., Indianapolis, Ind.

MAN—COMPETENT, TO RUN POWER PUNCH and drill. H. SCHOMER, 299 S. Canal-st.

MOLDERS—AERMOTOR CO., 12TH AND ROCKwell-sts.

PAPER BOX MAKER—EXPERIENCED MAN. Address C 821, Tribune office.

PAINTERS—FOR SCAFFOLD AND OUTSIDE work. Address C 825, Tribune office.

PASSENGER CAR BUILDERS — APPLY AT manager's office, Pullman Car Works, Pullman.

TINNERS—APPLY TO MANAGER PULLMAN Car Works, Pullman, Ill.

WANTED—A GOOD PLOW GRINDER AND polisher at once. F. C. Austin Mfg. Co., Harvey, Ill.

House Servants.

HOUSEMAN — MUST BE COMPETENT AND willing and understand taking care of conservatory; references required. Apply 3311 Michigan.

Employment Agencies.

BILL CLERK—FROM CALLER. Bill clerk experienced in bicycles. Shipping clerk experienced in bicycles. King's Mercantile Agency, 269 Dearborn-st.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER—YOUNG MAN, ACCURATE, energetic, educated, ambitious; small pay to begin; certain promotion for right party. Apply by letter to C 855, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

CANVASSERS—FOR A FIRST-CLASS SPECIALty, to stores only; applicants must be young, energetic, and well dressed, with good references. Address C 214, Tribune office.

CANVASSERS—FOR BATTLESHIP MAINE ON glass. 1226 Van Buren-st.

CIRCULAR DISTRIBUTORS, OUTSIDE CHICAgo contract; 2 stamps. World Adv. Assn., Chicago.

COLLECTOR AND SOLICITOR—RESPONSIble. I will furnish horse and buggy; good wages. Address C 854, Tribune office.

HEAD WAITER—EXPERIENCED, FOR RESTaurant in business district. Address, with age, salary, and references, C 230, Tribune office.

LECTURER—COMPETENT LECTURER AND manager for medicine show; must have good experience and references. Address C 877, Tribune.

MAN—A GOOD MAN TO TAKE CHARGE OF the department for covering cloth caskets in a factory in the central West. Address C 801, Tribune office, giving full particulars, also wages.

MAN—BRIGHT, ACTIVE YOUNG MAN ON poultry farm; give experience and references. Address C 215, Tribune office.

MAN—TO SECURE ADDRESS OF PARTIES going to Alaska; liberal compensation. Address C 851, Tribune office.

MEN—A FEW GOOD MEN TO GO IN COUNtry to take charge of solicitors [on a new certificate scheme]; big money to be made. Appl 197 Market-st., Chicago, 3d floor.

PORTER—FOR STORAGE WAREHOUSE. Salary $6 per week. Address C 242, Tribune.

SUPERINTENDENCY — EXTENSIVE AND well established firm of catalogue printers and photo engravers require practical manager for their photo engraving department; good salary and permanency guaranteed to first-class man. Apply, with full particulars, in confidence, to TILLOTSON & SON, 202 Broadway, New York.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Miscellaneous.

YOUNG MAN—AS ORDER PICKER IN HARDware dept. of large house; one with experience in general retail store preferred; state age, salary expected, and experience. Address C 806, Tribune office.

YOUNG MAN—BRIGHT, AS INSPECTOR AND floor walker; one who has had some experience in cloak dept. preferred; splendid opportunity. Apply 180 State.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

LADY—WRITING A GOOD HAND FOR COPYing manuscript; state salary; letter only. G. A., 410 Inter Ocean Building.

Domestics.

COMPETENT COOK AND SECOND GIRL. 4222 Grand-blvd. German preferred.

COOK—A GOOD GERMAN COOK; REFERences required. 3624 Grand-blvd.

COOK—FOR BOARDING-HOUSE. 4 OAKLAND Crescent, 41st-st. and Ellis-av.

GIRL — TO DO LAUNDRY AND SECOND work; city references required. Apply 4346 Drexel-blvd.

GIRL—GOOD, NEAT, PLAIN GIRL FOR DISH washing and kitchen help; Swedish preferred. Call 192 E. Superior-st.

GIRL—COMPETENT, FOR SECOND WORK; references required. Call 4858 Kenwood-av., corner 49th-st.

GIRL—A YOUNG GIRL TO ASSIST WITH housework; $1.50 per week. 5941 Indiana-av., first flat.

GIRL—TO COOK AND DO GENERAL WORK; no washing. 35 Elaine-pl., near Roscoe, flat 2.

GIRL—FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK; SMALL family; $2. 6525 Ellis-av., 1st flat.

GIRL—COMPETENT SECOND GIRL. 3346 Prairie-av.

GIRL—SWEDISH; $3; REFERENCES. 3509 Monroe-av.

GIRLS—TWO GOOD GIRLS; ONE FOR COOK and general housework and one for second work in family of 2, where coachman is kept; steady employment given. Call 6629 Yale-av., F. P. SIMONS.

GIRLS—WORKING GIRLS' HOME; USE OF kitchen; $1 per week. 2420 Prairie-av.

HAND SHIRT IRONERS—FIRST-CLASS; COME ready for work. J. A. WOODBRIDGE & CO., 133 S. Clinton-st.

HOUSEWORK — 5303 WASHINGTON-BLVD., corner W. 53d-st. [end of Lake-st. elevated road], good, reliable girl for general housework.

HOUSEWORK—A GERMAN OR SWEDE GIRL for general housework. References required. 6218 Greenwood-av.

HOUSEWORK — GIRL, GENERAL HOUSEwork; wages $4; references required. Call Thursday afternoon, between 2 and 4, 651 Englewood-av.

HOUSEWORK—NEAT, RELIABLE GIRL, GENeral work. 521 Touhy-av., Rogers Park.

HOUSEWORK—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork. Apply Flat B, 3705 Cottage Grove-av.

HOUSEWORK—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork; wages $4.50. Call at 4 Aldine-sq.

HOUSEWORK — NEAT, COMPETENT GIRL; no washing. 6030 Stony Island-av., Flat 2.

HOUSEWORK—A COMPETENT GIRL FOR general housework; family small. 1812 Barry-av.

HOUSEWORK—NEAT, COMPETENT GIRL IN small family. 5327 Michigan-av., Flat 2.

LADY—MIDDLE-AGED; TO ASSIST IN HOUSEwork; good home; suburb; small pay. Address C 832, Tribune office.

NURSE MAID—YOUNG, REFINED; MUST sew well and help up-stairs work. Call Thursday, 5744 Washington-av.

SECOND GIRL—COMPETENT, IN PRIVATE family. 751 Pine Grove-av.

Seamstresses and Dressmakers.

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LEARN DRESS CUTTING AND MILLINERY at the largest and best school; latest skirt and waist patterns cut to fit, 50c each. All are invited. McDowell School, 78 State-st.

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DR. KINGSTON HANNA, GRADUATE UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURG—Skillful treatment of all female complaints and irregularities by improved methods that are absolutely painless. Advice free. Elegant accommodations for patients. Hours, 10 to 6; Sundays, 10 to 1.

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STRICTURES REMOVED BY ELECTRICITY, instantly and painlessly; all diseases peculiar to men and women quickly cured. DR. THOS. GRAHAM, 114 Dearborn-st., Room 1109. Hours, 10-6; Wed. and Sat., 10 to 7:30; Sun., 11 to 12.

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WOMAN—PROTECT—WOMAN—
Absolutely sure cure in all female diseases, no matter how serious your case may be; terms reasonable. DR. BROWN, 211 State, R.A1, cor. Adams.

FREE CONSULTATION — WE POSITIVELY cure all diseases and complaints of women, no matter what your troubles are. Consult DR. MARTIN, 200 STATE-ST., ROOM 1, cor. Adams.

DR. LOUISE HAGENOW, REGULAR LIcensed physician, expert in all female irregularities; painless; no operation; 27 years' experience; private home. Hours, 9 to 4 and 7 to 8. 541 N. Clark.

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DR. EMMA HELLEWIG, 351 WELLS-ST., graduate physician, formerly Berlin, Paris; female diseases and irregularities; private home.

DR. WILLIAM CARROLL, LEADING AND ONly old est'd. specialist; diseases of men only; 18 yrs.' experience; advice free; medicine $1. 182 State.

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South Side.

2427 MICHIGAN-AV., THE GREYLOCK—BOARD with rooms, single or en suite; every convenience; fine table; prices low; investigate.

223 42D-ST.—ROOMS WITH BOARD; NEWLY furnished, running water; private family; lawn (two in room); blvd. trains, 43d-st. cars.

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North Side.

467 DEARBORN-AV.—SUPERIOR ACCOMMOdations, with board; electric light, porcelain tubs, modern improvements; excellent table; rates reasonable.

LARGE FRONT ROOM NEAR THE LAKE, with first-class table, for two persons; walking distance; North Side. Address C 258, Tribune.

16 ASTOR-ST.—MAISON DU NORD, NEAR DIvision-st. and Lake Shore drive; is first-class family house, with reasonable prices.

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246 E. OHIO—DOUBLE AND SINGLE ROOMS with board; $5 to $7 weekly.

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HOTEL LA VITA—
Corner Dearborn and Chicago-avs.
Finest location in the city.
10 minutes' walk from business center.
Cuisine perfect.
Handsomely furnished.
Steam heated throughout.
All light rooms.
Everything first-class.
We are making specially low prices.
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Under new management. GEO. WILSON, Prop.

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BOARD—GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, WITH BOY 7 years of age; first-class accommodations for summer, within 30 miles of city. Address C 216, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND ROOM IN THE NEAR VICINITY of Kenwood I. C. station, by two refined young ladies, sisters. Address C 814, Tribune office.

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TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—CHEAP—$18.
Four large rooms for light housekeeping; also single rooms in the new Ballard Bldg., 158 East 53d-st., one block to Hyde Park station I. C. R. R.; steam heat, hot and cold water, screens, awnings, and elevator. Call on J. L. COCHRAN, 722 Chicago Opera-House Bldg., Or janitor at building.

TO RENT—SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS; private family; couple or gentleman; willing to pay for comforts of pleasant home. 1804 Indiana-av.

TO RENT—OPP. AUDITORIUM, DESIRABLE front room, for two gentlemen. 17 E. Congress.

North Side.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOM with all modern conveniences to a refined gentleman; refs. 381 La Salle-av., third flat.

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TO RENT—481 FULLERTON-AV., FRONT ALcove room; terms easy.

TO RENT—239 DEARBORN-AV., 2 FURNISHed rooms; everything first-class; terms reasonable.

WANTED—ROOMS.

WANTED—TO RENT—ROOM, BY GENTLEman, furnished, convenient to suburban line, I. C. preferred, south of 51st-st.; write at once, with price; state if convenient to place for taking meals when in city. Address C 255, Tribune.

WANTED—TO RENT—PARTIES HAVING FURnished rooms, call 407, 155 La Salle.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

South Side.

TO RENT — 3263 GROVELAND-AV., 12-ROOM rock stone front, detached on all sides; hot water heat; partially furnished, $75; unfurnished, $65.
2628 Wabash-av., 16-room green stone front; hot water heat; $50; open.
3243 Indiana-av., modern 12 rooms; hardwood finish, furnace heat; $45.
36 College-pl. [33d], 2-story and cellar, modern, 10 rooms; furnace heat; etc.; low rent.
2711 Wabash-av., 3-story and basement, 14 rooms; furnace heat; low rent.
7 Hubbard-ct., central, 12 rooms, brick; bath, gas, etc.; rent reasonable.
330 Michigan-av., 14-room stone front, natural gas, furnace, 2 bathrooms; rent $100 with stable, $90 without. Open.
3737 Vernon-av., 8-room brick; furnace; $25.
2320 Calumet-av., 11-room stone front; reasonable rent.
POSSESSION MAY 1.
2712 and 2714 Michigan-av., Bedford stone, 14 rooms; $100.
3715-17 Wabash-av., 14-room brick; $35.
4126 Lake-av., 12 rooms; hardwood finish; $50.
3606 Rhodes-av., 8-room modern brick; $30.
114 23d, 10 rooms, brick, furnace heat; $35.
2408 South Park-av., 12 rooms, detached; low rent.
3636 Rhodes-av., 9-room brick; $22.50.
3508 Lake-av., 14 rms., overlooking the lake; $40.
201 44th-st., near Drexel-blvd., 12-room modern brick; $40.
34 College [33d] place, 10-room brick; $35.
WM. A. BOND & CO., 115 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—

2228 Wabash-av., 14-room brick	$35
2235 Wabash-av., 8-room stone front	30
2431 Wabash-av., 10-room frame	25
2803 Indiana-av., 7-room frame	25
2732 Indiana-av., 8-room frame	30
2724 Calumet-av., 11-room frame	25
3135 Prairie-av., 2-story mod. brick, 10 r.	45
3132 Prairie-av., rain drop stone front, 11 rooms with barn	55
153 25th-st., 9-room brick	35
77 24th-st., 8-room brick	25
240 E. 45th-st., 2-story mod. brick	30
351 E. 46th-st., 9-room frame	25
4752 Kenwood-av., 3-story mod. 10 r.	75
4722 Evans-av., 10-room stone front	50
211 E. 48th-st., 12-room mod. brick	100
215 E. 48th-st., 16-room mod. frame	100
4825 St. Lawrence-av., 10-room mod. brick	40
5436 Madison-av., 7-room brick, furnace	22
5441 Madison-av., 9-room frame	25
5437 Ridgewood-ct., 7-room brick	20
225 54th-st., 7-room frame	25

MYRON A. PEARCE, 85 Dearborn-st.
Branch office, 424 E. 47th-st., nr. Cottage Grove.

TO RENT—7 OF THOSE 20 BEAUTIFUL 3-story Bedford stone front 10-room houses, just finished, are still unrented. Everything modern, up-to-date, and first-class, including hot water heat, specially designed mantels, sideboard, and console; elegant gas fixtures; will decorate to suit; unequaled transportation facilities; most excellent surroundings; 5 minutes to Illinois Cent. or elevated; 60th-pl., Woodlawn, east of Ill. Cent., 67th-st. depot; one block from Jackson Park. Owners on the ground today and during week; price $50 per month.
WHITE & COLEMAN, Builders and Owners,
99 E. Randolph-st., Borden Block.

TO RENT—OR SALE—TWO LARGE HOUSES; 24 rooms each; Englewood's most aristocratic corner; excellent for high-class private boardinghouse or sanitarium; will be sold on easy terms or make favorable lease of one or both houses.
J. K. BRITTAIN & CO.,
405, 155 La Salle-st. and 65th-st. and Wentworth.

TO RENT—KENWOOD AND MADISON PARK, 1st-class modern houses; 1 new, detached, 10 rooms, south and east light, 2 bathrooms, gas and electric light; 5 minutes from ex. trains or cable; $40 to $75. A. GREEN, 134 50th-st.

TO RENT—3619 ELLIS-AV., MODERN 10 ROOM stone front house; convenient to Ill. Central station [Douglas], and to C. G. cable. Open for inspection. WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 85 Washington-st.

TO RENT—
A beautiful furnished modern 8-room house at Woodlawn, near Ill. Cent.; large fine grounds; will rent for summer or one year; rent $75 per month. Address A E 7, Tribune office.

TO RENT—
2205-2209-2211 Prairie-av., 9, 12, and 14 room modern houses; low rent.
WINSTON & CO., 88 Washington-st.

TO RENT—3411 WABASH-AV., FINE 10-ROOM house, choice location; modern improvements; rent reduced from $40 to $30.
JOHN C. McCORD, 185 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—4317 ELLIS-AV., MODERN 9-R. semi-detached, $65 without or $70 with barn. JOHN H. HARTOG, owner, 804 Royal Ins. Bldg., or WHITE & GLEASON, agents.

TO RENT—PRAIRIE-AV., NEAR 29TH-ST.—15-room residence, elegantly furnished; large stable; possession May 1.
WILLIAM A. BOND & CO., 115 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—3250 GROVELAND-AV., MODERN nine-room house, nicely decorated; shades, screens; gas and coal ranges. Apply to owner, 3033 Groveland-av.

TO RENT—HOUSES, 2414 AND 2416 SOUTH Park-av.; large octagon stone fronts, about 14 rooms in each; cheap. Apply 204, 167 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—NEW, MODERN 8-ROOM HOUSE. 4759 Champlain-av., near park and transportation; $60. G. O. GORDON, owner.

TO RENT—3158 GROVELAND-AV., 10 ROOMS; furnace heat; $40.
A. E. STURGES, 840 Marquette Bldg.

TO RENT—311 AND 319 41ST-ST., STONE front, 9 large rooms, modern; $40 and $45 per mo. H. W. CHRISTIAN & CO., 133 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—MICHIGAN-AV., NEAR 33D-ST., house, furnished or not, with stable; $100 per month. MRS. E. W. CASE, 29, 107 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—MODERN 9-ROOM HOUSE CONvenient to electric, steam, and elevated railways. 483 Bowen-av., near Grand-blvd.

TO RENT—HOUSE, 2947 INDIANA-AV., STONE front, about 12 rooms, cheap; immediate possession. Apply 204, 167 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—4320 VINCENNES-AV., MODERN stone front house, semi-detached; elegantly decorated; electric lights. Owner on premises.

TO RENT—9-ROOM HOUSE, STONE FRONT. 3706 Forest-av. $32.50.

TO RENT—3044 CALUMET-AV., 8 ROOMS, 4 large, light bedrooms.

TO RENT—MODERN 9-R. BRICK, 336 OAKwood-blvd.; fine order. Owner, 323 Oakwood-blvd.

TO RENT—15-ROOM STONE FRONT HOUSE, 1235 Michigan-av.; $70. Call.

TO RENT—10-R. BRICK HOUSE AND BARN; good order; $30. Vernon-av. Key at 3357; $30.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

South Side.

TO RENT—HANDSOME, MODERN, 9 AND 11 room houses, detached; light, airy, steam heat; best plumbing; Ellis-av. and 62d-st.; near "L" station and University of Chicago; $500 yr.
A. E. STURGES, 840 Marquette Bldg.

TO RENT—HOUSE AND BARN, 5201 DREXEL-blvd. Call 4938 Drexel.

West Side.

TO RENT—HOUSES—
506 W. Adams-st., 10 rooms, very choice.
72 Laflin-st., 8 rooms, stone front.
557 W. Monroe-st., 10 rooms, corner of alley.
And 100 others very desirable.
JACKSON BROTHERS, 571 W. Madison-st.

TO RENT—JACKSON-BLVD., COR. LINCOLN, 10 rooms, modern, handsome home; $40.
202 Lincoln-st., 10 rooms; $32.50.
206 Lincoln-st., 10 rooms; $30.
E. L. STEWART, 514 Chamber of Commerce.

TO RENT—441 WASHINGTON-BLVD., NEAR Union Park, 15-r. house; steam heat, hot water; everything modern. SCOTT, 48 S. Clark-st., R. 7.

TO RENT—511 ADAMS-ST.—ELEGANT 4-STORY house; barn; sacrifice. F. NICHOLS, 151 La Salle.

TO RENT—837 W. ADAMS-ST., 10-ROOM BRICK house, with carpets and range; low rent; keys next door. WM. A. BOND & CO., 115 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—24 JACKSON-PL., 8-ROOM MODern brick; only $25. WILSON, 116 Leavitt-st.

North Side.

TO RENT—
NORTH SIDE HOUSES,
52 and 54 Astor-st., fine
13-room modern residences.
PEABODY, HOUGHTELING & CO.,
164 Dearborn-st.,
or on premises.

TO RENT—EXCEPTIONALLY DESIRABLE residence, facing Lincoln Park; reduced rent; 67 Lincoln-av., 11 rooms, $55; 682 Fullerton-av., 16 rooms, $45. GEO. B. McCLELLAN & CO., 160 Lincoln-av.

TO RENT—POSSESSION MAY 1—
149 Dearborn-av., 10-room brick, corner, $60.
155 Dearborn-av., 14-room brick, walking distance, $65.
WILLIAM A. BOND & CO., 115 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—MODERN 9 AND 11 ROOM HOUSES, close to Lincoln Park, south end, 741 or 747 N. Park-av., 161 and 169 Eugenie-st.; gas range, hot water, etc. Owner, Room 30, 88 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—307 ORCHARD-ST., 9-ROOM MODern frame dwelling; lot 50x125; good stable; only $37.50.
CHANDLER & CO., 84 Washington-st.

TO RENT—134 PINE-ST., 10-ROOM MODERN house; kitchen on main floor; side light.
MRS. E. W. CASE, 29, 107 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—10-ROOM HOUSE, KITCHEN FIRST floor; natural gas to furnace and range; newly papered. 34 Walton-pl.

TO RENT—46 BELLEVUE-PL., 12 ROOMS; $70. GODFREY SCHMID, 601, 167 Dearborn-st.

Suburban.

TO RENT—HOUSE, NEW, AT WHEATON, ILL.; 10 rooms, furnace, electric lights, bath, closet, 100-bri. stone cistern and city water; d., r., and k. on 1st floor; 75-ft. lot, west front, on main st.; finished in oak, modern, and first-class in every respect; price $30 per mo. Apply at Warner's Cigar Store, 168 Clark-st., nr. Monroe, where photo can be seen.

TO RENT—6-ROOM HOUSE AT WEST GROSSdale; entirely new and modern; rent $10 per month; or will sell same on monthly payments of $12; near to depot and electric lines; cheap and rapid transportation. For full particulars apply to S. E. GROSS, 604 Masonic Temple.

TO RENT—ELEVEN-ROOM HOUSE, ALL MODern conveniences; two blocks east of Wilmette station. Call at 728 11th-st., or address OWNER, Box 270, Wilmette, Ill.

TO RENT—AT WESTERN SPRINGS—NICE 8-room steam-heated house in good order; rent, $18. Inquire of MRS. T. C. HILL or WILLIAM A. BOND & CO., 115 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—HOUSES.

WANTED—TO RENT—BEST DETACHED 14-room house; Hyde Park; best care; rent guaranteed. Address C 117, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT—NEW; STEAM HEAT, SIDEBOARDS, polished floors, tile bath, etc.
N. e. cor. 54th-st. and Madison-av., corner 6 rooms; $45; 4 rooms; $28.
6131-33 Woodlawn-av., 8 rooms; $40.
5338 Madison-av., 1st flat, 7 rooms; $42.50.
3128 Rhodes-av., 1st flat, 6 rooms; $35.
4618 Indiana-av., 7 and 8 rooms; $40.
A. L. HOWARD & BRO., 101 Washington-st., and 4305 Cottage Grove-av. Open evenings.

TO RENT—BEAUTIFUL NEW 7 AND 8 ROOM flats; strictly modern; hardwood throughout; polished oak floors, tiled bathrooms; the finest consoles, mantels, and sideboards; best location, near Alley "L" and I. C.; rent only $35 and $37.50, reduced from $42.50. It will pay you to see them. No. 6237 Lexington-av. Agent on premises. Also 2d flat, No. 6243 Woodlawn; same as above; 3 bays, 14 ft. on side.
W. H. STEWART, owner, 79 Dearborn.

TO RENT—
4230-4232 GRAND-BLVD.
Strictly modern 9 room apartments, finished in mahogany, white enamel, and oak; steam heat, hot water, electric light, refrigerator, telephone, janitor service; most elaborate and most conveniently located in the city; very reasonable rents. Open for inspection every day. Agent on premises every afternoon, or 620 Chamber of Commerce.

TO RENT—
IN THE DE LEON,
229-231 42D-ST.,
NEAR DREXEL-BLVD.
EIGHT LARGE ROOMS, STRICTLY MODERN, EXTRA DESIRABLE; SUNLIGHT IN EVERY ROOM; CHOICEST LOCATION; TELEPHONE. Apply on premises.

TO RENT—FLATS.
Two choice 7 and 8 room flats in the Ballard, 5237 Jefferson-av.; steam heat, hot and cold water, electric lights, shades, screens, awnings, and refrigerators; one block from I. C. R. R. express trains; rent $30 and $35. Apply to J. L. COCHRAN, 722 Chicago Opera-House, or janitor at building.

TO RENT—
4707 Champlain-av., steam heat, hardwood finish, etc.; gas ranges, laundry, store rooms, and janitor service; rent $22.50 to $35.
4921-23 Calumet-av., 6 and 7 room flats, hardwood finish, steam heat, etc.; rent $30.
DRAPER & KRAMER, 125 Dearborn-st.
Branch office, 47th-st. and Calumet-av.

TO RENT—6018-28-30 STONY ISLAND-AV., only 3 left of those new elegant 8-room flats overlooking the lake, the better part of Jackson Park, and the Midway; strictly modern; 13 minutes to city I. C. Ry.; secure them today or you will be too late; rent from May 1, $45 to $60. Agent in building. F. N. PERKINS, 912 Chamber of Commerce.

TO RENT—6-ROOM APARTMENTS—A FEW left in the new Les Tours, cor. 44th and Indiana-av.; prices reduced to $40 and $42.50; telephone; Flemish oak dining rooms, rich decorations; everything high class.
DRAPER & KRAMER, 125 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FLATS—
3001 Calumet-av., 6-room flats; first-class building.
5620 Ingleside-av., new 6 and 7 room flats; nicely arranged; open every day.
P. A. GEORGE, 97 Clark, 524 Reaper Block.

TO RENT—IN HIGHLAND BLDG., 4465 AND 4467 Oakenwald-av., 7-room apartments; steam heat, hot water, electric lights, carpeted halls, etc.; private balconies overlooking the lake; $45 per mo. Apply to janitor on premises, or to J. R. GEARY, 1207 Chamber of Commerce Bldg.

TO RENT— TO RENT.
We have a few high grade apartments for which we would like reasonable offers from first-class parties accustomed to elegant surroundings. We will save you money.
RHODES BROS. & CO., 99 Washington-st.

TO RENT—PIASA BLDG., 47TH AND CALUmet-av., near elevated road; we invite your inspection of our modern fireproof bldg; complete, with all conveniences; steam heat, hot water, porcelain baths, etc.; 6 and 7 rooms; reasonable rent. Inquire of janitor, or 1410 Marquette Bldg.

TO RENT—"THE HARVARD AND YALE," 2346 to 2354 Calumet-av., cor. 24th-st., 5 and 7 rooms, steam heat, modern; rent $25 to $40.
FESSENDEN & HIGH, 83 Washington-st.

TO RENT—5229 WOODLAWN-AV., HYDE PARK—7-room, all south light, steam heated flats; 6 closets; oak floors, mantels, consoles, sideboards, china closets, tile, mosaic, etc.; Illinois Central express; $45 rent. F. M. CASE, 153 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—"THE ESMOND," 25TH-ST., BEtween Michigan and Wabash-avs., high-class 4 and 5 room flats; steam heat, hot water, all modern conveniences; no dark rooms; $25, $27.50, $30.
BARNES & PARISH, 157 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—1ST FLAT $23; 56 35TH-ST.; SIX beautiful rooms; janitor; screens; near Douglas monument, 2d floor, 7 rooms, $25; not heated. Flat 4 in the Florence, 3455 Cottage Grove-av., 7 large, light rooms; marble vestibule; janitor; $20.

TO RENT—CHOICE 7 ROOM FLATS; STEAM heat, etc.; all modern; $20, $22.50, and $25. Cottage Grove cable and I. C. R. R.
KINNEY & STANDISH, 108 Dearborn-st., Tel. M. 492. and 466 E. 53d-st.

TO RENT—65 AND 67 37TH-ST., FLATS, 7 AND 8 large rooms, storeroom, laundry; every modern convenience; near Illinois Central and cable cars; $40 and $45.
M. E. HODSON, 43, 115 Monroe-st.

TO RENT—16, 18, 24, 26, AND 28 46TH-ST., near Lake-av., first and second floor, 7 and 8 room flats; in first-class order; open for inspection daily and Sunday; $22.50 and $25 per month; the best flats in Kenwood for the money.

TO RENT—2D FLOOR BRAND NEW 8-ROOM flat overlooking Grand-blvd., facing Calumet-av.; $40, worth $50; steam heat, polished oak floors, cabinet finished throughout; owner lives in first flat. 294 38th-st.

TO RENT—SMALL APARTMENTS TO FAMilies without children, $12 to $25; will furnish; references; no dogs, etc. 3826 Rhodes-av., Tel. Drexel 2,874.

TO RENT—SEVERAL CHOICEST FLATS, 1 OR 2 blocks from Alley L and I. C. sta., and Jackson Park; 6 and 7 rooms, modern in everything; $25 to $35. Agent at 226 E. 63d-st., daily.

TO RENT—CHOICE 3 AND 4 ROOM FLATS ON residence street; steam, modern every way; $12, $14 to $18; equal to others at $20, $22. I. C. and Alley L cars. Agent at 226 E. 63d-st. daily.

TO RENT—BATES BLDG., MODERN 4 AND 5 room flats; only $15 to $20; elevator service, heat, hot water, gas ranges; see janitor, 3635 State-st., or H. PORTER & BROS., 175 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—IN HODGES' BLDG., 3 AND 4 ROOM flats; location convenient for business; steam, gas ranges, etc. Apply at elevator. 30 22d-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANT LIGHT MODERN 6-room flats, $25; hardwood, steam heat, hot water, janitor. Call 4939 Champlain-av.

TO RENT—338 35TH-ST., NEAR KIMBARK-av., modern 8-r. flats; steam heat and hot water; $25 mo.; see janitor.

TO RENT—168 AND 170 20TH-ST., MODERN steam heat and gas range, 5 and 6 room flats.
FRANK RIEDLE & CO., 3101 State-st.

TO RENT—LOOK AT THE 6-ROOM APARTment, 1st floor, No. 6504 Minerva-av., Woodlawn; $32.50; call janitor.

TO RENT—435 42D-PL., NEAR VINCENT-AV., handsome, modern 7-room brick house; two bay windows; only $30.

TO RENT — THE CAMBRIDGE, 39TH AND Ellis-av., 2 and 4 room furnished apartments; $10 to $18 per month.

TO RENT—8-ROOM FLATS, NEWLY BUILT; all latest improvements. 4349 Grand-blvd.

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT—STEAM HEATED FLATS—
4219 Lake-av., 9-r. elegant apartments, new $45
4714 Evans-av., 4 and 6 r. 21
4820 Evans-av., 8-r. mod. ....
4813 Champlain-av., 8-r. mod. ....
4817 Champlain-av., 8-r., newly decorated
437 E. 46th-st., 5-r., desirable ....
469 E. 48th-st., 5 and 6-r., mod. ....
4857 Michigan-blvd., 8-r., mod., new ....
5230 Prairie-av., 8-r. mod., new $37.50
5427 Prairie-av., 7-r., very desirable, new $40
5556 Drexel-av., 7-r. mod., desirable ....
5614 Drexel-av., 4-r. mod., desirable ....
5616 Drexel-av., 6 and 7 r., mod. $27
5630 Ingleside-av., 7-r., mod. ....
5509-19 Madison-av., 7-r., mod. $32.50
69 E. 57th-st., cor. Jackson-av., 5, 6, and 7 r. ....
UNHEATED FLATS.
2329 Cot. Gro.-av., 3-r., with bath ....
2352 Cot. Gro.-av., 4-r., with bath ....
451 E. 42d-pl., 6-r., 2-flat bldg. ....
528 E. 46th-st., 6-r., 2-flat bldg. ....
4330 Champlain-av., 9-r. ....
4608 Cot. Gro.-av., 6-r., with bath ....
4727 Evans-av., 6-r., 3d flat ....
4739 Evans-av., 6-r., 1st flat ....
4809 Langley-av., 7-r., 2-flat bldg. ....
529 E. 50th-pl., 4 and 5 r. $15
5321 Jackson-av., 1st and 3d flats, 6 and 7 r. ....
5332 Drexel-av., 8-r., mod., desirable ....
MYRON A. PEARCE, 85 Dearborn-st.
Branch office, 424 E. 47th-st., nr. Cot. Grove.

TO RENT—HIGH CLASS APARTMENTS IN KENWOOD.
LAKE-AV. AND 46TH-ST., N. E. CORNER. NEW MODERN HIGH CLASS APARTMENT BLDG., 7 rooms, finished in expensive woods, parquet floors, tile bathrooms; every room has side light; south and east exposure; one block to Kenwood depot; $50 to $65.
"THE LINDE," GREENWOOD-AV. AND 44TH-ST., S. W. CORNER; FINEST NEW MODERN APARTMENT BLDG. IN KENWOOD; 7 rooms beautifully finished, parquet floors, tile bathrooms; $55, $60.
"BELVOIR," 4740-44 MADISON-AV., ONE OF THE MOST SELECT HIGH CLASS APARTMENT BLDGS. IN KENWOOD; steel construction, semi-fireproof, 8 and 9 rooms, cabinet, telephone and messenger service; $60 to $75.
4854 WASHINGTON-AV., DUPLEX APARTments, having parlors, dining-rooms, kitchens, servant's room on 1st floor, 4 sleeping rooms and bath on 2d; telephone in each flat.
4553-4557 OAKENWALD-AV., 7 and 8 rooms, elegant interior; dining-rooms wainscoted; bay opening on private porches overlooking the lake; $50 to $55.
WRITE OR CALL FOR OUR PRINTED LIST OF FLATS AND HOUSES IN KENWOOD, HYDE PARK, WOODLAWN, AND ALONG THE ALLEY "L." OPEN EVENINGS.
W. K. YOUNG & BRO., 43d and Oakenwald-av., and 204 Dearborn-st., Tel. ....

TO RENT—
6 AND 7 ROOM APARTMENTS,
"PRESS BUILDING,"
Lexington-av. and 62d-st.
"CORONADO,"
44th-st. and Wabash-av.
The "PRESS BUILDING" is one block from Lexington-av station on Alley L, 4 blocks from Central fast trains, running to Van Buren-st. in 13 minutes, and one block from electric cars. It is an elegant stone building with telephone and all modern improvements.
You should not renew your present lease until you visit this magnificent stone mansion.
Tel. Oakland 54.
The "CORONADO" is one of the finest stone 6 and 7 room apartment buildings on the South Side, and is fitted with every known modern improvement. It will be to your interest to visit this beautiful building before renewing your present lease. Free. Tel. Oakland 1188.
We will guarantee that our rents in the "Press" and "Coronado" buildings are 25 per cent less than charged for the same accommodations in other first-class buildings.
Call and see us and be convinced.

TO RENT—THE LEXERD,
S. e. cor. Drexel-blvd. and 42d-pl., new 6, 7 and 8 room apartments; steam heat, hardwood floors and finish; hall trees, sideboards, lavatories, mosaic bathroom, marble entrance, etc. New. Open today. Rental $37½ to $..
THE CADMEA,
S. w. cor. Michigan-blvd. and 36th-pl., ... choice 5, 8 and 9 room flats; steam heat, hardwood floors and finish, sideboards, refrigerators, consoles, mantels, mantels, marble and mahogany entrances, etc.
Rental $32.50 up. Open today.
THE BERKELEY,
N. w. cor. Berkeley-av. and 42d-st., a few 6 room flats; steam heat, hot water, hardwood floors and finish; rent $27½ up.
The Delavan, 4500 Vincennes-av., 7 and 8 room flats; steam heat, hardwood floors, etc.; rent $27½ up.
DRAPER & KRAMER, 125 Dearborn-st.
Branch office, 47th-st. and Calumet-av.

TO RENT—IN "THE DUQUESNE," 271 Oakwood-blvd., superb 8-room apartments; electric light, steam heat, elevator, etc.; all outside rooms; rents very reasonable.
3435 WABASH-AV., "THE WELLINGTON," strictly high grade apartments, 7 rooms, steam heat; only $35 to $45.
KENWOOD APARTMENT BLDG., n. w. cor. Washington-av. and 50th-st., 6 to 9 rooms; steam heat, gas ranges, marble vestibules, etc.; $27.50 to $45.
IN THE RUTLAND AND PRESTON, Washington-av., cor. 55th-st., elegant 6 and 7 room flats; steam heat, etc.; low rent; open. ....
6033 CHAMPLAIN-AV., 6 and 7 rooms, new bldg.; steam heat, gas range, etc.; .... $27.50, $30.
3954 COTTAGE GROVE-AV., 6-room modern flats; bath, gas, hot and cold water; rent reduced.
WM. A. BOND & CO., 115 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—
THE KENWOOD, 47TH AND KENWOOD-AV.
SEVERAL CHOICE APARTMENTS ....
FOR MAY 1ST; INSPECTION INVITED.
A THOROUGHLY HIGH-CLASS RESIDENTIAL FAMILY ABIDING PLACE, UNDER LIBERAL MANAGEMENT. CUISINE 1ST-CLASS. LOCATION SUPERB.
THE KENWOOD APARTMENT HOTEL,
47TH-ST. AND KENWOOD-AV.
JAMES D. FALLOW,
MANAGER.

TO RENT—
638-40 Boulevard-pl. (46th-pl.), fine view of Grand-blvd. from every window; 7 rooms and bath; steam heat, hot water, gas ranges, janitor service; $35 and up; can be seen today.
4953-55 Prairie-av., 1 block from "L" station and Washington Park, 7 and 8 rooms, modern, with large bedrooms; all light; $32.50.
3827 Wabash-av., convenient to "L" road, 2d floor, 8 rooms, bath, hardwood floors, steam heat, gas ranges, janitor service; $37.50; open.
436 State-st., near Polk, 2 flats; excellent for renting rooms.
J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & CO.,
95 Dearborn-st. ....

TO RENT— TO RENT.
THE ALBEMARLE
LAKE-AV. AND 38TH—LAKE-AV. AND 38TH
FOR HIGH CLASS TENANTS
IN LUXURIOUS AND ARTISTIC APPOINTMENTS
THE ALBEMARLE
HAS NO EQUAL IN THE CITY
RENTALS VERY REASONABLE
FOR TERMS AND PARTICULARS
APPLY TO AGENTS
RHODES BROS. & CO., 99 Washington-st.

TO RENT—
Flats in the Tamalpais and Kent Apartment Buildings, southwest and northeast corners 31st-st. and Calumet-av., 2, 4, 5, and 7 rooms; all conveniences; electric light included in rent; $30 to $40 per month; elevated road station one-half block; janitor will show apartments.
OTTO T. LANGE....,
12 Sherman-st., ...
"Opposite Board of Trade."

TO RENT—7 AND 8 ROOM FLATS, FIREPROOF and with every modern convenience. 47.... 22d-st., bet. Prairie and Calumet-avs., for first-class families only; see janitor or PHILIP ALLEN, 619 W. 60th-st., ...; beautiful houses and flats at W. .... Butler.

TO RENT—ONE BEAUTIFUL 7-ROOM FLAT IN "THE WOODLAND."
44 Woodland Park, 34th-st. and the lake; unequaled and exclusive location for a private family; janitor will show visitors.
RENT MODERATE.

TO RENT—4, 5, AND 6 ROOM APARTMENTS, THE NEWTON BUILDING, corner Calumet-av. and 39th-st.; steam heat, hot water, gas ranges, and refrigerators. Inquire of janitor or A. E. STURGES, 849 Marquette Bldg.

TO RENT—
OSCEOLA BUILDING,
3716 LAKE-AV.,
strictly fireproof, 7 and 8 room apartments; large, light rooms; see janitor.

TO RENT—1073 EAST 56TH-ST., NEAR station and Washington Park, 7-room flats; steam heat, hot water, gas ranges; fine barn. A. E. STURGES, 849 Marquette.

TO RENT—MODERN 4 AND 5 ROOM FLATS, only $15 to $20; elevator service, heat, gas ranges; 3635 State-st. Janitor or H. PORTER & BRO., 175 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—THREE COZY SIX-ROOM STEAM heated flats; janitor services; fine neighborhood; near Grand-blvd. Apply 420 East 41st-st.; $20 to $25 monthly.

TO RENT—FLATS IN THE NEW POLLAND Apartment Building, n. w. cor. Wabash-av. and 23d-st.; 10 minutes from center; steam heat; café. Phone South 1172.

TO RENT—ELEGANT 7-ROOM, STEAM HEATed flats; finest in Hyde Park; 2 blocks from I. C. R. R. express; from $25 up. Call 51, 57 ....ton-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANT 8-ROOM FLAT, 4.. Berkeley-av., Kenwood; steam heat; residence style; $35. C. M. NICHOLS & CO., ... Salle-st.

TO RENT—FLATS, 3701 TO 3711 COTTAGE Grove-av., 6 rooms and bath; janitor service; rent cheap.
M. E. HODSON, 43, 115 Monroe-st.

TO RENT—PRETTIEST 5-R. STEAM-HEATED flats on S. S. for $20; 4-r., $17; $3-r., ...; 1-minute walk to I. C. station. A. .... & CO., 305-10, 79 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—3960 LANGLEY-AV., 6-ROOM modern; steam heat, hot water; ....
H. W. CHRISTIAN, 133 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—3 AND 4 ROOM FLATS .... Buildings—Steam, hot water, ranges .... 3537 Cottage Grove-av.

TO RENT—6249 MONROE-AV., 1 BLOCK .... I. C. and L stations, 6-room flat, ...; water. See owner, J. W. BOYD.

TO RENT—JACKSON APARTMENTS ....; flats, $10 to $11; steam heat, hot water; range, janitors; private storerooms. ....

TO RENT—4, 5, AND 7 ROOMS AND BATH; $20, $24; 4 rooms, no bath, $15 to $16; ....; water, elevator; modern. 3105 Calumet-av.

TO RENT—1027 ARCHER-AV.—STORE ....; steam heat; cheap to good tenant.
FRANK RIEDLE & CO., ...

TO RENT—$14 AND $18; 3 AND 4 ROOMS; steam heat; 405 43d-st., near Grand-blvd. HOLTON, SEELYE & MOONEY, ...

TO RENT—4217 CALUMET, 3249 WABASH; beautiful modern 6 and 7 room flats; ....

TO RENT—3731 LANGLEY-AV., ... 8 rooms; steam, nat. gas. Janitor.

TO RENT — 2952 GROVELAND-AV., ... flat, every room light and in good order.

TO RENT—FLATS.

West Side.

TO RENT—685 JACKSON-BLVD., NORTH-west corner Paulina-st.; 8 and 9 room flats in the elegant 4-story brown stone front building; recently remodeled; steam heat, hot water daily; steam laundry; clothes driers; gas ranges and ice boxes; best of janitor service; rent from $40 to $55; flats will be put in first-class condition.

368 Park-av., flat 1, 7 rooms; steam heat, hot water daily; gas range; fine finish; janitor service; near Garfield Park and Lake-st. "L"; $25; flat will be put in good condition.

1373 W. Madison-st., flat 2, and other flats in this building; 6 rooms, steam heat, hot water daily; gas range; quarter-sawed and oak finish; janitor service; half a block from Garfield Park; $26; flats will be put in first-class condition.

398 Ogden-av., flats 2 and 3; 6 rooms, modern; will be put in good condition; rent reasonable.

ABOVE AND OTHER FLATS TO RENT BY OWNER, Room 927, 153 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—UNUSUALLY FINE NEW FLAT, detached [no apartment block]; 8 large, light rooms; quartered oak, rub finish, steam heat, hot water; separate bath and toilet rooms; window seats; low radiation; hand-carved grilles, sideboard, and three mantels; polished oak floors, linen closets, gas range, 3 gas grates, slate sink; large light pantry and closets; porcelain tubs, nickel plumbing, laundry, electricity, inclosed porch, large lawn, bicycle vault; quick transportation; choice location, east of and overlooking Garfield Park; open every day. 1621 Monroe-st.

TO RENT—NEW 6 AND 7 ROOM APARTMENTS, cor. Jackson-blvd. and Marshfield-av., "The Howard"; everything modern and the best; refrigerators, gas ranges, hot water heat, crematory, garbage burned every meal. Inquire of janitor or owner, 154 S. Water-st. and 223 Marshfield-av.

TO RENT—KENMORE, LAFLIN-ST., NEAR Harrison-st.:
6 room flats ....$18 to $20
8 room flats ....$20 to $22
9 room flats ....$22 to $25
Steam heat, hot water, gas ranges, and janitor service. E. N. WEART & CO., 167 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE HEATED FLAT—515 CONGRESS-ST., NR. ASHLAND-BLVD. LIGHT AND ATTRACTIVE.
7 r., hot water, gas range, refrigerator, etc. Choice apartment and location; poss. now; low rent. EDWIN WYNN & CO., 132 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—IN CONWAY BUILDING, CORNER Western-av. and Lake-st., 7 room steam heated flats; gas ranges and hot water; $20 to $25 per month. G. H. SCHNEIDER & CO., 1006 Lake-st., Phone 214 West.

TO RENT—975 WASHINGTON-BLVD., NEAR L station; stone front, 2d flat, 7 rooms, $25; 1st flat, 6 rooms, furnace, etc., $25; open daily. 129 Peoria-st., cor. Adams, brick building, 3d flat, 6 rooms, $20. All to be in good repair; open.

TO RENT—1074 WASHINGTON-BLVD., ELEGANT 7 large light room flat; steam, hot water, open plumbing; south front; dining-room, large circle bay window; open.

TO RENT—1161 WASHINGTON-BLVD., 10-room, second flat; new building; hardwood floors and finish; all the latest modern improvements; must see to appreciate.

TO RENT—6 AND 7 ROOM STEAM-HEATED flats, s. e. cor. Jackson and Paulina; hot water, gas ranges, hwds., and grates, shades, etc.; elegant location; rent $30. Apply to janitor.

TO RENT—7 AND 8 ROOM, 1ST AND 2D floors; steam, hot water, janitor. 19 Ashland-blvd.

TO RENT—ELEGANT APARTMENTS, 999-1001 Jackson-blvd.; steam heat after Oct. 1; moderate rent to good tenants.

TO RENT—FLATS—VERY DESIRABLE TWO-story stone-front, modern, 506 Congress, near Ashland-blvd.; elevated and electric 1 block.

TO RENT—5 ROOMS, $20; STEAM, GAS RANGE, Van Buren and Stanley-terrace. See janitor.

TO RENT—122 WARREN-AV., COZY 5 AND 6 room flats; steam, hot water; janitor; open.

North Side.

TO RENT—
HIGH-GRADE APARTMENTS ON NORTH SIDE.

McIntosh and Gerrard, 377-383 Superior-st., a few first-class apartments from May 1; steam heat, elevator service.

Orleans Apartments, s. w. cor. of Pine and Erie-sts., three apartments; modern, hot water heat, tile bathrooms, hardwood finish, etc.

286 Rush-st., a very desirable apartment, 10 rooms, all modern, hardwood trim; open plumbing.

64 Walton-place, 5 and 6 room steam heated apartments; low rent. Apply to
WINSTON & CO.,
Express 460. 88 Washington-st.

TO RENT—
Modern light flats, 5 rooms, steam heat, gas range, janitor service, all modern conveniences, "The Waveland," cor. N. Halsted and Waveland-av., 2 blocks from lake; $30.
1367-69 Sheffield-av., fine 6 and 7 room modern flats; steam heat; $30; open today.
351 Chestnut-st., near State, "The San Antonio," 6 rooms, bath, very modern.
222 N. Clark-st., near Chicago-av., large flat; excellent for room renting.
J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & CO.,
95 Dearborn-st., Main Floor.

TO RENT— in the TO RENT—
SALERNO, with elevator service, 290 LA SALLE-AV.
THOROUGHLY HIGH-CLASS FAMILY ABODE.
Apartments of 6, 7, and 14 rooms, at
EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.
Representative at building daily.

TO RENT—
ELEGANT APARTMENTS of five, six, and seven rooms IN THE MAJESTIC, ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF.
52 and 54 Walton-pl., cor. Rush-st., with passenger and freight elevators, telephone, letter chute, and every conceivable modern convenience. Superintendent at building.

TO RENT— IN THE SHERIDAN APARTMENT BUILDING.
576 to 582 La Salle-av., cor. Carl-st.
First-class in all its appointments; steam heat, elevator, and telephone service; one 12 and several 6-room apartments, all newly decorated; rents moderate. Inquire of janitor at building.

TO RENT—ELEGANT APARTMENTS of SIX AND SEVEN ROOMS in THE AUGUSTA AND SEASONS BUILDINGS, cor. Evanston-av. and Melrose-st., with all modern conveniences and moderate rentals. Inquire of agent or janitor on premises.

TO RENT—ELEGANT FLATS, 468 GARFIELD-av., 3, 5, and 6 rooms; new decorations and plumbing; rents very reasonable.
257-259 Burling-st., choice 6 and 7 room flats; $20, $22. Keys 2d, 259.
WILLIAM A. BOND & CO., 115 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—AN ELEGANTLY FURNISHED 12-room flat, complete in every detail, south and east exposure, in a modern apartment building, near Lincoln Park, south of North-av.; possession at once; references required. Address A C 36, Tribune office.

TO RENT—
6 rooms, steam heat, Orchard-st. $26.00
7 rooms, steam heat, Lincoln-av. 30.00
8 rooms, steam heat, Belden-av. 40.00
6 rooms, furnace heat, 2d floor 28.00
GEO. B. McCLELLAN & CO., 160 Lincoln-av.

TO RENT—FLATS, 6 AND 7 ROOMS; NEW bldg.; free electric light, steam heat, hot water, etc.; hardwood floors, gas ranges, shades, ice boxes; near south end of Lincoln Park; $26 to $40. Apply 147 Eugenie-st., or 645 N. Park-av., 1st flat.

TO RENT—THE DEARBORN—
465 Dearborn-av., near Goethe, 8 rooms, with steam heat, hot water, gas ranges, passenger elevator, etc.; rent $60.
A. L. HOWARD & BRO., 101 Washington-st.

TO RENT—THE GARIBALDI, 59 WALTON-place, modern flats, 5 and 6 rooms, steam heat, hot water, gas range, etc., $20 to $32.
FESSENDEN & HIGH, 83 Washington-st.

TO RENT—7-ROOM FLAT, NEW AND MODern; all light rooms; best location North Side; nothing better; only worthy people inquire. S. RICHARDSON, 139 E. Madison-st., Suite 25.

TO RENT—5, 6, AND 7 ROOM FLATS, FURnished and unfurnished, in the Florence, Bellevue, and Kirkwood, near the lake, including heat, janitor, and elevator. Office, 18 Bellevue-pl.

TO RENT — MODERN APARTMENTS; JUST completed; 6 and 7 outside rooms; every convenience; near Lincoln Park and lake; $32.50 to $37.50. 1757 Oakdale, near Evanston-av.

TO RENT—SECOND FLOOR, 499 N. STATE-ST., near Schiller, nine rooms; new; steam heat and every convenience. Apply 196 Goethe-st. or FESSENDEN & HIGH, 83 Washington-st.

TO RENT—682 LA SALLE-AV., NEAR LINCOLN Park, modern 7-room apartment; steam, hot water, storeroom, laundry, drying-room, two bathrooms; east and south exposure. Apply 4th floor.

TO RENT—628 LA SALLE-AV., COR. NORTH-av., facing Lincoln Park, 14-room house and barn; also billiard hall, steam; suitable for physician or club. Apply 682 La Salle-av., 4th flat.

TO RENT—FLATS—NEW, MODERN, 6 AND 7 rooms; all latest improvements; electric light, steam heat, hot water supplied free; near south end Lincoln Park; $33 to $45. 204, 167 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—232 RUSH-ST., BEAUTIFUL 5-ROOM flat, hardwood finish, steam heat, hot water, laundry, drier, etc.
O. F. FULLER, 220 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—5, 6, AND 7 ROOM FLATS, COMpletely furnished for housekeeping; modern improvements. Office, 18 Bellevue-pl.

TO RENT—ONE STRICTLY MODERN 8-ROOM flat; steam heat, gas range, etc.; choice location; walking distance. 51 Pine-st.

TO RENT—FINE MODERN, NEARLY NEW 6-r. lower flat, 1964 N. Ashland-av., $15. A. S. TERRILL & CO., 305-10, 79 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT — BEAUTIFULY FINISHED, small, steam h. apartments; $23. The Winthrop, Argyle, Park.

TO RENT — 230 RUSH-ST., 5-ROOM FLAT, steam heat, gas range, in first-class condition.
O. F. FULLER, 220 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—7-ROOM APARTMENTS, $35 AND $40. 1214 Wrightwood-av., east of Clark-st.

TO RENT—CHOICE SIX-ROOM FLATS; GAS ranges; $12 to $16. Cor. Clark-st. and Belmont-av.

TO RENT—460 DEARBORN-AV.—CHOICE DEtached 8 and 10 room flats. Call 1st floor.

WANTED—FLATS.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED FLAT, 5 rooms, good locality, for summer months; responsible applicant; no children; rent moderate. Address C 232, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—WEST SIDE FLATS AND houses; good results; honorable dealing; bank references. WEIR & CO., 687 Van Buren-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—FLAT, 5, 6, OR 7 ROOMS, steam heat, West or North Side, for adult family; permanent. Address C 204, Tribune office.

WANTED—FLAT, 3 ROOMS, STEAM HEAT, etc.; front; south of 31st, east of Cottage Grove-av.; state price. Address E A 423, Tribune.

WANTED—TO RENT—FLAT, 6 ROOMS, SOUTH Side; 3 adults; $15 to $18 month. Address C 253, Tribune office.

TO RENT—STORES.

South Side.

TO RENT—
3088 5th-av., neat brick store, nearly new, $10.
581 State-st., corner store, plate-glass front.
98 E. 43d-st., large "L" store, plate-glass front.
2854 Cottage Grove-av., large, light store, running through to Prairie-av.; plate fronts, steam heat, etc.; very low rent.
242 39th-st.; possession May 1.
WILLIAM A. BOND & CO., 115 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—COTTAGE GROVE-AV. STORES—2022, small store; $12.
3970, Oakland Music Hall Bldg., steam heat; $35.
43d-st., new store, bet. Ellis and Drexel; $35.
HOLTON, SEELYE & MOONEY, 204 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—STORE, 112 EAST 43D-ST., FINE location for tailor, hardware, jeweler, barber, plumber, gents' furnishing, or news and confectioner; to investigate will convince you. HUBBELL & CO., 118 E. 43d-st.

TO RENT—STORE, 195 WABASH-AV., 2,250 square feet on corner; good light; 2d floor; freight and passenger elevators. WINSTON & CO., 88 Washington-st.

TO RENT—173 RANDOLPH-ST., STORE AND basement, 20x160; within L loop; steam heat. Apply Room 14, building.

TO RENT—CORNER BASEMENT UNDER HOtel Grace, corner Clark and Jackson; good stand for saloon. E. GRACE, up-stairs.

TO RENT—4 STORY AND BASEMENT BLDG., 56 State-st., or will rent store and basement separate. JAMES C. SIMM, 15-17 S. Canal-st.

TO RENT—FINE STORE AND BASEMENT, 20 x100. 267 S. Clark-st. Address C 456, Tribune.

West Side.

TO RENT—806 W. LAKE-ST., LARGE STORE, $20.
690 S. Halsted-st., large store.
WILLIAM A. BOND & CO., 115 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—STORE, 205 W. ADAMS-ST., COR. Green, occupied by one party last 11 years as a drug store.

TO RENT—ELEGANT PHOTOGRAPH GALlery; choice location. Address owner, 628 W. Madison-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANT TRIANGLE, SWELL corner store, 286 Ogden, cor Van Buren; call.

TO RENT—STORE—110 OGDEN-AV., NEXT TO lively corners, Ogden and Madison.

North Side.

TO RENT—STORE, WITH LIVING ROOMS, 681 Wells-st.; steam heat, hot water, etc.; cheap. Apply 204, 167 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—15-17 N. STATE-ST., LARGE LIGHT stores and basement, together or separate; low rent. WM. A. BOND & CO., 115 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

Offices.

TO RENT—CHEAP—CHOICE OFFICE ROOMS in the new Ballard Bldg., 53d-st. and Jefferson-av., one block from Hyde Park station I. C. R. R.; good location for physician or dentist. Apply to J. L. COCHRAN, 722 Chicago Opera-House Building, or janitor at building.

TO RENT—THE FOLLOWING 3 ROOM SUITES in the Real Estate Board Bldg., northeast cor. Dearborn and Randolph-sts.: Room 8, $35; 210, $30; 211, $20; 412, $30; 512, $25; 715, $27.50.
Apply to K. B. KNUDSON, 94 Washington-st.

TO RENT—
OFFICES IN THE ADAMS EXPRESS BLDG., 185 to 189 Dearborn-st.
Choice location, rapid elevator service, light offices, and reasonable rent.
JOHN C. McCORD, Room 40.

TO RENT—OFFICES IN THE SCHILLER Bldg.; modern in every respect.
W. L. BRENT, 501 Schiller Bldg.

TO RENT—PRIVATE OFFICE AND RECEPtion-room, furnished; telephone service. 418 Chamber of Commerce.

TO RENT—1,250 SQUARE FT.; OFFICE, MAIN floor; $1,000; 2 entrances. Cor. La Salle and Adams, at 206 La Salle-st., Room 22.

TO RENT—A DESIRABLE OFFICE FOR PHYsician or dentist in Champlain Bldg., Suite 1002.

TO RENT—DESK AND 'PHONE; PLEASANT office. 140 Dearborn, Room 95 Hartford Bldg.

Lofts.

TO RENT — "HUYLER BUILDING," 155 State-st., 6th floor [top]; 25x90; skylights; steam heat, elevator service; excellent location; photographer, mfg. jeweler, or similar business. Get particulars.
H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.
Four telephones, all Express 681.

Barns.

TO RENT—STABLE IN REAR OF 134 PINE-st.; 4 stalls.
MRS. E. W. CASE, 29, 107 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—BRICK BARN, REAR OF 1510 WAbash-av., room for 30 horses.
FRANK RIEDLE & CO., 3101 State-st.

TO RENT—HOTELS.

TO RENT—WASHINGTON-BLVD., NEAR Union Park, 60 steam-heated rooms; best and cheapest hotel on West Side. SCOTT, 48 S. Clark-st., R. 7.

TO RENT—30 STEAM-HEATED ROOMS, 435 Washington-blvd.; will be put in good order.
W. B. SCOTT, 48 S. Clark-st., Room 7.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—
125-129 N. SANGAMON-ST.,
TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT BUILDING.
60X120.
TWO ELEVATORS, ENGINE, AND BOILER.
INDOOR SHIPPING, GOOD LIGHT, FINELY FINISHED OFFICES, LARGE VAULTS.
WILLIS & FRANKENSTEIN, 164 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—BUILDINGS, STORES, LOFTS, etc.; complete list of all space to be had in business and manufacturing districts. Four telephones, all 681 Express.
H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—CHEAP—2D AND 3D FLOORS, each 20x90, s. w. cor. Lake and 5th-av., 11 windows each floor; separate if desired. Apply JAMES C. SIMM, trustee, 15 and 17 S. Canal-st.

TO RENT—BASEMENT, 83 RANDOLPH-ST., 38 x85; steam heat; good place for restaurant and saloon. K. B. KNUDSON, 94 Washington-st.

TO RENT—54 AND 56 CUSTOM HOUSE-PL., 3-story and basement; close to Van Buren-st.; about 16,000 sq. feet; good central location for paper company, printing, or small manufacturing.

TO RENT — OR SALE—THE MAGNIFICENT Whitman & Barnes Building, n. e. cor. Monroe and Jefferson-sts.; size 79½x130. [H.] WILLIAM A. BOND & CO., exclusive agents, 115 Dearborn.

TO RENT—153-155 W. JACKSON-ST., LARGE light floors for manufacturing; steam heat, power, freight-passenger elevators; see engineer.

TO RENT — BUILDINGS, STORES, AND floors in all parts of the city. Send for list. WILLIS & FRANKENSTEIN, 164 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—LIGHT ROOM WITH POWER, 296 Dearborn; $40. J. T. DALE, 100 Washington-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES, FLATS, ROOMS, AND stores of every description. E. GOODRIDGE & CO., 86 Washington-st. and 451 W. Madison-st.

WANTED—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

WANTED—TO RENT—STORES, HOUSES, AND apartments rented and rents collected. We solicit the care and management of estates. Large staff of experienced men and personal attention insures first-class service.
WILLIAM A. BOND & CO., 115 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—DESK ROOM IN ASSOciation building; responsible party. Address W N 24, Tribune office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—AN ACCEPTABLE PARTY, EITHER man or woman, with $2,500 or $3,000 capital at command, to act as cashier and assistant in a long established business specialty now starting a Chicago branch; must be of good address; satisfactory references exchanged and investment secured; salary $1,200 per year to suitable party. Address C 259, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—HALF INTEREST IN ONE OF THE largest, oldest commission houses on South Water-st.; this is a grand opening for man having $10,000. Address C 225, Tribune office.

CASH PAID FOR OR ADVANCES OR GUARanties made on stocks of boots and shoes, dry goods, clothing, hats and caps, crockery, glassware, tinware, etc. Address A C 20, Tribune.

PARTIES CONTEMPLATING GOING INTO SAloon business will consult their interest by calling on O'Donnell & Duer, Bavarian Brewing Co., 40th and Wallace-sts. Several good corners to rent.

FOR SALE—SCHOOL STORE—
Here is a fine chance for you to buy a good business for little money and on time payments.
BENNETT & CO., 610, 160 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, AN OLD ESTABlished grocery and market, 243-245 31st-st. For particulars call on premises.
G. A. KLEIN, Proprietor.

AN OLD FIRM, WITH FINE OFFICES, TO increase business will represent manufacturers on commission or take side line; state full particulars. Address C 836, Tribune office.

CASH FOR SHOE STOCKS, DRY GOODS, clothing, and other merchandise. Address Merchandise Purchasing Co., 127 Market-st.

TO RENT—TO BAKER, CONFECTIONER, AND caterer, store with first-class business; established ten years. BYRNE, 3519 Wabash-av.

HAVE $1,500 THAT I WILL PUT IN ANY LEgitimate business, with services. Address A 217, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—PAYING DRUG STORE; PART cash and time; established 12 years; owner in other business. Address C 838, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A NO. 1 MARKET AND GROCERY; best location; corner on West Side; sell on account of sickness. Address C 826, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—GOOD PAYING GROCERY BUSIness on inventory. Address B B 715, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—EXCLUSIVE RIGHT OF MANUfacturing business; rare opportunity. Address C 245, Tribune office.

WANTED—MAN WITH $1,000; MANAGER FOR livery sales stable. Address C 842, Tribune.

FOR SALE.

ONE FINE MILLINERY STORE, $400; WORTH $700. Grocery and market, $400; worth $650. One fine saloon, $3,500; worth $10,000. One fine drug store, $350; worth $900. One fine meat market, $700; receipts, $1,000. Home Trust Co., 42, 185 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—LAWN FERTILIZERS AND Vaughan's "Chicago Parks" lawn seed at 84 and 86 Randolph-st.

ROOFING.

THREE LEAKS REPAIRED IN ANY ROOF, gravel, metal, or slate, for $3; shingle roofs repaired and painted. Diamond Roofing Co., 75, 125 La Salle-st.

FORD'S A B C ROOFS LAST 50 YEARS; OLD gravel roofs repaired by the Ford Roofing Co., Ashland-av. and 15th-pl. Tel. Canal 287.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ON TIME PAYMENTS—
Handsome modern 3-flat building, all rented; $80 month; original cost, $11,000; will take $7,200; only $3,000 cash required, or on time payments.
BENNETT & CO., 610, 160 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—A MODERN CORner factory building; will exchange for clear property and lease factory for a term of years. R. B. COOPER, 1334 Unity Bldg.

FOR SALE—3611 CALUMET-AV., NR. GRAND-blvd., new 8-r. house; cheap; $500 to $1,000 cash, bal. time. Inquire Lasher & Son, 217 S. Water-st.

FOR SALE—BEST BARGAINS IN MARKET. E. GOODRIDGE & CO., 86 Washington-st.

SOUTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—FIVE MORE OF THOSE BLUE Bedford 3-story 10-room houses, just finished, large stone porticos, hardwood finish and floors, specially designed mantels, sideboard, and console, stylish gas fixtures; will decorate to suit; everything in and about the houses guaranteed for a year; prices cannot be duplicated; terms to suit; 66th-pl. [Woodlawn], 2 blocks from 67th-st. station on Illinois Central, with fast express trains; one block from Jackson Park; open Sunday and during the week. Owners on the ground.
WHITE & COLEMAN,
Builders and Owners,
99 E. Randolph-st., Borden Block.

FOR SALE—$12,000 FOR $8,250—WE HAVE A very choice 3-story stone front, steam heated flat building, South Side, trimmed in oak throughout, consoles, mantels, sideboards, tile bathrooms, open nickel-plated plumbing, porcelain baths, polished floors throughout, detached building; rental $1,150 per year; the owner has left the city and authorized us to sell for $8,250; it is worth $12,000; close to Chicago University. SEE US QUICK ON THIS. M. WALKER & CO., 204 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT, MODERN, 2-STORY stone front residence, 7151 Eggleston-av.; strictly modern; hardwood finish; steam heat; enameled bath; two minutes' walk from C., R. I. & P. trains, 71st-st. station; price, $1,000 less than cost; must be seen to be appreciated. Inquire 7149 Eggleston-av., or H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—6529 WOODLAWN-AV., CONVENient to Alley L and Ill. Central express trains, new 9-room stone front house; heated by steam and finished in hardwood; $6,000. Semi-detached house, with very deep lot; $7,000. Corner house; $9,500; easy terms; 5 per cent interest.
W. H. COLVIN, 716 Chamber Commerce.

FOR SALE—WINDSOR PARK—BIG SACRIfice—100 feet on Bond-av., running to lake, with riparian rights over 300 feet deep; improvements in street; cement walks; 3 blocks from station; 22 minutes' ride on Ill. Central; elegant place for home. Address C 226, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—MOST ARTISTIC, MOST COMplete, best finished, 10-room, stone front, steam-heated house in Kenwood; only one block from I. C. Kenwood station; fine view of lake; call any day. W. H. WHEELER, 4595 Oakenwald-av.

FOR SALE—DETACHED FRAME RESIDENCE, 9 rooms, stone foundation; Monroe-av., near 61st-st., east front; lot 50x165. Price $6,500; income $4,000. For a few days. If you want it be quick. McKEY & POAGUE, 63d and Madison-av.

FOR SALE—GREENWOOD-AV., COR. 66TH, 5 2-story stone front residences, hardwood finish, 9 rooms, all modern conveniences; just finished; open for inspection every day; only $1,000 cash required, H. W. CHRISTIAN & CO., 133 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—634 48TH-ST.—ELEGANT DEtached stone-front residence; strictly choice home; owner leaving city; sacrifice. Inquire on premises.

FOR SALE—NEW BEDFORD STONE FRONT house, near Grand-av. and 40th-st.; $8,500.
C. H. GOODYKOONTZ & CO.,
138 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—NEW, MODERN, 12-ROOM RESIdence, semi-detached, 5131 Madison-av., near Hyde Park fast trains; $17,500; open daily; see it and C. H. BINNEY, Bk. floor, Marquette Bldg.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-BLVD., BEST LOCAtion on st.; a 3-story brown stone residence; lot 35x167; worth $70,000; at $45,000; or will rent.
H. W. CHRISTIAN & CO., 133 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—CENTRAL BUSINESS PROPERTY at half price, 100 feet; 2 blocks from Board of Trade, at $500 per foot. Brick improvements; pays 5 per cent. Address C 212, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—384 40TH-ST.; QUICK; DETACHED house, 12 rooms, near Grand-blvd., 2 blocks from cable, elevated, Lake Shore trains; cheap; make offer; investigate.

FOR SALE—WANTED—BUYERS FOR SNAP bargains for residences, S. S., from $6,000 to $15,000. If you want something cheap see us. AVERY & AVERY, 1010-11 Marquette.

FOR SALE—569 E. 52D-ST., ELEGANT STONE south front detached residence; strictly modern home; beautifully finished and decorated; great sacrifice. Owner on premises.

FOR SALE—SNAP BARGAIN—50 FEET, VAcant, Hyde Park, near 46th-st. Address C 260, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—2 NEW MODERN 8-ROOM HOUSES, 4742 and 4759 Champlain-av.; prices $7,500 and $8,500; easy payments. G. O. GORDON, owner.

FOR SALE—FOR HOME PROPERTY ON THE finest streets and boulevards call on EUGENE A. BORNIQUE, 504 Chamber Commerce Bldg.

FOR SALE—TO BUY A HOME ON THE BOUlevards or in the Kenwood district go to MATSON HILL, 414 Home Ins. Bldg.

FOR SALE—NEW BEDFORD STONE FRONT house, near Grand-blvd. and 49th-st.; $8,500. C. H. GOODYKOONTZ, 138 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—GOOD 9-ROOM BRICK, IN COMplete order; South Side avenue, near 31st-st.; $4,200; easy payments. Owner, 2973 S. Park-av.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—51ST-BLVD., near Drexel, 50x144 feet, cheap.
DUNLAP SMITH & CO.

FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE; GRAND-BLVD., 4113—MODERN HOUSE [OPEN].
R. B. COOPER, 1334 Unity Bldg.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—HOUSE 3546 FORest-av., by owner. WM. HYINK, 487 E. 43d-st.

WEST SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—WHO HAS $2,300 CASH? I HAVE a snap for some one; a house on W. Side in A1 condition; owner wants to travel and is bound to sacrifice on this account; write or call for particulars; price $6,000. H. E. WALTER, 1003 Title and Trust Bldg., 100 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—W. CONGRESS-ST.—
Two lots, each 25x125, with improvements all in, and within 1 block of Metropolitan station; price $700 each; only $300 cash required.
BENNETT & CO., 610, 160 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BOULEVARD CORNER—
Fine West Side property, 100x160; cost $10,000; will take $6,000; only $2,000 cash required.
BENNETT & CO., 610, 160 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN—SOUTHEAST CORNER Jackson-blvd. and Western-av.; 125 ft. on Jackson-blvd.; $9,500. G. H. SCHNEIDER & CO., 1138 Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—CORNER ON WEST MADISON-ST., 100 feet, $9,000, worth $12,000. Address A E 20, Tribune office.

NORTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
NEAR NORTH END OF LINCOLN PARK, my house, 3 years old, modern in every way; fine oak finish, hardwood floors, beautiful sideboard, bay windows; can rent for 1 or 2 years to bank cashier for $100 per month; this property cost me $16,000; will consider offer around $11,000; will let reliable party take house on terms from $1,200 to $2,000 down on first payment and easy payments thereafter; can borrow on straight loan from $7,500 to $8,000 on this property at 5 per cent; all my neighbors own their own homes and only half a block from the park. Investigate at once, as I am leaving the city. This will make a better investment than any flat building or mortgage. Any one wanting a home or income of $100 per month please address A E 14, Tribune office.

FOR SALE — EQUITY, CHEAP—ELEGANT houses near drive; will exchange for choice flat and stores, clear, Chicago, New York, or Washington; would add 5 acres Hyde Park, clear. Address owner, C 249, Tribune office.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—WHY PAY RENT

When $12 to $15 per month will buy a well-built six to eight room modern house

AT WEST GROSSDALE?

55 new houses from original designs; 15 of these have already been sold; secure your choice of them immediately.

THE PRICES RANGE FROM $1,650 TO $2,500.

SMALL CASH PAYMENT.

Improvements the very best; sewers, shade trees, and walks all in; electric arc street lights and incandescent electric lights in the houses; beautiful home surroundings; fine residences, stores, opera-house, railway stations, schools, etc.; fast C., B. & Q. suburban express service; 28 minutes to center of city; cheap fare; two electric railway lines. Beautiful illustrated catalogue with full descriptions free on application.

FREE EXCURSION EVERY SATURDAY AT 1:30 P. M. AND EVERY SUNDAY AT 2 P. M.

to inspect these new and modern homes, or by any weekday train. Sunday train leaves Union Depot, Canal and Adams-sts., over C., B. & Q. railway, at 2:30 p. m., stopping at 16th-st. and Western-av. Free tickets will be handed you at the depot gates. Do not sign a lease for 1898 till you have seen these home bargains.

S. E. GROSS, sixth floor Masonic Temple, State and Randolph-sts.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—IMMEDIATE.

Oak Park, 8 and 9 rooms	$2,800 to	$3,500
Oakdale, 8 rooms		7,000
Evanston, 7 to 10 rooms	4,500 to	10,000
Riverside, 12 rooms		18,000
Austin, 9 rooms	3,500 to	9,000
Hinsdale	1,800 to	12,000
Melrose Park, 7 rooms		2,000
La Grange	12,000 to	20,000
Berwyn, 8 rooms		5,000
Glencoe, 9 rooms		6,000

Also vacant in any of above suburbs, and Glen Ellen, Edgewater, Highland Park, Winnetka, and Wilmette.
J. N. BUCHANAN, 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—BY OWNER, IN LA Grange, 30 minutes from Union depot, C., B. and Q.; a beautiful home, lot 175 feet front, 225 feet deep, with a fine slope toward front; a lawn like velvet carpet, grounds magnificently laid out, and a quantity of shade, evergreen, and fruit trees; flowers and shrubs in profusion, and a large vegetable garden; house Colonial style, yellow brick, Georgia marble trimming; fine porches, front and rear, commanding magnificent views; 14 rooms, 3 open fireplaces; hot water heat, electric lights, and all modern conveniences; good stable on premises. For further particulars address P. O. Box 510, La Grange, Ill.

FOR SALE — IN LAKE FOREST, 16-ROOM house; wide porches, large stable, greenhouse, 50 tons ice in icehouse, 2 to 16 acres covered with grapes, garden, fruit, and large shade trees; a well-located, beautiful home; reasonable terms. Address 4682 Ellis-av., Chicago.

FOR SALE—A BIG BARGAIN—$1,200 CASH for a $1,900 equity; incumbrance on property $1,700, payable $20 per month; fine 9-room suburban residence, hot water heat, bath, electric lights; lot 53x125 ft.; also fine barn.
HOWES BROS., 108 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE — NEW BRICK STONE-FRONT Evanston house; cement cellar floor and walks; gas log, sideboard; oak finish; bath; $3,300.
T. F. WHEELER, R. 36, 125 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—$25 MONTHLY, 7-ROOM HOUSES with bath; nice location. CHAS. H. WORCESTER, Room 780, 189 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—AT OAK PARK—MODERN 9-R. house; 167 Maple-av.; hardwood finish; lot 40x 170. JNO. B. WARDER.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—WANTED—BUYERS FOR SNAP bargains for residences in La Grange; all modern, from $3,000 to $10,000; possession immediately. AVERY & AVERY, 1010-11 Marquette.

FOR SALE—OAK PARK HOUSES—ALSO TO rent. WEAGE & TUCKER, 1105 Tacoma.

ACRE PROPERTY.

FOR SALE—SNAP—80 ACRES, NORTHWEST, on Lawrence-av., at $500 per acre; worth $1,500; ripe for subdivision.
HABERER & DELFOSSE, 95 Washington-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A PLEASANT AND PROSPEROUS home, 40 acres, near lake; fine orchard, good buildings, fine water, salubrious climate; 5 miles from Holland. Address CHARLES KONGE, Holland, Mich.

CALIFORNIA LANDS.

FOR SALE — BEAUTIFUL HOME AND ORchard land, with water, on easy payments; Lake View, near Redlands and Riverside, California. BALGARNIE, 549 Marquette Bldg., Chicago.

SUMMER RESORTS.

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE PROPERTY; MACKinaw Island. Address C 831, Tribune office.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—

A SUMMER HOME,

with large grounds, on or near the lake shore, within thirty to sixty minutes' ride from Chicago. Address, with full particulars, C 224, Tribune office.

WANTED—$15,000 TO $20,000 OLD STYLE large residence, clear, with 15 to 20 rooms, neighborhood not particular, in exchange for vacant lots of equal value, well located in desirable suburb of Chicago, and might give some cash for a good trade.
AVERY & AVERY, 1010-11 Marquette.

WANTED—IF YOU HAVE BEEN DEFRAUDed by false representation in purchasing, selling, or exchanging property, address B 677, Tribune office.

WANTED—IF YOU HAVE FARMS, CITY IMproved or vacant realty to sell or exchange, see us. KEYES & CO., 167 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—FOR CASH BUYER, MODERATE-priced store and flat building on the West Side.
J. N. BUCHANAN, 94 Washington-st.

WANTED — FROM OWNER, ABOUT 25 LOTS in good locality for building purposes; will furnish money. Address C 850, Tribune office.

WANTED—40 ACRES READY TO SUBDIVIDE; clear down-town property. Original Real Estate Auction Co., 70 La Salle.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.

FOR EXCHANGE—MONROE-AV., NORTH OF 63d-st., 4-story 16-flat bldg., stone and pressed brick, finished in hardwood, hot water heat; pays 7 per cent net; price, $70,000; inc., $30,000. H. W. CHRISTIAN & CO., 133 La Salle-st.

WANT AN EQUITY UP TO $15,000 IN VACANT property east of State, between 39th and 63d-sts. Will give in exchange good clear city vacant. HABERER & DELFOSSE, 95 Washington-st.

CLEAR FARM IN LIVINGSTON CO., ILL., FOR stock shoes, value $12,000. Address C 234, Tribune office.

BARGAIN—$2,650 EQUITY LAKE VIEW MODern home; make offer. 605 Stock Exchange.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

MONEY TO LOAN TO GOOD PARTIES ON real estate at La Grange, Oak Park, Cheltenham, Grand Crossing, Burnside, South Chicago, and Roseland in sums of $300 to $5,000. Call and see us if you want your money promptly.
COOPER & BURHANS, 115 Dearborn-st.

ALWAYS HAVE MONEY TO LOAN ON CHIcago real estate at current rates in sums of $500 and over; no delay, as we pass on the securities. 6 PER CENT GOLD MORTGAGES FOR SALE.
CANNELL & McCLUER, 107 Dearborn-st.
Lake View office, 1808 Clark-st., near Roscoe.

MONEY LOANED ON REAL ESTATE IN CHIcago and Cook County, payable in 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10 years, with prepayment privileges, or payable monthly, quarterly, or yearly installments.
OGDEN, SHELDON & CO.,
34 Clark-st.

BEST TERMS TO GOOD BORROWERS on improved or vacant property. Building loans.
PEABODY, HOUGHTELING & CO.,
164 Dearborn-st.

MONEY LOANED WITHOUT COMMISSION AT LOWEST CURRENT RATES ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE.
R. PRINDIVILLE, R. 517 Chi. Stock Exchange.

A SPECIAL FUND OF $500,000 TO LOAN ON improved Chicago real estate in sums to suit borrowers; 5, 5½, and 6 per cent.
J. GRAFTON PARKER & CO.,
701, 100 Washington-st.

ALWAYS HAVE MONEY TO LOAN ON CHIcago real estate at current rates in sums of $1,000 and over; no delay, as we pass on the securities. 7 PER CENT GOLD MORTGAGES FOR SALE. BENNETT & CO., 610, 160 Washington-st.

GREENEBAUM SONS, BANKERS, 83 and 85 Dearborn-st.

LOANS MADE ON CHICAGO REAL-ESTATE AT LOWEST RATES.

MONEY LOANED IN ANY AMOUNT ON CHIcago property.
J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & CO.,
95 Dearborn-st., Main Floor.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE in sums of $1,500 and upwards at lowest rates; money in hand; loans closed at once.
D. O. STRONG, 25 Portland Block.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO IMPROVED real estate in sums to suit; rate 5 to 6 per cent, according to size of loan; building loans made. Union Trust Co. Bank, 133 Dearborn-st.

LOANS ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE IN Chicago at current rates. The Equitable Trust Co., 185 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE in sums to suit. Building loans made. DUTTON & PECK, 145 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN WITHOUT COMMISSION, 6 per cent, on improved Chicago real estate; building loans. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE at current rates. Building loans made. ROSE, QUINLAN & CO., 70 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—APPLICATIONS FOR LOANS OF $1,000 and upward; money on hand.
F. D. PATTERSON & SON, 103 Dearborn-st.

4½ PER CENT. MONEY. 4½ PER CENT. To loan on improved real estate. J. A. BROPHY, Suite 807 Atwood Bldg., 182 Clark-st.

HART & FRANK, 92 AND 94 WASHINGTON-st.; loans on Chicago real estate and building loans made at lowest rates; 1st mortgages for sale.

MONEY TO LOAN—WE LOAN MONEY ON real estate at lowest market rates; no delay. WINSTON & CO., 88 Washington-st.

ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON IMPROVED real estate, Chicago, Evanston, Rogers Park, and Wilmette. O. F. GIBBS & CO., 125 La Salle-st.

INTEREST RATES, 4½ TO 6 PER CENT; WANT choice real estate loans; building loans made. KOZMINSKI & CO., bankers, 73 Dearborn-st.

MEAD & COE, 160 WASHINGTON-ST., MONEY to loan at lowest market rates on Chicago real estate security; first mortgages for sale.

MONEY AT 5, 6, AND 7 PER CENT. BUILDING LOANS.
F. A. HENSHAW & CO., 97 Washington-st.

LOANS ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE. PETER VAN VLISSINGEN, 4th floor, corner Washington and Fifth-av., No. 172.

WESTERN STATE BANK, S. W. CORNER LA Salle and Randolph-sts., loans money on Chicago real estate at lowest rates; no delay.

$15,000 TO LOAN ON CITY PROPERTY IN sums, without commission. E. GRACE, Hotel Grace, Clark and Jackson.

SPECIAL SUMS OF $1,000, $2,000, AND $3,000 to loan on vacant or improved real estate.
E. N. WEART & CO., 167 Dearborn-st.

LOANS ON IMPROVED CITY REAL ESTATE at current rates; building loans a specialty.
WM. F. LUBEKE, 172 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—$4,000 GOLD 1ST MORTGAGE, 40 per cent value; choice boulevard property. Address C 857, Tribune office.

$5,000 TO LOAN ON SOUTH SIDE IMPROVED. WALTER C. HULING, 108 Dearborn-st.

$500 WANTED BY OWNER ON CLEAR VAcant. Address Owner, 6400 Emerald-av.

JUDD & JUDD, LOANS, REAL ESTATE, 84 La Salle-st. and 420 W. 63d-st.

FINANCIAL.

DIME SAVINGS BANK—
—GLOBE SAVINGS BANK—
—NATIONAL BANK OF ILLINOIS—
Accounts and stock bought.
MASONIC TEMPLE COMPANY—
Stocks and bonds bought and sold.
LOANS—
Made on inactive and unlisted bonds and stocks.
W. F. MAYHON & CO., 604 Cham. of Com.

MONEY TO LOAN IN AMOUNTS TO SUIT AND may be repaid in installments on secured notes, goods in store, mortgages, and available securities of all kinds; stocks and bonds of local corporations, city warrants, etc., bought and sold.
SHIELDS & BRO., 95 Clark-st., Room 220.

MONEY LOANED PRIVATELY TO SALARIED MEN AT REASONABLE RATES
In sums over $20; can repay in small weekly or monthly payments. Office, Room 911, 184 Monroe.

FOR SALE—CHOICE CHICAGO FIRST MORTgages from $2,000 to $50,000; no expense to lender. WILL H. MOORE, 204 Dearborn-st.

$10 AND UPWARDS LOANED TO SALARIED MEN; CAN PAY BACK IN EASY PAYMENTS. R. 54, 185 DEARBORN-ST., Adams Express Bldg.

RAILROAD, STREET RAILWAY, TEACHERS, and all salaried people, money loaned to privately. 719 Chamber of Commerce Bldg.

TO SALARIED PEOPLE—MONEY LOANED ON easy payments at lowest rates; strictly confidential. Call at 100 Washington-st., Room 801.

LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES PURCHASED; loans on same, legal interest. RICHARD HERFELD, 171 La Salle-st., R. 617. Established 1873.

MONEY TO LOAN TO SALARIED PEOPLE BY private party; no security or publicity; easy payments. Room 300, 218 La Salle-st.

WANTED—A TEMPORARY LOAN OF $300 FOR 60 days on $1,000 security; reasonable rate. Address C 261, Tribune office.

WANTED—LOAN WITHOUT COMMISSION BY South Side Church; now $1,000; can reduce perhaps half. Address C 369, Tribune office.

LOANS TO HONEST SALARIED PEOPLE ON weekly or mo. payments. R. 16, 88 Washington.

LOAN WANTED—$40, TWO MONTHS; GOOD situation. Address C 250, Tribune office.

LIFE INS. POLICIES PURCHASED; LOANS ON same; 6% interest. JOHN V. FOX, 108 Dearborn.

FINANCIAL.

MONEY LOANED SALARIED PEOPLE ON their own names, holding permanent positions with responsible concerns; easy payments. TOLMAN, 1022 Masonic Temple.

PERSONAL PROPERTY LOANS.

MONEY. MONEY. MONEY.
ARE YOU IN NEED OF MONEY?
IF SO CALL ON THE OLDEST, LARGEST, AND ONLY INCORPORATED LOAN COMPANY IN CHICAGO.
YOU CAN BORROW ANY AMOUNT YOU WISH ON HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANOS, HORSES, CARRIAGES, WAGONS, WAREHOUSE RECEIPTS, OR ANY VALUABLE SECURITY, THE PROPERTY TO REMAIN UNDISTURBED IN YOUR POSSESSION. YOU CAN GET THE MONEY THE DAY YOU MAKE APPLICATION AND WITH NO PUBLICITY. LOANS CAN BE PAID BACK IN ANY INSTALLMENTS THAT SUIT THE BORROWER, AND EACH PAYMENT SO MADE WILL LESSEN the COST OF THE LOAN; there are no RESTRICTIONS ON YOUR MOVING WHEN YOU WISH.
THE CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO.
175 DEARBORN-ST., ROOMS 18 AND 19.

LOUIS F. HOPKINS & CO.,
167 Dearborn-st., Room 702 [near Monroe], and 538 W. 63d-st., Englewood [over postoffice].

PERSONS TEMPORARILY EMBARRASSED and wanting loans upon furniture, pianos, etc., will find it to their interest to deal with responsible private parties who look to the welfare of the borrower as well as themselves; we loan our own money; give the lowest rate; you run no risk of losing your property; payments made to suit borrower; our Englewood office is open from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m., and it is not necessary to go down-town to obtain a loan.

ALPHEUS M. SMITH, INVESTMENT BANKER, 100 WASHINGTON-ST., ROOM 901.
Loans money on easy terms on furniture and pianos, warehouse receipts, etc., without removal. Payments arranged on monthly installment plan or to suit your convenience. Business done quietly, without publicity.
No charges taken out in advance. You get the full amount of the loan in cash.
You can deal with me quickly, privately, satisfactorily, and confidentially.
ALPHEUS M. SMITH, INVESTMENT BANKER, 100 WASHINGTON-ST., ROOM 901.

MONEY TO LOAN TO HONEST PEOPLE ON YOUR FURNITURE, PIANOS, LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES, DIAMONDS, WATCHES, AND JEWELRY OF ALL KINDS AT LOW RATES; honest treatment, square dealing; a written guarantee given, if desired, not to take the furniture. A. FRENCH, 128 La Salle-st., Room 1, second floor.

FIDELITY MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,
94 WASHINGTON-ST., 1ST FLOOR, ROOM 8, BETWEEN CLARK AND DEARBORN.
351 W. 63D-ST., COR. YALE, ENGLEWOOD, AND 9213 COMMERCIAL-AV. [ROOM 1 COLUMBIA BLOCK], SOUTH CHICAGO.
Loans on furniture, pianos, horses, wagons, etc., without removal.

MONEY LOANED PRIVATELY ON FURNIture, pianos, horses, carriages, without removal, at lowest rates. If you want money and a friend, too, call on me. Live and let live is my motto. Time and payment to suit borower. A. H. WILLIAMS, Banker, 69 Dearborn-st., R. 28.

F. G. WRIGHT, TEL. MAIN 971.
FIRST NATIONAL BANK BLDG., ROOM 409, 164 DEARBORN-ST., COR. MONROE.
Loans on furniture, pianos, etc., at lowest rates. No publicity, no red tape.

ILLINOIS LOAN CO., 508 INTER OCEAN BLDG. Private loans at low rates on pianos, furniture, warehouse receipts, etc.; no charges taken out in advance; payments in installments if desired. 130 Dearborn-st., cor Madison.

$20 TO $500 LOANED ON FURNITURE AND pianos, confidentially, at reasonable rates; payments made to suit borrower. Call, for terms, etc., 70 La Salle-st., third floor, Suite 34.

LOANS ON HOUSEHOLD EFFECTS, SCHOOL teachers, and firemen; strictly private; diamonds, seals, and other valuables stored; advances made. S. RICHARDSON, 139 E. Madison, Suite 25.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

IN BUYING A PIANO
do not fail to see those new 7 1-3 octave, cabinet grand uprights, which we are now selling for $160 on small payments, with our guarantee of reliability and wearing qualities.
At any time within two years you may apply the full amount paid in exchange toward any new Kimball piano, which, while more expensive, is sold direct to you at factory prices.
New Reed organs, various makes, $40 to $75.
Used Reed organs, $10, $20, $30.
Two pipe organs [used], $400 and $500.
W. W. KIMBALL CO. [Established 1857].
Wabash-av., So. of Jackson-st.

HALLET & DAVIS COMPANY BARGAIN LIST presents a most attractive line to close buyers.
$30, a modern square piano, carved legs.
$75, a large rosewood upright, modern.
$90, a medium-sized upright in walnut case.
$150, a large cabinet grand, standard make.
We also have a very fine line of SQUARE GRANDS made by DECKER BROS., MATHUSHEK, KRAKAUER, KIMBALL. Inspection solicited. All marked in plain figures. Easy terms if desired.
HALLET & DAVIS COMPANY, Manufacturers,
239-241 Wabash-av., cor. Jackson-blvd.
Factory—Boston; established 1839.

THERE IS NO LACK OF BUSINESS AT STEINway Hall, as we have the best assortment of pianos to be found in Chicago, and we interest all comers.
At this time we have a number of slightly used uprights, including Steinway, Emerson, Bradbury, Chickering, Henry F. Miller, Vose, Kurtzmann, etc., all offered at low prices. In new pianos we have Steinway, A. B. Chase, Hazelton Bros., Sterling, and Huntington.
LYON, POTTER & CO.,
17 Van Buren-st., Steinway Hall.

EMERSON PIANO COMPANY
WILL BE OPEN FOR BUSINESS,
MONDAY, MARCH 21,
AT THEIR NEW LOCATION,
207 WABASH-AV., NEAR ADAMS-ST.
JOHN W. NORTHROP, MANAGER.

ADAM SCHAAF UPRIGHT PIANOFORTES—thoroughly first-class, unequaled in tone, touch, workmanship, and durability; of neat design in all the natural wood casings; every piano warranted for ten years; no fancy prices asked; terms easy; established 1873. ADAM SCHAAF,
147 W. Madison-st., corner Union-st.

$152 WILL BUY A NEW UPRIGHT PIANO IN any of the fancy woods; we had the cash, the Eastern piano manufacturer wanted the money; we now have the pianos, bought at one-half the original value; these pianos will have to be closed out at once; your choice at $152.
Story & Clark pianos, high grade, $350 to $700.
STORY & CLARK, 231 Wabash-av.

ALL PIANOS DAMAGED BY SMOKE MUST BE sold at once in order to adjust the loss; every piano guaranteed; sold for cash or to responsible parties on payments. Steger Piano Co., 235 Wabash-av., cor. Jackson-blvd.

CLAYTON F. SUMMY CO.,
220 Wabash-av.
Represent the Chickering, Gabler, Marshall & Wendell, and Pease pianos; we always have special bargains in second-hand pianos of the above and other makes; strictly one price; prices low.

100 PIANOS FOR SALE ON EASY TERMS: Wegman, Bryant, Schiller, Star, and others; rent, $3 and $4. J. A. BRYANT, 144 and 146 Wabash-av.

BAUER PIANOS—WE OFFER SOME UNUSUAL values in slightly used uprights, late designs in walnut, oak, and rosewood.
JULIUS BAUER & CO., 224-226 Wabash-av.

MUST SELL AT ONCE, BEAUTIFUL HIGH-grade upright piano; will sacrifice. 3612 Rhodes-av.

$150 BUYS CHICKERING PIANO—
$190 buys Steinway, fine condition.
The Thompson Music Co., 269 Wabash-av.

$4 PER MONTH WILL RENT A GOOD PIANO; one year's rent allowed if purchased. The John Church Co., 200 Wabash-av.

MINES AND MINING.

DIRECT STEAMER LINES TO KOTZEBUE Sound, St. Michael's, Cook's Inlet, Copper River, Skaguay, Dyea, and all Alaska ports.
PORTLAND, ORE., THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST METROPOLIS, a city of 90,000 population; its manufacturing, jobbing trade, shipping, and banking interests GREATER THAN ALL OTHER NORTHWEST CITIES COMBINED. THE LEGITIMATE AND NATURAL TRADING point for ALASKA business.
Free information, Portland Chamber of Commerce. Office, 232 Clark-st., Chicago.

ASSAYING, ORE TESTING, FOR PROSPECTors; open eve. Assay School, 1300 Monadnock.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

A RESPONSIBLE WHOLESALE JEWELRY FIRM WILL SELL DIAMONDS, WATCHES, AND JEWELRY ON MONTHLY OR WEEKLY PAYMENTS. NO SECURITY REQUIRED. GOODS DELIVERED ON FIRST PAYMENT. GET OUR CATALOGUE. LOFTIS BROS. & CO., COLUMBUS MEMORIAL BLDG., 103 STATE. OPEN SATURDAYS UNTIL 10 P. M.

CLAPP & COWL, JEWELERS, 68 WASHINGton-st.—Full value paid for diamonds, old gold, and duplicate wedding presents.

WE BUY DIAMONDS, OLD GOLD, AND SILVER for cash; confidential. BRENDT & CO., Manufacturing Jewelers, Room 503 Columbus Bldg.

LEGAL NOTICES AND PROPOSALS.

CIRCUIT COURT, COOK COUNTY—NO. 182,438. Charles Matthai v. Henry Meinhardt.
The undersigned will receive sealed bids until April 28, 1898, for purchase in bulk of the stock, fixtures, and leasehold of the cigar factory of H. Meinhardt & Co., at No. 2019 Archer-av.; also separate bids for purchase of office fixtures and one ton of newspapers, etc., of C. Matthai & Co., situate at same place; terms cash. Bids received at Room 512, 99 Dearborn-st., where complete inventory may be inspected. All bids to be opened by his Honor, Judge Tuley, at his courtroom, April 29 next, at 9:30 o'clock a. m. J. L. EICHELBERGER, Receiver. PARKER W. TAFT, Solicitor for Receiver.

PROFESSIONAL.

WAGES QUICKLY COLLECTED, COSTS ADvanced; law business, attachments, replevins, etc.; square dealing and efficient service guaranteed. Collection Dept., 134 E. Washington, R. 417.

BICYCLES AND BICYCLE GOODS.

RAMBLER
BICYCLES,
1898 list price,
$60.
1897 RAMBLERS, while they last, $50.
1898 IDEALS, $25 to $40.
1897 IDEALS at big bargains.
Second-hand wheels at most any price.
YOU SHOULD NOT MISS SEEING NO. 29 RAMBLER—AND RAMBLER GEAR CASE.
Catalogue free.
GORMULLY & JEFFERY MFG. CO.,
At the new store, 128 Dearborn-st.

WILL YOU ACCEPT A HIGH-GRADE STANDARD 1898 BICYCLE OR A LIBERAL COMMISSION FOR YOUR SERVICES IN TALKING UP, ADVERTISING, AND TAKING ORDERS AMONG YOUR FRIENDS FOR OUR WHEELS? PRICES, $25, $35, $45. TERMS CASH OR EASY GRADUAL PAYMENTS. THIS IS A GREAT OPPORTUNITY FOR YOU TO GET A WHEEL. CALL, WRITE, OR TELEPHONE US. M. 1025. OPEN EVENINGS. LOFTIS MFG. CO., COLUMBUS BLDG., 103 STATE-ST.

NAPOLEON AND JOSEPHINE BICYCLES—ELegant, up-to-date 1898 models; sold by manufacturers direct to rider at wholesale price; don't pay agents' profit. Write or call at factory, 18 Custom-House-pl., west of Monadnock Building. THE JENKINS CYCLE CO.

MEN—NOW HOLDING POSITIONS IN FACtories, shops, and stores to introduce our new idea of earning a bicycle, watch, or diamond; success guaranteed; one party earned one in 2 days. Investigate. Old established firm. Address A E 8, Tribune office.

A LARGE AND WELL-KNOWN MANUFACTURING COMPANY WANTS A FEW GOOD LIVE AGENTS TO SELL THEIR BICYCLES ON EASY PAYMENTS; "LIBERAL COMMISSIONS"; PRICES $30, $40, $50. ADDRESS A E 22, TRIBUNE OFFICE.

JOIN OUR WHEEL CLUB AND GET THE best wheels in the city, the easy running Belmont, $40 and $50; $1 down and $1 per week; ten in a club; organize a club and get a wheel free; catalogue free. GEO. E. MARSHALL, 3d floor, 103 State-st.

FOR SALE—MY $150 ORIENT COMBINATION tandem, '97 model, a beauty; run less than 300 miles; see it. POLLARD, 93 Jefferson-st., near Madison. Address C 235, Tribune office.

GREATEST BICYCLE BARGAINS IN WORLD; largest exclusive bicycle house in America. Brown-Lewis Cycle Co., 293 Wabash-av.; open evenings.

CASH PAID FOR 2D-HAND WHEELS AT OUR store or taken in exchange for our '98 model. PHALIN, 69 31st-st.

INSTRUCTION.

SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING—MOST thorough preparation in shortest time; graduates assisted to positions; enter at any time. For information address Associated Dept. of Shorthand and Typewriting, ARMOUR INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY.

BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES, AUDItorium; effective method; native teachers; free trial; French monthly; translations; Berlitz books.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—THOROUGHLY ACCLIMATED, sound, and city broken horses at private sale; several pairs fine carriage horses will be shown this week at private barn, rear 3149 Wabash-av., in alley between Michigan and Wabash.

CARRIAGES AND HORSES WANTED FOR Chicago real estate. Address C 841, Tribune.

MISCELLANEOUS.

IF YOU HAVE BEEN DEFRAUDED BY FALSE representation in purchasing, selling, or exchanging property address A 848, Tribune office.

THE BEST FLOWER SEEDS IN AMERICA AT VAUGHAN'S, 84 and 86 Randolph-st.

STEAMSHIP LINES.

Ocean Navigation.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE—
Twin Screw Express Line direct to Paris, London, and Hamburg.
F. Bismarck ....April 28 | A. Victoria ....May 26
Columbia ....May 12 | F. Bismarck ....June 2
Normannia ....May 19 | Columbia ....June 9
First cabin, $100 up; 2d cab., $45 up; steerage, $30.
Twin Screw Pass. Service, N. Y.—Hamburg direct.
Pretoria ....April 16 | Pennsylvania ....May 14
Patria ....April 23 | Palatia ....May 21
Phoenicia ....May 7 | Pretoria ....May 28
First cabin $75 up; second class, $40; steerage, $30.
TO THE LAND OF THE MIDNIGHT SUN. Cruise to NORWAY, the NORTH CAPE, and SPITZBERGEN, by Hamburg-American Line TWIN SCREW EXPRESS STEAMER AUGUSTE VICTORIA FROM NEW YORK JUNE 23. Round trip can be made in about 6 weeks.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
N. W. Cor. Randolph and La Salle-sts., Chicago.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD—
FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BREMEN.
Lahn, Tu., Ap. 19, 10 am | K. Fried., May 24, 9 am
Trave, Tu., Ap. 26, 10 am | Lahn, Tu., May 17, 10 am
Havel, Tu., May 3, 10 am | Trave, Tu., May 10, 10 am
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Tu., May 31, 10 am
Saale Sat., Ap. 16, 10 am | Havel Tu., May 3, 10 am
TWIN SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
H. H. Meier ....Thursday, April 21, noon
Koenigin Louise ....Thursday, April 28, noon
GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.
Aller ...April 16, 10 am | Fulda ....May 7, 10 am
Werra ...April 23, 10 am | Ems ....May 14, 10 am
K.W.II...April 30, 10 am | Aller ....May 21, 10 am
H. CLAUSSENIUS & CO.,
General Western Agents, 90 and 92 Dearborn-st.

CUNARD LINE— TEL. M. 2051.
Established 1840 and never lost a passenger. Books open for spring and summer reservations. Sailings every Saturday from New York.
Etruria ...16 April, 14 May, 11 June, 9 July
Campania ...23 April, 21 May, 18 June, 16 July
Umbria ...30 April, 28 May, 25 June, 23 July
Lucania ...7 May, 4 June, 2 July, 6 Aug
EXTRA SAILINGS
By the first-class PASSENGER steamships:
Servia ...10 May, 7 June, 5 July
Aurania ...24 May, 21 June, 20 July
First Cabin Rates $75 and upward.
Cunard Line record—5 ds. 7 hrs. 23 min.
F. G. WHITING, Mgr., Dearborn and Randolph-sts.

AMERICAN LINE—
NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON [London—Paris]
Every Wednesday at 10 a. m.
SS. St. Paul ....April 20 | SS. New York ....May 4
SS. St. Louis ....April 27 | SS. St. Paul ....May 11
PHILADELPHIA, Queenstown, LIVERPOOL.
SS. Pennland ....April 16 | SS. Waesland ....April 30
RED STAR LINE—
NEW YORK TO ANTWERP.
Every Wednesday at 12 noon.
SS. Kensington ..April 20 | SS. Southwark ....May 4
SS. Westernl'nd. April 27 | SS. Noordland ....May 11
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Tel. Main 188. 143 La Salle-st.

WHITE STAR LINE—TELEPHONE EXP. 130.
New York, Queenstown, and Liverpool.
Sailings from New York Wednesday, 12 NOON:
Majestic ....Apr. 20 | May 18 | June 15 | July 13
Germanic ....Apr. 27 | May 25 | June 22 | July 20
Teutonic ....May 4 | June 1 | June 29 | Aug. 3
Britannic ....May 11 | June 8 | July 6 | Aug. 10
SPECIAL SAILINGS ACCORDING TO TIDE.
The new twin-screw cargo and passenger steamer Cymric (12,552 tons), May 17, June 21, July 27. Berths $50 and upward; all promenade deckrooms.
S. TENNEY FRENCH, General Western Agent,
Grand Pacific Hotel, 244 S. Clark-st., Chicago.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE—FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE—PARIS EVERY SATURDAY.
Fleet composed entirely of large, fast express steamers, which make the voyage regularly in one week. No crossing of channel. Celebrated cuisine. Parlor seat and buffet vestibuled special train from docks at Havre to Paris in four hours.
M. W. KOZMINSKI, G. W. Agt., 71 Dearborn-st.

ANCHOR LINE MAIL STEAMERS—
NEW YORK, GLASGOW, LONDONDERRY, LIVERPOOL.
Ethiopia, Noon, April 16 | Furnessia, Noon, May 14
Anchoria, Noon, April 30 | Ethiopia, Noon, May 21
CITY OF ROME ....June 4 and July 2.
For passenger tickets or drafts apply to ANCHOR LINE GENERAL OFFICE, 176 Jackson-blvd. Tel. Main 1506.

WILSON'S & FURNESS—LEYLAND LINE.
5 magnificent new steamers, 10,000 tons each.
New York to London every Saturday.
S. S. Alexandra, April 16 | S. S. Victoria ....May 7
S. S. Winifreda, April 23 | S. S. Boadicea ....May 14
Saloon passengers only. Splendid accommodations.
JAS. P. ROBERTSON, R. 22 Bro. Jonathan Bldg.
Opposite Board of Trade. Tel. M. 3959.

JAPAN-CHINA—PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO., OCcidental & Oriental S.S.Co. From San Francisco.
COPTIC, via Honolulu ....April 21, 1 p. m.
RIO DE JANEIRO, via Honolulu, April 30, 1 p. m.
GAELIC, via Honolulu ....May 10, 1 p. m.
For freight and passage rates and general information apply at the company's offices, 238 Clark-st. W. G. NEIMYER, Agent.

BEAVER LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
St. John, N. B., to Liverpool via Londonderry.
Lake Superior ..April 20 | Gallia ....April 27
First cabin, $50; second cabin, $34; steerage, $22.50. Drafts on Europe.
C. F. WENHAM, General Agent,
Telephone Main 4286. 186A S. Clark-st.

AZORES—ITALY—EGYPT—HOLY LAND.
By PRINCE LINE'S new steamers.
Cabin, $55 and upwards.
Trojan Prince ...April 30 | Tartar Prince ....June 11
Spartan Prince ..May 21 | Trojan Prince ....July 2
C. B. RICHARDS & CO., 61 Broadway, N. Y.

EUROPE— —HOLY LAND— —ROUND THE WORLD.
Monthly excursions to Europe, etc. Gazette and programs free. F. C. CLARK, 111 Broadway, N. Y.

COOK'S TOURS TO ALL PARTS OF THE world. Send for list of parties and "Excursionist." 234 South Clark-st.

"GAZE'S TOURS" AND TICKETS TO EUROPE. Escorted parties weekly; independent travel tickets, all routes; programs free. 220 S. Clark-st.

Lake Navigation.

GOODRICH LINE—WE RUN BOATS ALL THE year round between Chicago and Racine, Milwaukee, Sheboygan, and Manitowoc, leaving Chicago daily at 8 p. m. To Grand Haven, Muskegon, and Grand Rapids, 7:30 p. m., Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. Docks foot of Michigan-av. Telephone, Express 70.

HOLLAND AND CHICAGO LINE STEAMER leaves dock, 1 State-st., every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 7 p. m., for Holland, Allegan, Grand Rapids, and points in Michigan.

GRAHAM & MORTON LINE FOR ST. JOseph, Benton Harbor, and Grand Rapids. Tues., Thurs., and Sats., sailing from docks, foot of Wabash-av., at 11:30 p. m. Telephone Main 2162.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

WESTERN.

ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE RY.—Trains leave Dearborn Station, Polk and Dearborn. Ticket office, 109 Adams-st. Phone M. 3400.

*Daily. †Except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Galesburg & Ft. Madison	[illegible]	[illegible]
Joliet, Streator & Pekin Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Streator and Joliet	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lemont, Lockport & Joliet	[illegible]	[illegible]
K. City, Colo., Utah & Tex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
K. City, Calif. & Mexico	[illegible]	[illegible]

California Limited leaves Wednesdays and Saturdays, 6 p. m.

CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN RY.—MAPLE Leaf Route, Grand Central Station, 5th-av. and Harrison-st. Office 113 Adams-st. Phone 2390 Main.

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Minneap'ls, St. Paul, Dubuque, K. City, St. Joseph, Des Moines, Marshall't'n	6:30 pm / 10:30 pm	11:30 am / 9:30 pm
Sycamore and Byron Local	3:10 pm	10:20 am

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY—Ticket office, 212 Clark-st. [Phone Express 721], Oakley-av. and depot, cor. Wells and Kinzie-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
"The Colorado Special," Co. Bluffs, Omaha, Denver	*10:00 am	*8:45 pm
Omaha, Coun. Bluffs, Salt Lake, San Francisco, Denver, Portland, Des Moines	*6:30 pm	*9:30 am
	*10:30 pm	*7:45 am
Black Hills and Deadwood	*10:30 pm	*7:45 am
Sterling, Clinton, Cedar Rap.	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth	*6:30 pm	[illegible]
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Mad'n	[illegible]	[illegible]
Eau Claire	[illegible]	[illegible]
Winona, La Crosse, Madison	*10:15 pm	[illegible]
Winona, La Crosse & Western Minnesota	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sioux City and Dakotas	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sioux City	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Neenah, Appleton, Green Bay	[illegible]	[illegible]
Green Bay and Menominee	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ashland, Hurley, Bessemer, Ironwood and Rhinelander	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oshkosh, Gr. B., Menominee	[illegible]	[illegible]
Marquette and L. Superior	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rockford and Freeport	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Daily. †Ex. Sun. ‡Sat. only.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL—ALL THROUGH TRAINS from Central Station, 12th-st. and Park row. Trains for the South (except N. O. fast mail) can also be taken from 22d-st., 39th-st., Hyde Park, and 63d-st. stations. Tickets at city ticket office, 99 Adams-st., and at Auditorium Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
N. Orleans & Memphis Lim.	*4:10 pm	*11:50 am
Monticello & Decatur	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis Diamond Special	*10:10 pm	*7:35 am
St. Louis Daylight Special	*11:04 am	*4:35 pm
Springfield and Decatur	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cairo Day Train	[illegible]	[illegible]
Springfield and Decatur	[illegible]	[illegible]
New Orleans Fast Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bloomington & Chatsworth	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago, Cairo & New Orl'ns	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gilman and Kankakee	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rockford, Dubuque, Sioux C. & Sioux Falls Fast Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rockford, Dubuque, Sioux C.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rockford Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rockford, Dubuque & Lyle	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rockford and Freeport Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dubuque and Rockford Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]

†On Saturday night runs to Dubuque only. *Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Sleeper open at 9 p. m.

BURLINGTON ROUTE—TEL. NO. 3831 MAIN. Berths and tickets at No. 211 Clark-st. and Union Passenger Station, Canal and Adams-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Local to Galesburg, Ill.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ottawa, Streator & La Salle	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rochelle, Rockford, Forreston	[illegible]	[illegible]
Omaha, Denver, Colo. Spgs.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Local points in Ill. and Iowa	[illegible]	[illegible]
Galesburg and Quincy	[illegible]	[illegible]
Clinton, Moline, Rock Island	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fort Madison and Keokuk	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ottawa and Streator	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sterling, Rochelle, Rockford	[illegible]	[illegible]
K. City, St. Jo, Leavenw'th	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ft. Worth, Dallas, Houston	[illegible]	[illegible]
Omaha, C. Bluffs, Nebraska	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Paul and Minneapolis	[illegible]	[illegible]
K. City, St. Jo, Leavenw'th	[illegible]	[illegible]
Omaha, Keokuk, Quincy	[illegible]	[illegible]
Denver, Cripple Creek, Colo.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Salt Lake, Ogden, California	[illegible]	[illegible]
Deadwood, Hot Springs, S.D.	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Paul and Minneapolis	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Daily. †Daily ex. Sunday. ‡Daily ex. Saturday.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RY.—Ticket office, 95 Adams-st. Tel. 2190 Main. Union Passenger Station, Canal, Adams, and Madison-sts.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Milwaukee—St. Paul—Mpls.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee, Madison & West	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cedar Rapids, K. City, Dub.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Green Bay	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee—Madison	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee—Portage	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee	[illegible]	[illegible]
Omaha—C. Bluffs—S'x City	[illegible]	[illegible]
Iowa—S. Minn.—Dakota	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee—St. Paul—Mpls.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Madison, P. du Chien & West	[illegible]	[illegible]
Green Bay & Mich. Penin'la	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee—St. Paul—Mpls.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cal. Rap.—K. City—S'x City	[illegible]	[illegible]
N. Iowa—S. Minn.—Dakota	[illegible]	[illegible]
Omaha—C. Bluffs—Denver	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Daily. †Ex. Sun. ‡Ex. Sat. ¶Ex. Mon. §Sun. only.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RY.—Passenger Station, Van Buren, near Clark-st. City ticket office, corner Adams and Dearborn-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Fast Mail to Des Moines	[illegible]	[illegible]
Omaha, Ill. and Iowa Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peoria	[illegible]	[illegible]
Joliet Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Joliet Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Paul, Mpls. & S'x Falls	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peoria	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peru Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kansas City, St. J., L'worth, Colorado and Texas Exp.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Omaha & C. Bluffs Flyer	[illegible]	[illegible]
Big Five to Denver C. Spgs. Pueblo, Omaha & Lincoln	[illegible]	[illegible]
Denver, Omaha, St. Paul & Colorado	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peoria, La Salle & R. Island	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kansas City and Tex. Exp.	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Daily. †Ex. Sun. ‡Ex. Mon. Tlcs. only. Fast flyer for Omaha daily 5:45 p. m. Connects at Missouri River with U. P. flyer next morning.

CHICAGO AND ALTON—UNION PASSENGER Station, Canal-st., between Madison and Adams-sts. Ticket office, 101 Adams-st.

*Daily. †Daily ex. Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Vestibuled Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kan. City, Denver, California	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kan. City, Colorado & Utah	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sp'n'f'd & St. Louis Day Local	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis Limited	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis Midnight Special	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peoria Limited	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peoria Fast Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peoria Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Joliet & Dwight Accom'dat'n	[illegible]	[illegible]

WABASH RAILROAD—DEPOT DEARBORN Station, Polk and Dearborn-sts. Ticket offices, 97 Adams-st. and 221 Michigan-av. Telephone, City office [except Sunday], M. 1619; depot, H. 758.

*Daily. †Except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Vestibuled Limited	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis, Kansas City	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis Limited Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peoria and Texas Limited	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peoria and Texas Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Forrest Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Detroit, Boston & Can. Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Detroit, N. Falls & N. Y. Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Detroit Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Toronto, Montreal & Can. Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]

CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS RAILROAD—Ticket offices, 182 Clark-st., Auditorium Annex, and Dearborn Station, Dearborn and Polk-sts.

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Terre Haute & Evansville	[illegible]	[illegible]
New Orleans & Florida Special	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago & Nashville Limited	[illegible]	[illegible]
Terre Haute & Evansville	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Elmo & Marion	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ind. Min. Spgs. & Terre Haute	[illegible]	[illegible]

EASTERN.

THE PENNSYLVANIA LINES — CHICAGO Union Passenger Station, Canal, bet. Adams and Madison-sts. Ticket offices at stations, at 248 South Clark-st., corner Jackson, and at the Auditorium Hotel. Through trains run as follows:

From Chicago to	Leave.	Arrive.
Mansfield and Pittsburg	[illegible]	[illegible]
Indianapolis and Louisville	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dayton and Cincinnati	[illegible]	[illegible]
The Keystone Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Columbus and the East	[illegible]	[illegible]
Baltimore and Washington	[illegible]	[illegible]
Philadelphia and New York	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mansfield and Pittsburg	[illegible]	[illegible]
Baltimore and Washington	[illegible]	[illegible]
Philadelphia and New York	[illegible]	[illegible]
The Pennsylvania Limited	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pittsburg and Washington	[illegible]	[illegible]
Philadelphia and New York	[illegible]	[illegible]
Indianapolis and Louisville	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dayton and Cincinnati	[illegible]	[illegible]
Columbus and the East	[illegible]	[illegible]
Youngstown and Newcastle	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pittsburg and the East	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL, N. Y. C. & H. R. AND B. & A. R. Rys.—"The Niagara Falls Route." Ticket office, 119 Adams-st., and station 12th-st. and Park row, 22d-st., 39th-st., Hyde Park, 53d-st. Nov. 21, 1897.

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday.	Leave Chicago.	Arrive Chicago.
Mail and Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grand Rapids Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
New York & Boston Special	[illegible]	[illegible]
North Shore Limited	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fast Eastern Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kalamazoo Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grand Rapids Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Detroit Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grand Rapids & Muskegon	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atlantic Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Saginaw & Bay City Sleeper	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday. ‡Ex. Sat. §Ex. Monday.
CHICAGO AND WEST MICHIGAN RAILWAY. See Michigan Central time table.

MONON ROUTE—DEPOT DEARBORN STAtion. Ticket offices, 232 Clark-st. and Auditorium.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Indianapolis & Cincinnati	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wash'ton, Balt., Phil., N. Y.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lafayette & Louisville	[illegible]	[illegible]
Indianapolis & Cincinnati	[illegible]	[illegible]
Indianapolis & Cincinnati	[illegible]	[illegible]
Indianapolis & Cincinnati	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lafayette Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lafayette & Louisville	[illegible]	[illegible]
Indianapolis & Cincinnati	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday. ‡Sunday only.

THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHern Ry., N. Y. C. & H. R. R. and B. & A. Ry.—Depot, Van Buren-st., one block from the Board of Trade, and 22d-st. City ticket office, 180 Clark-st.

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Limited Fast Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
New York & Boston Special	[illegible]	[illegible]
Toledo Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Elkhart Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lake Shore Limited	[illegible]	[illegible]
Boston Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
New York Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Special Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]

ERIE LINES (CHICAGO AND ERIE RAILroad)—Ticket offices, 242 Clark-st., Auditorium Hotel, Dearborn Station, Polk and Dearborn-sts.

*Daily. †Daily except Sun.	Leave.	Arrive.
Marion Local	[illegible]	[illegible]
New York and Boston	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jamestown and Buffalo	[illegible]	[illegible]
North Judson Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
New York and Boston	[illegible]	[illegible]
Columbus and Norfolk, Va.	[illegible]	[illegible]

BALTIMORE & OHIO—DEPOT, GRAND CENtral Passenger Station. City offices, 193 Clark-st. No extra fares charged on the B. & O. limited trains.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Local	[illegible]	[illegible]
N. Y., Wash., Vest. Limited	[illegible]	[illegible]
N. Y., Wash. & Pitts. Vest.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pittsburg, Cleveland, Wheeling and Columbus Ex.	7:00 pm	[illegible]

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday.

NICKEL-PLATE—THE NEW YORK, CHICAGO and St. Louis Railroad. Depot, Van Buren-st., near Clark-st. All trains daily.

	Leave.	Arrive.
New York and Boston Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
New York and Boston Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
New York and Boston Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

For rates and sleeping car accommodations call on or address Henry Thorne, Ticket Agent, 111 Adams-st., Chicago, Ill.

BIG FOUR ROUTE—DEPOTS, 12TH-ST. AND Park row, and 22d, 39th, and 53d-sts. Ticket offices at 234 Clark-st. and Auditorium.

*Daily. †Except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Indianapolis and Cincinnati	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lafayette and Louisville	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cincinnati and Washington	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lafayette and Louisville	[illegible]	[illegible]
Indianapolis and Cincinnati	[illegible]	[illegible]

AMONG THE NEW BOOKS.

GRATIFYING INNOVATION IN THE WAY OF A BIBLIOGRAPHY.

Buxton Forman's "Books of William Morris" Has a Literary Form That Makes a Pleasing Contrast to the Technical and Perfunctory Catalogue—Results of Rev. Frank Bristol's Painstaking Search for References to America in Shakspeare.

BIBLIOGRAPHIES we have in plenty, but H. Buxton Forman's "The Books of William Morris" (Way & Williams) is not of the common kind. Bibliographies, such as every one was acquainted with before the publication of this particular one, were dry, perfunctory, technical catalogues of books, generally upon topics in which no one calling himself a general reader could possibly be interested. In abrupt contrast Mr. Forman set out, as he says in his preface, "to weave [exact bibliographical] knowledge into the thread of the narrative." The keeping of this promise involves nothing less than imparting literary form to a sort of book heretofore devoid of it—and Mr. Forman has failed in nothing that he has undertaken so far.

It is, of course, greatly in his favor that he had so interesting an individuality as William Morris' to work with. By way of introduction he writes a critical appreciation of "The Life Poetic as Lived by Morris," an essay of great value, in which the friendship of many years bespeaks the sympathy of the reader in every page. It contains nothing novel or startling; but it is earnest and it is thorough. Like the more pretentious book of Aymer Vallance, recently published, it leaves on one side the private and family life of the poet; and like it, too, it considers the period which Morris put in with the social reformers as part of one organic whole. In this respect Morris' memory has been most fortunate. The world, especially the literary world, both in England and America, is strongly out of sympathy with communism, and most of all with the expropriationist sort which he professed. To have had his efforts in this direction interpreted by men of the same faith is almost more than his friends at large have expected. It leaves them with a sense of lively anticipation in respect of the complete biography which is yet to come.

Of the value and necessity for this book there is little need to speak. The very fact that William Morris was interested in social reform and for several years was engaged in editing a weekly journal for the movement, writing something for almost every number of this and its kindred periodicals, makes it important that some one should have gone to work immediately to collect these scattered and heterogeneous fragments before the memory of them had been lost. How important this was a single instance shall indicate: There is contained in the Commonweal, the paper in question, a poem which Mr. Forman does not hesitate to call "the most remarkable thing in the distinctly militant literature of the socialist movement among us." It is named "The Pilgrims of Hope," is quite unattainable, having been printed only privately and in a limited edition from the columns of the paper, and yet it is, so we are told, "in the great manner of 'Sigurd the Volsung' . . . and runs to over 1,300 lines."

Mr. Forman's plan includes a minute account of the doings of the Kelmscott Press and the whole work is abundantly illustrated with fac simile title pages and other matters of interest. It is beautifully printed, and is in every way worthy the great artist and writer whose work it, in part, commemorates.

The Rev. Frank M. Bristol is widely known as an ardent student of Shakspeare, and his "Shakspeare and America," which is published by William C. Hollister & Bros., is fresh proof of his interest in the works of the master. It is a more curious and careful study, which contains evidence of thorough and painstaking research. No one but a genuine admirer of the great poet could have gone to the trouble of collecting and arranging the material which makes up the bulk of the present volume.

In a book of some hundred pages Dr. Bristol has gathered all the references to America which he has been able to find in the writings of Shakspeare. These are classified under specific terms, which are held to refer to the new world. Beginning with "America," which is said to be named but once by Shakspeare—in the well-known passage from "The Comedy of Errors"—there follow references to the Indies, Guiana, Mexico, Virginia, the South Sea, the antipodes, Indians, anthropophagy, potatoes, the West, and the Bermudas.

In his preface Dr. Bristol discusses in an interesting and scholarly manner the influence of discovery in Shakspeare's day on not only politics and commerce, but also literature. "While William Shakspeare was at the grammar school of Stratford-on-Avon, learning his 'small Latin and less Greek,' Drake was circumnavigating the globe, Frobisher was seeking a northwest passage, Gilbert was voyaging to Newfoundland. . . . Columbus, Cabot, Drake, Raleigh, and—America made possible a Shakspeare. They lifted the horizon of the human mind no less than of the seas, and widened the intellectual view of man to a larger world."

It would be strange indeed if these discoveries, with all the human interest which they inspired, had not moved the myriad-sided poet. Dr. Bristol finds that in no less than twelve plays Shakspeare uses "expressions which were inspired by America and by the results of its discovery." Anticipating the possible criticism that these American references are employed for illustration rather than for discussion, and not therefore important in themselves, the answer is that "if it is instructive to gather out of his plays the medical, classical, legal, botanical, entomological, scriptural, military, and nautical terms and references which abound therein, it is no less instructive to study those expressions which may be called the 'Americanisms' of Shakspeare's works."

The work needs no defense. It is a valuable addition to those useful books which help us to understand and appreciate the influences which go to make great men. It has several good illustrations from old prints, has large, clear type, and an unexceptionable style of paper. A table of contents and an index should appear in future editions.

Fresh Literary Notes.

Scribners announce a new novel by Frank Stockton, entitled "The Girl at Cobhurst." It has not appeared serially.

D. C. Heath & Co., Boston, announce an edition of Goldsmith's "Vicar of Wakefield," edited by Professor William Henry Hudson of the Leland Stanford Junior University, who contributes an introduction and notes. The text followed is that of the fifth edition, the last published during Goldsmith's life.

The Croscup & Sterling company, by special arrangement with the Macmillan company, will publish in June, 1898, a new, complete, and limited edition of "The Life and Works of Alfred Lord Tennyson." The set will consist of fourteen volumes, four of which will comprise the memoir by the poet's son.

Those who know Henryk Sienkiewicz say that he would rather go shooting or tramping over the mountains any day, than write. He writes his serials from week to week, and sometimes in the middle of one, when the most exciting situation is reached, he takes his gun and disappears, to the dismay of both publishers and readers.

G. P. Putnam's Sons will publish shortly the authorized American version of "Le Soutien de Famille," the last story, completed shortly before his death, of Alphonse Daudet. The book will be issued simultaneously in Paris, London, and New York. The title given to the American version will be "The Head of the Family."

A posthumous work by Sir Richard Burton, the first to be published since Lady Burton's death, is being brought out under the title of "The Jew, the Gypsy, and El Islam." It contains an exhaustive study of the gypsy in different parts of the world, and an analysis of the merits of Islamism. W. H. Wilkins, who wrote the "Life of Lady Burton," is the editor.

Roberts Brothers of Boston will publish on April 20 "The Apostles," including the period from the death of Jesus until the greater missions of Paul. By Ernest Renan, translated by Joseph Henry Allen, D. D. "Tennyson's Debt of Environment," a study of Tennyson's England, as an introduction to his poems. By Professor William G. Ward. "The Cruel Side of War," letters from the headquarters of the United States Sanitary commission during the peninsular campaign in Virginia in 1862. By Katharine Prescott Wormeley.

The People's Journal and the People's Friend, two popular weeklies published in Scotland, recently took a vote among their subscribers in order to discover the six greatest living British authors. J. M. Barrie stood at the head of the list, and Miss Annie Swan, also Scotch, but of purely Scotch celebrity, stood second. Next followed in order Hall Caine, Conan Doyle, Walter Besant, and Ian Maclaren. An Englis[illegible] commentator says: "Of course any mere Englishman could hardly expect to be awarded a first place in the contest; but it is singular that in a Scotch-reading constituency Scotch writers like Dr. George Macdonald, Mr. William Black, and Mr. S. R. Crockett should have been excluded."

The expansion of New York into Greater New York has necessitated considerable additions to that unique publication, "Club Men of New York," of which a new issue has just been printed. The total number of organizations represented in its pages is 143, a large showing even for such a large city. The aggregate membership is placed at 74,000, but as the clubman is apt to be, several times a clubman it is not surprising on reflection to find that the individuals who make up this membership are only 34,000 all told. An interesting feature of the book is the list of New York members belongs in out-of-town organizations, which has increased to 20,000. The names of Chicago clubs occur frequently in this list, and all parts of the country are represented. Such a work is of considerable value for reference purposes when it is compiled with care and accuracy, and it is evident that no pains have been spared to make this volume complete. The publishers, the Republic Press, have given it an attractive binding, and have varied its pages with excellent illustrations of prominent clubhouses.

TWINS ALIVE AT THE AGE OF 97.

SAUL MARSHALL. PAUL MARSHALL.

This is a picture of Paul and Saul Marshall, twin brothers, who were born in Brunswick County, Va., June 2, 1801. They are, therefore, nearly 97 years old.

Paul Marshall has resided in Pittsylvania County, Va., since 1820. He is in good health, goes about his farm, and at times rides several miles. He has been married three times—first in 1833, the second time in 1859, and last in 1888. He is now living with his last wife.

He has never used spirits to excess, but has always taken his toddy when he felt like it. He never used tobacco in any form.

Saul Marshall lives in Polo, Ark., with his son. He, like his brother Paul, has used spirits always in moderation and never used tobacco.

The brothers had not seen each other for over sixty years until the spring of 1890, when Saul Marshall visited his brother in Virginia. At that time the photograph from which the above cut was made was taken. They were so much alike that those who had known Paul all their lives could hardly tell them apart. They are both of sound mind and their memory is perfectly good. They can tell of things which occurred in the first part of the century and give the dates with remarkable accuracy.

They have always been strong, healthy men. They are of the same size and weight.

SHORT STORY OF THE DAY.

Lucy's Lover.

Characters: Lucy Merritt, a charming girl of 19, studying at the museum;
Mrs. Merritt, her mother.
Scene: Their lodgings in Kenwood.

Lucy—Mother.

Mother—Yes, dear?

Lucy—Is forty-three very old?

Mother—It depends, dear. Do you call me old?

Lucy—O, no, mother; because you're such a darling.

Mother—I'm nearly forty-three. [Sighs.] A woman begins to feel old, I'm afraid, at that.

Lucy—But—mother?

Mother—Well?

Lucy [hesitatingly]—Does a man?

Mother [lifting her eyes]—A man? Why? Who is the man, Lucy?

Lucy—O, no one. I—I was wondering.

Mother [incredulously]—About no one in particular?

Lucy [confused]—O, well! I thought—I mean I didn't think—I—

Mother [putting her hand on her shoulder]—Who is he, dear?

Lucy—You won't be cross if I tell you? [Coaxingly] Will you, dear?

Mother [anxiously]—Is there anything to be cross about?

Lucy—You know how they number the seats in the reading-room at the museum, mother?

Mother—O, yes! A letter and a number—A1, and so on. Why?

Lucy—Well, I sit at O13 generally.

Mother—Ye-es; and he sits at ——?

Lucy [shyly]—Read what I found in the Weekly Messenger this morning.

Mother [reads]—

AT THE MUSEUM.

There's a lady often seen
Next to me at O13,
Barely visible between
Piles of books;
Just till half-past four she stays—
Half-past two on Saturdays—
Very charming are her ways,
And her looks.

When I'm tired of working, I'll
Sit and watch her for awhile,
Wasting frown and dimpled smile
On the page
Of some treatise bound in calf;
Looking made to love and laugh—
I would court her were I half
Of my age.

Oft I've aided her to chase
Volumes missing from the case,
Or a dictionary's place
To discover;
So we pass the time of day,
When she comes or goes away—
Do her pretty blushes say
To a lover?

Then I try to feel resigned;
'Tis but fitting she should find
Some one young and strong and kind
To caress her.
Mine is love platonic quite;
But there's something dims my sight
When I take my pen and write—
"May God bless her!"

Lucy [looking down]—Don't you call it sweet?

Mother [doubtfully]—Um! Isn't it rather—well—not exactly stupid——

Lucy [horrified]—Mother!

Mother—Well—free-and-easy? Is that the word? [Lucy pouts.] Lacking in dignity, then?

Lucy—O, you like such old-fashioned stuff, mother—Milton and silly old Wordsworth. [Vigorously] I don't.

Mother—Well, my dear, I'm more interested in the writer. From the—er—verses, he would appear to be quite an old gentleman——

Lucy [quickly]—He's only forty-three.

Mother [reprovingly]—How do you know?

Lucy [shyly]—He told me.

Mother—How did he come to talk to you, Lucy?

Lucy—Why, you see, I had to ask some one where to get books when I couldn't find them. [Insinuatingly] You've no idea how hard it is to find what you want in those horrid big catalogues.

Mother [severely]—Surely that did not necessitate intimate conversation about ages.

Lucy—O, that wasn't till this morning—indeed it wasn't.

Mother—It was very forward and unladylike. I'm surprised at you!

Lucy—But, mother, when you first met father——

Mother [hastily]—O, that was different, quite different. But tell me about this morning.

Lucy [blushing]—Well, I thought the verses must be meant for me.

Mother—Naturally.

Lucy—And that he must have written them. You see, he always sits at O14. And I thought it was very—very impudent of him.

Mother—Exceedingly impudent, I think.

Lucy—And I wanted to tell him so.

Mother—Um! That was hardly necessary, I think.

Lucy—Wouldn't you have wanted to, mother, when you were a girl?

Mother [laughing]—Well—I might have. What did you do?

Lucy—O, I looked as cross as I could—ever so cross—and I said "Good morning."

Mother [eagerly]—What did he say?

Lucy—O, he said "Good morning," too!

Mother—Well?

Lucy—I drew myself up and said, "Can you tell me if they keep an index of writers of verses in periodicals?" He said, "What sort of verses?" "Like these ridiculous things," I answered.

Mother [critically]—Wasn't that rather rude?

Lucy—Well, I had to pretend—I mean I was cross. But he only laughed. "I'm afraid no one troubles to index ephemeral verses," he said. "Why do you want to know?"

Mother [excited]—And you said?

Lucy—Because I generally sat at O13, and I didn't like any one to tell such stories about me. Then he told me that he didn't quite see what there was to object to—in fact, the verses, though poor ones, seemed to be earnest, and certainly intended to be complimentary. Indeed, so far as he could judge they were very truthful——

Mother [reflectively]—Well, I am inclined to agree——

Lucy [shocked]—O, mother! Truthful! About my going away to meet a—a lover? To—to caress me?

Mother—Did you tell him your objection?

Lucy—Y—e—es; and he said that no doubt the writer would be pleased to correct that part. He rather thought that he knew the initials; should he try to find out the writer and introduce him?

Mother [smiling]—I can guess what happened then.

Lucy—I said I expected he was some stupid, ugly, vulgar, old penny-a-liner——

Mother [rebukingly]—Lucy!

Lucy—I did. Then he said he thought the writer was no doubt stupid and ugly and old; but he believed that he was a gentleman and a rather successful writer.

Mother [very interested]—And then he owned the verses?

Lucy [shamefacedly]—No, not then. You see people are not expected to talk in the reading-room. A horrible old man just behind us turned round and went "S-sh."

Mother—No wonder.

Lucy—Then he asked me to walk out into one of the courts and let him tell me about the writer. So I—I had to go, you see. [Pleadingly] Mother, dear.

Mother [taking her hand]—Well, darling?

Lucy—He said that he admired me so much, and he knew he was old—he doesn't look thirty-five really—and—and he wrote those verses because he loved me.

Mother [sympathetically]—Yes, dear.

Lucy—He—he asked me to love him, and [buries her face on her mother's shoulder] I said I would try; and—and I'm afraid he kissed me.

Mother [horrified]—In the museum!

Lucy—O, it was in one of the quiet courts—Egyptian, or Chinese, or Hebrew, or something—such a nice court, mother, dear. There—there wasn't any one to see.

Mother [anxiously]—Who is he?

Lucy [clapping her hands]—Why, Mr. Mordaunt, the great novelist.

Mother [delighted]—Well, I never!

Lucy—Fancy his falling in love with me! He's coming to see you this evening. [Knock at the street door.] I expect that's he [entreating]—you will like him, mother.

Mother [kissing her]—I hope so, dear.

[Servant announces Mr. Mordaunt.]—Black and White.

MRS. RAYBORN ARRESTED.

LEADER IN WOMEN'S FORESTERS CHARGED WITH EMBEZZLEMENT.

Arraigned Before Justice Dooley and Accused of Having Failed to Account for $300, the Proceeds of an Entertainment Given by the Order—Gives Bond to Appear April 22 and Says Her Arrest Is the Result of Political Strife in the Organization.

A sensation was caused among the members of the Women's Catholic Order of Foresters yesterday by the arrest of Mrs. Mary Rayborn, prominent in local court, 188, on a charge of embezzling $300, the proceeds of an entertainment given in Temperance Hall recently. Mrs. Rayborn was arraigned before Justice Dooley and the case was continued until April 22, her husband furnishing the $300 bond, in which she was held.

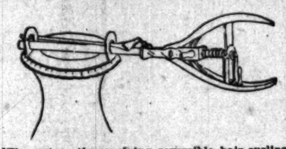
Mrs. Margaret Dempsey, 386 South Morgan street, a member of court 188, swore out the warrant upon which Mrs. Rayborn was arrested by the Maxwell street police yesterday morning. The prisoner and the dozen friends who accompanied her into court said that strife in the politics of the organization was at the bottom of her arrest. Mrs. Rayborn, it was said, is a leading candidate for a high office in the State organization, and her followers claim that her opponents have taken an unfair method to defeat her.

"There is hardly any need of me denying this charge," she said, "but I will explain the matter. My arrest is the result of a conspiracy on the part of my enemies. They have no intention of prosecuting me, but simply caused my arrest to blacken my good name and character and to further their designs on me. However, I am not going to be frightened, and when the police court proceedings come to an end I promise that several suits will be filed against those persons who are influencing Mrs. Dempsey. I turned in all the money I collected from the entertainment and also paid the expenses. It is true that there is money outstanding, but I have not had the opportunity to make a full accounting. There is money due from the sale of tickets and other sources, which fact is well known to the members of the organization, and it is but a matter of a few days when this money will be collected. There is absolutely no truth in the charge. Some interesting facts will come out when I am given a hearing."

MAKES HAIR-CURLING EASIER.

Iron Which Curls Both Ways and Needs but One Heating to Do It.

A curling iron with heating frame, adjustable to either lamp chimney or gas jet, is automatic, revolving, and reversible, and, while a curiosity in the way of intricate mechanism, it works like a charm. It is easy to manage, and does not tire the wrists as old styles do. Instead of holding the iron firmly in order to keep the hair in place, the proper pressure is exerted by the spring

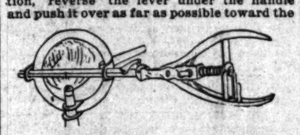


[The automatic revolving reversible hair curling iron and heater adjusted to a lamp chimney.]

in the iron, which is longitudinal, extending along the central rod on which the hair is curled and reaching back to a point exactly in the center of the handles and between them. This spring is operated by a thumb catch on the side. By means of a ratchet and a lever the central rod is revolved by the pressure of the handles in the palm of the hand, and curls the hair in either direction desired, as the lever is moved toward one side or the other.

This mechanism makes it unnecessary to turn the curling iron in the hand, an awkward movement and very tiresome. The process of making a curl is as follows: Open the clasp with the thumb, place the ends of the hair in position, release the thumb spring, and simply press the handles and the rod turns automatically and curls the hair.

It is done so quickly that one heating is often sufficient to curl the entire front hair. If it is desired to curl in the opposite direction, reverse the lever under the handle and push it over as far as possible toward the



[The A. R. R. H. C. I. H. adjusted to the gas jet.]

opposite side, and the same pressure will operate the rod, curling the hair the same as before, but over instead of under. The clasp must always be opened with the thumb. In order to remove the curl the thumb clasp must be pulled backward, and a little practice makes the whole operation easy and expeditious.

This curler is made with metal handles, as the wood does not stand the constant heating. A large burner lamp is the best lamp heater. The prongs will fit any burner. The heating frame is circular and furnished with small eyelets, which fit on to the gas jet on one side, and the iron slips through the other eyelets. In the inner circumference of the circular frame are two long teeth, which may be bent downwards to fit into a lamp chimney. This latter process being a slower one, it is best to open the prongs of the curler and slip only the rod through the eyelet.

GIRL CONVICTS HER BROTHER.

Michael Zawavaska Confesses His Sister's Charge of Burglary Is True—George Hoffman Implicated.

George Hoffman was sentenced to the penitentiary and Michael Zawavaska to the State Reformatory yesterday by Judge Ewing. Annie Zawavaska, 16 years old, a sister of one of the prisoners, who was employed as a domestic by Charles G. Reicker, 1061 North Western avenue, said that while she and 7-year-old George Reicker were alone in the house the night of Feb. 11, her brother and Hoffman entered the house and bound and gagged her. Then they ransacked the house and carried away rugs, rare coins, and jewelry valued at nearly $1,000. Zawavaska made a confession, implicating Hoffman. Hoffman protested that he was innocent and that the robbery was planned by Zawavaska and his sister.

DAILY HINT FROM PARIS.

The illustration represents a hat of drab stitched straw with flat crown slightly hollowed, made by Rebouch. It is trimmed with

DRAB STRAW HAT.

a drapery of velvet with bow behind, and in front a rosette of English lace and strass buckle, in which is set a large white feather. —New York Herald.

MARQUISE DE FONTENOY'S LETTER.

[Copyright, 1898, by the Marquise de Fontenoy.]

A most disgraceful squabble is in progress at the present moment in Berlin, in which the well-known Parisian mondaine, who has hitherto been known by the name of the Princess de Sagan, and her eldest son, Count Helie de Talleyrand, are as usual playing the leading rôles. They have attempted to drag the Kaiser into the matter. But he has had the good sense to inform them curtly that he declined to take any kind of cognizance of their family disputes.

The subject of the quarrel is the question of succession to the German honors and estates in Silesia of the late Duke of Sagan. Under ordinary circumstances these should be inherited by the Prince of Sagan. But, as I have previously stated in these columns, he is an incurable imbecile and under restraint.

The Princess de Sagan, moreover, is anxious that not her eldest son, whom she hates, but her second son, Boson, who is her favorite, should ultimately inherit the German possessions and honors of the old Duke, and therefore she is bringing forward at Berlin all sorts of reasons to show that her first born is unfitted by his antecedents and by alleged misconduct to inherit the dignities of his grandfather.

In one word, all the dirty linen of the Sagan household is once again being washed in public, not at Paris this time, where people are accustomed to it, but at Berlin, where the acquaintance of court and society with the French house of Talleyrand has hitherto been restricted to Count Archibald Talleyrand of the Prussian Guards and to the late Duke of Sagan, both of them "grands seigneurs" in every sense of the word.

It is probable that the disputes will be made use of by the Emperor as an additional ground for transferring to Count Archibald Talleyrand (young brother of that Duke of Dino who married first Miss Curtis of Boston and then the ex-Mrs. Livingstone of New York) the estates and the title of Duke of Sagan.

Inasmuch as a good deal of misapprehension exists about the character and the succession to the titles of the late Duke of Sagan, a few words of explanation may be of interest. In the first place, the title of Duke of Valencay, borne by the late Duke, has become extinct by his death. It was merely a life peerage conferred upon him by King Charles X. in order to enable him to sit in the French Chamber of Peers at the same time as his grand-uncle, the famous statesman, Talleyrand.

As far as French honors are concerned, therefore, the crazy Prince of Sagan has inherited from his old father nothing but his title of Duke of Talleyrand-Perigord, and the Princess is now Duchess of Talleyrand.

With regard to the Sagan title, the Dukedom of that ilk formerly belonged to Wallenstein, the great General of the thirty years' war. It subsequently became the property of the Prince Lobkowicz, from whom it passed to the sovereign Duke of Biron-Courland. The last Duke of Courland left no sons, but only daughters, one of whom became the mother of the late Duke of Sagan.

When she died the Sagan estates, which she had inherited from her father, passed to her son, the young French Duke of Valencay, the King of Prussia reviving in his favor the title of Duke of Sagan, and, as a further act of graciousness, conferred upon the at that time 10-year-old boy of the Duke the independent title in his own right of Prince of Sagan. Strictly speaking, therefore, the Parisian society leader, Mme. de Sagan, is not a French Princess but a Prussian one. In fact, there is no French title of Prince or Princess de Sagan.

The superiority of the German Dukedom of Sagan over the French Dukedom of Talleyrand is that the former carries with it the predicate of "Serene Highness," and places its holders above the ordinary nobles and among the members of the now reigning or formerly sovereign houses of continental Europe. The Duchess of Sagan would therefore be entitled as such to take precedence over all ordinary French Duchesses, a matter of considerable importance to the Princess de Sagan, who, in spite of her wealth, has, by reason of her plebeian origin and of the indictment of her father for felony, been always looked upon by the old families of the French aristocracy as more or less of an interloper.

The Duchy of Sagan comprises a manufacturing town of about 20,000 inhabitants, and forming the junction of no less than five different lines of railroads; and there are likewise about 50,000 acres of land, mostly medieval forests.

The Château of Sagan itself is a superb abode, forming three sides of a quadrangle, and which, commenced by the famous General Wallenstein, has been added to by every successive owner.

Over this duchy the Dukes of Sagan exercise a species of feudal sovereignty, and inasmuch as it is not far distant from the Russian frontier of Germany it is of considerable importance to the Kaiser that the Duke for the time being should be a man upon whose loyalty he can rely.

Now, the natural heir, the Prince de Sagan, is an imbecile, and declared by medical experts to be incurable. His eldest son, Count Helie, holds a commission as Lieutenant of the reserve forces of the French army, and neither can nor will renounce his allegiance to France. His younger brother, Boson, the mother's favorite, has been rejected for service in the French army and has been blackballed by every club in Paris, having been, moreover, mixed up in one or two scandals, while the Princess de Sagan herself, now Duchess of Talleyrand, behaved in such a manner during the early days of her marriage that her husband left her, she being compelled by law to grant him $30,000 a year allmony, and he refused to hold any intercourse whatsoever with her until he became demented last year, whereupon she took advantage of his condition to kidnap him and place him under restraint under her roof, thereby relieving herself of the legal obligation of paying any more allmony.

From this it will be seen that the Kaiser has considerable grounds for diverting the succession of the Duchy of Sagan from the son, daughter-in-law, and two grandsons of his old friend, the Duke of Sagan, the last surviving member of the long defunct French House of Peers.

The rumors with regard to Queen Victoria's alleged membership of the Roman Catholic Church, referred to in the cable dispatches of last Sunday, are due to the fact that she accorded the other day a private audience of over an hour to the Roman Catholic Bishop of Nice, as she does in fact every year when she visits the south of France.

It is to this, as well to the respect which she manifests on all occasions for the Catholic Church when on the Riviera, that must be ascribed the origin of the story, widely circulated and believed, to the effect that she is really a Catholic, and that she comes to the shores of the Mediterranean each spring for the special purpose of celebrating Easter Catholic fashion abroad and for the purpose of being shriven and admitted to the celebration of mass by a Catholic Bishop, all of which she cannot do at home.

Of course there is no truth in the story. The Queen is exceedingly broad-minded and tolerant in matters of religion, is as good a Lutheran in Germany as she is a Presbyterian in Scotland, where she receives the sacrament according to the Scotch rite, and did not hesitate to insist upon three of her granddaughters becoming members of the Greek Church, in order that they might belong to the same faith as their husbands. It is therefore only natural that she should show her respect for the Catholic Church when in a Catholic country, such as France.

MANKIND'S DEBT TO SCIENCE.

Subject Discussed by Mrs. Alexander and Drs. Tufts and Sudduth at Woman's Club.

Mrs. Harriet C. B. Alexander, Dr. James H. Tufts, and Dr. William T. Sudduth were the speakers in a symposium on "The Debt Mankind Owes to Science" before the United Study Class of the Woman's club yesterday morning. Mrs. Alexander traced the discoveries of science from the time when fire was first used by men. Dr. Tufts told of the relation of the discoveries in science to the esthetic development of man. Dr. Sudduth told of what science has done for the world of medicine.

Domestic science confirms Mrs. Rorer's advice to "Use Ivory Soap for all purposes." Costs no more and produces far better results than any tallow soap

WINE OF CARDUI

DON'T TURN YOUR BACK.

HARVEY, ILL., Nov. 8th.

I feel that I have had a wonderful recovery, and that I almost owe my life to Wine of Cardui. As a girl I suffered a good deal each month, but did not pay much attention to it. After my marriage, in 1894, the trouble grew much worse. The pains seemed to be all over my body. My husband consulted a physician about it, and he gave me medicine that relieved me at the time, but I would be worse than ever the next month. I was almost crazy at times. I had seen Wine of Cardui advertised a great many times, but I was prejudiced against "patent medicines" and didn't get it. One day I saw a case reported very much like my own, which Wine of Cardui cured, and decided I would try it. I have taken almost three bottles, and we are all amazed at the result. I attend to my regular duties now during my periods, and do not suffer at all. I have not been as well in ten years. I know I could have avoided much suffering if I had taken Wine of Cardui when I first heard of it.

MRS. G. WILSON.

MCELREE'S Wine of Cardui

There are women who will read Mrs. Wilson's letter who suffer just as she suffered. Some will promptly get Wine of Cardui, and soon be well and happy again. There may be others who will delay treatment, and suffer on and on, month after month. But isn't it surprising that any intelligent women will do that with this certain cure within her reach? Why does she choose sickness and misery instead of health and gladness? By an unparalleled record of cures—by the unimpeachable testimony of thousands upon thousands of the best women in America, Wine of Cardui has secured its place as an almost infallible remedy for every kind and sort of female disease. It cures ninety-nine out of every hundred of such cases. It is offered to you. Every druggist sells it. You can take it in the privacy of your own home. Don't turn your back upon relief so near to you. Try Wine of Cardui.

LADIES' ADVISORY DEPARTMENT.
For advice in cases requiring special directions, address, giving symptoms, *Ladies' Advisory Department*, The Chattanooga Medicine Co. Chattanooga, Tenn.

ONLY $1.00 PER BOTTLE.

WINE OF CARDUI

IN THE SOCIETY WORLD.

WEDDING OF JESSIE IRMA NIGHTINGALE AND HARRISON M. ANGLE.

Ceremony Is Performed at the Epworth M. E. Church of Edgewater by the Rev. Dr. Boyd, Assisted by the Bride's Grandfather — Luncheons—Ide-Dakin Nuptial Announcement—Onwentsia Club Opening—Peacock-Browne Betrothal.

The wedding of Miss Jessie Irma Nightingale, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. A. F. Nightingale, 2175 Sheridan road, to Mr. Harrison Miles Angle of Buffalo, N. Y., was celebrated last evening at 8 o'clock at the Epworth Methodist Episcopal Church in Edgewater. Fifteen hundred invitations were issued for the wedding and a large assemblage of guests was present. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Boyd of the Evanston Presbyterian Church assisted by the bride's grandfather, the Rev. Charles H. Chase. The bride wore an imported costume of white satin en train and carried violets. Miss Florence Nightingale was the maid of honor and Mr. Ernest L. Angle attended the groom as best man. The bridesmaids and ushers were:

Miss Pearl Nightingale,	Mr. W. D. Hess,
Miss Winnifred Nightingale,	Mr. H. T. Nightingale,
Miss Grace Jones,	Mr. Clyde Thompson,
Miss Sadie C. Taylor,	Mr. Guy M. Chase,
Miss Frances Walker,	Mr. Ira M. Woods,
Miss Edith Orvis,	Mr. Harry L. Beyer.

The bridal procession was led by the little flower girl, Miss Jane Slayton, and Master Irving Pulver, who acted as ringbearer. A large reception followed at the family residence. Mr. and Mrs. Angle will be "at home" after June 1 at 409 Richmond avenue in Buffalo.

Miss Albertine Fiershem, 285 Lake View avenue, gave a luncheon yesterday for Miss Ruth Howells Coffin. Covers were laid for ten. The young women invited were:

Miss Helen Runnion,	Miss Georgina Haskell,
Miss Annie Rogers,	Miss Edith Brooks,
Miss Marie Rogers,	Miss Helen Raymond,
Miss Rhoda Coffin,	Miss Elizabeth Smith.

Mrs. Jonathan P. Primley, 3218 Michigan boulevard, gave a luncheon yesterday for Mrs. M. M. Hubbard and Mrs. L. C. Benedict of Cedar Rapids, Ia. Covers were laid for twenty.

The marriage of Miss Helen Ide, daughter of Mrs. Helen M. Ide of Evanston, to Mr. Henry W. Dakin will take place at the house of the bride's mother, 1425 Maple avenue, on Wednesday evening, April 20.

Mr. and Mrs. R. D. Peacock, 5471 Ellis avenue, announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Mabel Sobraro Peacock, to Mr. Francis Granger Browne.

Mrs. John Lewis Cochran, 501 North State street, will give a society vaudeville entertainment on next Tuesday evening. Only a limited number of guests have been invited, the affair being for those belonging to an informal dancing club that has met during the winter. Among those who probably will take part are Mr. Bert Erskine, Mrs. Meysenburg, Mrs. John Kenneth Mackenzie, and Miss Walker.

The Onwentsia club will be opened to members on Saturday next. The opening will be entirely informal and the first function of the season will be given on Decoration day.

There will be a progressive euchre party at the Hyde Park Hotel on Saturday at 2 p. m. for the benefit of St. Paul's choir boys' outing fund.

E. S. Willard Better.

E. S. Willard's condition is much improved. His temperature has been normal for the last three days, but he is still weak, and great care is being exercised to prevent a relapse. He is confined to his bed at the Auditorium and is not allowed to receive visitors. Drs. Hammond and Billings, however, hope to be able to send him to Lakewood, N. J., in ten days, at which place he will probably remain until his departure to Europe.

Soap-Heredity.

Women who use soap don't do so because they know it's the best. Probably they haven't given a thought to the matter. They inherit the soap-habit—their mothers and grandmothers did, before them.

Women who use Pearline do so, because they have used soap and Pearline, and have found Pearline to be better—more effective, saving time and rubbing; just as harmless, and more economical.

Millions use Pearline

ECZEMA

Made Baby Kick and Scream. Had to Wrap Her Hands and Put Her on the Table to Dress. Would Tear Her Face and Arms Almost to Pieces. Grew Worse Under All Remedies.

CUTICURA CURED HER

When my little girl was six months old she had Eczema. We had used cold cream and all kinds of remedies, but nothing did her any good; in fact she kept getting worse. I used to wrap her hands up, and when I [would dress her, I had to put her on the table, for I could not hold her. She would kick and scream, and, when she could, would tear her face and arms almost to pieces.

I used four boxes of CUTICURA, two cakes of CUTICURA SOAP, and two bottles of the CUTICURA RESOLVENT and she was cured, and I see no traces of the humor left. I can truthfully say *that they have saved her life*, and any one suffering as she did, I should advise them to give CUTICURA a fair trial.

Feb. 7, '98. MRS. G. A. CONRAD, Lisbon, O.

Cuticura

REMEDIES are the greatest skin cures, blood purifiers, and humor remedies of the civilized world.

SLEEP FOR SKIN-TORTURED BABIES AND REST FOR TIRED MOTHERS in a warm bath with CUTICURA SOAP, and a single application of CUTICURA [illegible] of emollients and skin cures.

This treatment will give instant relief, permit rest, parent and sleep for child, and point to a speedy, permanent, and economical cure of the most torturing, and humiliating of itching, burning, scaly, pimply, and crusted skin and scalp humors of infants and children, when all else fails.

Sold throughout the world. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Props., Boston.

"How to Cure Torturing Eczema," mailed free.

Your Ancestors never had the opportunity you possess of selecting from large stocks of wall paper.

In these times every one can have handsomely decorated walls, for we are showing beautiful designs in wall paper from 2½c to 65c a roll.

We have less expensive as well as more elaborate if you desire them.

We decorate a house complete, furnishing.

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"THE NORTH ATLANTIC SQUADRON" — beautiful Naval Picture, 12x16 inches, in colors, by Reuterdahl, given away FREE with this week's TRUTH.

Five Cents.

Copies on heavy paper of the famous "Maine" picture sent for three Coupons taken from number of Truth.

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84 and 86 Randolph-st.
CHICAGO PARKS LAWN GRASS
25c per lb.; 5 lbs. $1.00; 10 lbs. $1.75